

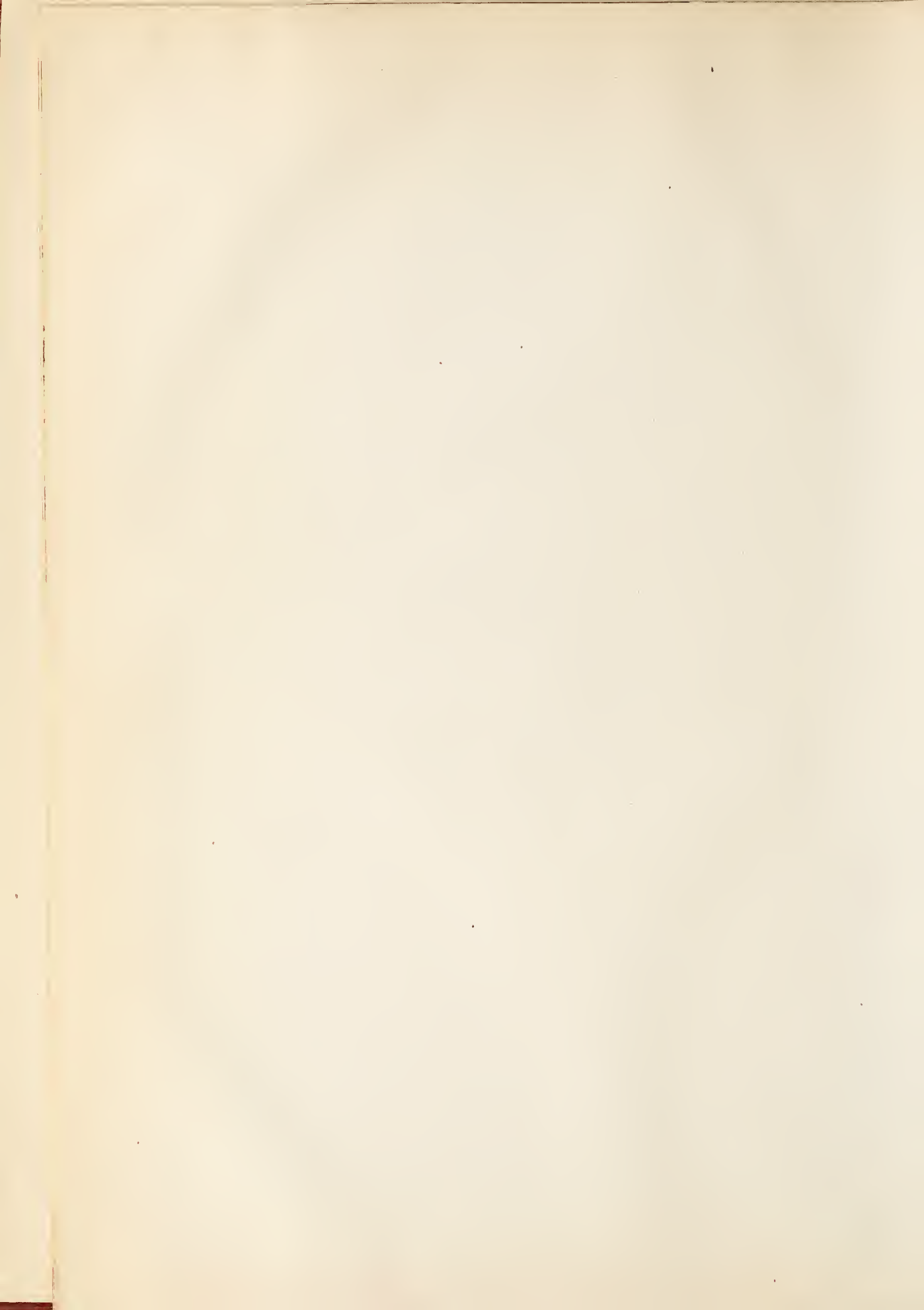
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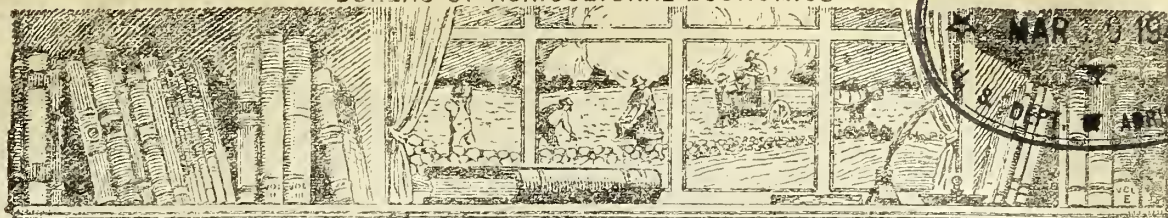
AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS LITERATURE

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A world outlook and intelligent cooperation in world affairs are necessary to satisfactory participation in future world business.

Benjamin H. Williams

Vol. 4

January, 1930

No. 1

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Prepared by the Staff of the Library of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics mainly from material received in the Library of the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

This Bureau can not supply the publications listed herein other than those expressly designated as publications of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Books, pamphlets, and periodicals mentioned may ordinarily be obtained from their respective publishers or from the Secretary of the issuing organization. Many of them are available for consultation in public or other libraries.

Mary G. Lacy, Librarian,
Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

 SIGNED REVIEWS

Günther, Hermann Ernst. Das Zusammenwirkung von industrie und landwirtschaft in der Schweiz. (In Berichte über Landwirtschaft, n.f., bd. 10, hft. 2, 1929, p.299-305)

This is a summary of a thesis prepared by the author which is to be published by Paul Parey, Berlin. A study of the interrelation of agriculture and industry in Switzerland is preceded by a brief summary of their basic characteristics. It is pointed out that natural and climatic conditions in Switzerland have led to the development of cattle and hog raising, with crop production far in the background. The majority of the dairy and livestock products are exported, while other important foodstuffs, such as grain, flour, and butter are imported in large quantities. Swiss industry is almost entirely dependent upon imported raw materials while the great majority of its products are in turn exported. The intimate connection between agriculture and industry, as it exists in Germany between the potato and barley producer and the brewer, between the sugar beet grower and the sugar manufacturer, between the grain grower and the miller or between the manufacturers of fertilizer and of agricultural machinery and the farmer is practically unknown in Switzerland.

The connection that does exist between Swiss agriculture and industry is based, on the one hand, on the additional marketable value imparted by industrial processes to the few exportable agricultural products, and, on the other hand, on the necessity of providing employment for as many as possible of those people who cannot live on the land. This explains the establishment in Switzerland in 1867 of the first European condensed milk factory, and the development of the milk chocolate industry. The secret of the success of the cheese, condensed milk, and chocolate production of Switzerland lies in the quality of the milk which, in turn, depends upon the natural conditions under which the fodder is produced. A second close connection between agriculture and industry in Switzerland is found in the development of the cottage industries, for the most part in those districts where agricultural work cannot be carried on for long periods of the year. In this connection, the author finds that agriculture and industry have influenced each other to an equal degree.

In Switzerland there are no peculiarly agricultural credit institutions, such as exists in Germany. Agriculture and industry are supplied with credit from the same source. Moreover, the trade policy of the two countries has a different orientation. The export trade is of overwhelming importance for both agriculture and industry in Switzerland. The tariff on foreign products is of much less importance than in Germany. On the other hand, foreign tariff duties on Swiss goods are of exceptional importance. - A. M. Fannay, Research and Bibliographical Assistant, Economics Library.

Auhagen, O. Die neueste russische agrargesetzgebung. Bauernwirtschaft oder agrarsozialismus? (In Berichte über Landwirtschaft, n.f., bd. 10, hft. 2, 1929, p. 193-256)

The main clauses of the Russian agricultural law of December 15, 1928, are discussed in their relation to previous agricultural legislation. This is the first uniform agricultural law applicable to all the republics that compose the Soviet Union. It establishes on a firmer basis the national ownership of the land. Its main aims are socialization of agriculture, protection of the small and intermediate farmer, and the weakening of the power of the so-called "kulak." The means to be used to this end are improved technique, the spread of cooperation, and collective farming.

The law of December 15, 1928, together with the law of February 20, 1929, has brought about a change in the economic status of the kulak. Instead of, as formerly, placing every peasant in the kulak class who employed any outside help at all, the recent legislation recognizes the right of peasant farmers to employ hired labor up to a certain limit shortly to be determined by law. The peasant who remains in the kulak class is deprived of political and economic rights and is exempt from no form of taxation. At the same time he is tolerated as a hard-working and economically profitable member of the community.

The duration of the lease is limited to six instead of twelve years. More power is given to those farming enterprises that act in an advisory capacity to other farmers in their neighborhood, providing them with seed and livestock and the use of machines when necessary. The power of the agricultural commune and the village council is also increased. They have the right to compel the farmer under their jurisdiction to improve his methods of cultivation. New settlements are encouraged, and provision is made to prevent too much subdivision of farms. The history of the agricultural tax is traced from its origin in the grain monopoly established during the war through its progress from a tax paid in kind to a tax levied on farm income. The apportionment of the tax with regard to income derived from the cultivation of the land, from the possession of livestock and of tractors and from non-agricultural sources, and its determination according to a progressive scale of rates are described. There are many reductions and exemptions except for the kulak. The author criticises the policy which is aimed at the downfall of the kulak, and asserts that, while many collective farming enterprises have in recent years surpassed the average productivity of the small and medium sized farms, they have not attained the average of the kulak enterprise. He attributes much of the delay in the development of agriculture in Russia to excessive desire for reformation and experimentation. He feels that the present system of taxation is unfair to the large majority of the farmers, that it does not encourage industry or thrift, and that a return to a uniform land tax would have a generally favorable effect on the development of agriculture. — A. M. Hannay, Research and Bibliographical Assistant, Economics Library.

Richarz, Hugo. Die entwicklung der landwirtschaft in Estland nach der agrarreform. (In Berichte über Landwirtschaft, n.f., bd. 10, hft. 2, 1929, p.267-298)

The establishment of Estonia as an independent republic in March, 1918 was followed in October 1919 by the passing of an agrarian law upon which is based the new agricultural policy of the country. Conditions under Russian domination and the gradual granting of a few privileges to the peasant class are outlined in order to throw into relief the change brought about by the agrarian law which decreed the expropriation of all landed estates belonging to the nobility and their cession to educational or cooperative institutions or to individual farmers, the average farm being limited to the land that could be cultivated by one family and 2 horses, the forests to become the property of the State.

The immediate result of the agrarian reform has been to retard considerably agricultural development on the expropriated land. It has been prejudicial to improvements on a large scale. It has entailed the loss of valuable buildings and machinery and the deterioration of the stock. On the other hand, those farming enterprises that were not disturbed, except that in many cases they became the property of the former lessee, have shown steady progress in spite of the loss of the Russian market and the difficulty of establishing an outlet for their products in the western European market.

The author sees a good omen for the future in the rapid development of agricultural instruction and of cooperation in Estonia as well as in the establishment of the state export control of butter, meat, and eggs. --
A. M. Hannay, Research and Bibliographical Assistant, Economics Library.

Totomianz, V. Das landwirtschaftliche genossenschaftswesen in Rumänien. (In Berichte über Landwirtschaft, n.f., bd. 10, hft. 2, 1929 p.257-266)

The author traces the development of cooperation in Rumania from the establishment of an agricultural credit bank in 1881 to the foundation of the National Office of Cooperation by the law of March 28, 1929. Begun as a private enterprise, the movement was soon obliged to secure state help, and in 1891 the first Peoples' Bank was created. The number of these banks increased rapidly, and they were organized under the control of a Central Bank, with a credit of 20 millions from the National Bank of Rumania. In 1905 the Federal Bank was established which united all the Peoples Banks of each province and acted as intermediary between them and the Central Bank. The Central Bank itself became part in 1920 of the Central Cooperative Bank, attached to the Ministry of Agriculture, and by the recent law of March 28, 1929, the National Office of Cooperation was made paramount, and superseded the other two main organizations.

Figures are given which show the steady development of agricultural cooperation in Rumania from 1904 to 1926. Cooperation is today a prescribed course in the Rumanian commercial high school, and there is an Academy of Cooperation in Bucharest with 100 students. In all, there are today in Rumania 10,748 cooperative associations, with approximately 1.6 million members out of a total population of 17.5 millions. The author

calls attention, however, to the dearth of cooperative societies for cattle and poultry raising, and for the production and sale of dairy products, fruit, and wine. The number of consumers' cooperatives, also, needs to be increased. There are still too many middlemen, speculators, and usurers in Rumania, and he feels that cooperative organization is the only peaceful means of getting rid of them. - A. M. Hannay. Research and Bibliographical Assistant, Economics Library.

Babynin, B. Perspektivy rosta naseleniia SSSR v. 1927/28 - 1932/33 gg. [Prospects of the growth of population in U. S. S. R. from 1927-28 to 1932-33] (In Planovoe khoziaistvo, October 1928, no.10, p.[320] - 338) 280.8 P69

The author of this article addresses himself to the problem of forecasting the movement of population in Soviet Russia in connection with the work of planning the economic and cultural development of the country. He utilizes in this inquiry the results of his previous study:

The Demographical Basis of Planning [Demograficheskie predposylki perspektivogo planirovaniia. (In Planovoe khoziaistvo, 1928. no. 8, August, 1928, p[315] - 332) 280.8 P69 Aug. 1928] in which special attention was paid to the problem of estimating the death rate by age groups.

The author forecasts that the total population of U.S.S.R. will increase by 18,000,000 or 12 per cent between the end of 1927 and the end of 1932, reaching a figure of 168,500,000. Of the total increase, breadwinners will account for over 9,000,000. The relative importance of children (11 years of age and under) in the Russian population will increase from 29.8 per cent to 32.5 per cent; the increase will be particularly large in the age group of 8-11 years. This relative increase will take place at the expense of a catastrophic decline of the group from 12-15 years of age and a somewhat diminished relative importance of the breadwinning group. The former will lose 2,500,000 in absolute numbers, a decline of 18.9 per cent; the latter will decrease from 54.2 per cent to 53.8 per cent.

The reasons for the expected changes in the age composition of the population of Russia are given as follows: The relative importance of the breadwinning group, weakened during the war and revolution, will increase up to 1930, due to the influx during the preceding years of a fairly large group of young persons 16 years of age, born before the war. In 1932 the relative importance of the breadwinning group will already show a downward tendency, since young persons entering this group after 1930 will belong to the numerically weak generation, born during the war. The increasing relative importance of children is explained by the gradual replacement of the generation born during the years of the war and post-war upheaval by the numerically stronger later generation.

The author forecasts that the urban population will increase between 1927 and 1932 by 5,500,000 (20.5 per cent), but without fresh emigration from the villages it would have increased by less than 2,500,000 (8.8 per cent). The breadwinning group will show a growth of 3-1/3 million (19.3 per cent) while without immigration it would have increased only

by 1,000,000 or 6.1 per cent. The increase of the rural population is forecast at 12,500,000 (10.2 per cent) and the growth of its breadwinning group approximately at 6,000,000 (9.3 per cent) The growth of the rural population would have been larger were it not for the emigration to the cities.

A table giving an estimate of the population of U.S.S.R. 1925-1933, is included. L. Volin, Junior Agricultural Economist, Division of Statistical and Historical Research.

Chang-heng, Chen. A new estimate of China's population. (In China. Bureau of statistics. Statistical monthly, v.1, no.3, May 1929, p.1-17) Text in Chinese. Full translation into English is available in B. A. E. Library.

The author asks "is Chinese population only 300,000,000?" He repudiates the theory formulated by Willcox, Rockhill, and Tenney on the ground that they lay too much stress on the accuracy of the Census taken in the 2nd year of the Emperor Suantung (1910) and the undue underestimation of the family size which was given by them as an average of 4.3. He finds that the figure is 5.2 by calculating some actual data. On this basis he adjusts the 1910 Census figures and gets the total number of families in that year as 71,049,070. Using this figure, the total population of China proper is given as 369,500,000. Adding the population of her dependencies, the author finds the population to be 385,400,000 in 1910. He also finds the rate of natural increase to be 11% by calculating some actual data. So he concludes that the present Chinese population is no less than 470,300,000. He advocates a general encouragement of birth control. The article contains mathematical formulae and charts. - Hoon K. Lee, Senior Translator, Economics Library

Chen, Warren. Correlation of population and the cultivated land of Kiangsu. (In China. Bureau of statistics. Statistical monthly, v.1, no. 3. May 1929, p.44-48) Text in Chinese.

The author is trying to discover whether there is any correlation between the density of population and the cultivated area of land in Kiangsu province, China. He applies the data taken by actual investigations to the Pearsonian formula and finds that the coefficient is .56 with the probable error 0.4. He concludes that there is a correlation between the two variables - density of population and the area of cultivated land. - Hoon K. Lee, Senior Translator, Economics Library

Retail price investigations in Nanking, Shanghai and Peking. (In China. Bureau of statistics. Statistical monthly, v.1, no.3, May, 1929, p.19-29)

At the outset of the retail price investigation the Bureau considered three main points, namely, (1) the places where the investigations should be made, (2) the consumers, and (3) the commodities consumed. The process of investigation was: (1) to visit the consumers, (2) to get the market quotations, (3) to calculate the average prices, and (4) to adjust commodities studied to the actual market conditions. More than 40 items of foodstuffs, clothing materials, and fuels were investigated twice a month in Nanking and Shanghai and once in Peking, from January to March, 1929. Detailed tables are given. - Hoon K. Lee, Senior Translator, Economics Library.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTES AND ABSTRACTS

Agricultural Relief

McMillen, Wheeler. Too many farmers; the story of what is here and ahead in agriculture ... Foreword by William M. Jardine. New York, W. Morrow & company, 1929. 340p. 281 M22

"The farm problem is the farmer's and America's too... No one grand legislative stroke can answer the need. Intelligence calls for a national agricultural policy. The uses of land should be controlled. The government should put an end to piling up competition for farmers by watering uncalled-for acres and by over-extending technical farming education. Local government must be made to brace up and take its greedy hands out of rural pockets.

"Over-expanded agriculture cannot be expected to contract itself too quickly. Rather must its markets be widened. The farming country's vast reservoirs of raw materials must be made marketable for new purposes and new uses...

"Even though government, and business, education, science, industry, do all they can, the building of a prosperous agriculture is, after all, mostly within the power of the farmer himself. His average yields are too low; his average costs are far too high... Low costs offer more hope than high prices.

"Agriculture needs more of the corporate type of business organization in carrying on production. Corporation farming, bringing into agriculture new capital, diffusing expert management over more men and wider areas, concentrating the advantages of large-scale operation, promises a brighter day wherever it can be applied...

"But the future is fair, for good farmers. Poor farmers, like poor workmen, poor tradesmen and poor kings, have ever been in trouble. The world will continue to eat. The farmer will feed it. He will clothe it. Increasingly and to his profit he will feed machines, as well as machinists. He will take for his own what industry and business have learned, and make it serve the purposes of his increasing prosperity. We shall have big agriculture alongside of big business."

Agriculture - Gt. Britain

Turnor, Christopher. The land; agriculture and national economy. London, John Lane, the Bodley Head, ltd. [1929] 80p. 282 T86L

The foreword to this small volume was written by Lord Bledisloe. From it we have taken the following extract:

"Mr. Christopher Turnor shows himself in these pages to be an ardent advocate of occupying ownership as the preponderant system of land tenure in Britain, as it is in all countries where agriculture is normally prosperous. In this advocacy I am confident that he accurately strikes at the very root of our agricultural problem, and indicates the surest road to its solution.

"The canker of individualism is the curse of our countryside, and,

however far-reaching and praiseworthy may be State guidance in the matter of improved marketing of produce, this canker can only be healed by the voluntary adoption of cooperative methods in every branch of agricultural trading and finance. This involves in the first place a reasonably high average standard of quality in our agricultural output (whether it be milk, meat, eggs, grain, vegetables, or fruit), properly graded and of the description that the market demands; for the aggregation for sale of uniformly good produce with that which is unreliable is obviously unfair to the producer of the former. Secondly, unfailing loyalty between all agricultural producers; and thirdly (what England has so far failed to realize), the existence of occupying ownership as the dominant system of a country's land tenure."

The three lectures which form the basis of the book were given at the Percival Guildhouse, Rugby. They are devoted to the historical, the present and the future aspects of the agricultural situation.

Chain Store Carlot Business

McNeel, Hulda. Perishable carlot business of chain store companies in metropolitan New York... One of a series of studies made in cooperation with the New York food marketing research council. [New York, 1929] 46p. Type-written.

Discusses the carlot business of chain stores which is a trade development which may change the present system of distribution for certain commodities. Centralized receipt and sale of perishables is the prevailing practice in New York at present, but the decentralization of these receipts is in progress through the operations of the larger chain companies.

Cooperation

Saskatchewan, University. Co-operative school. Pamphlet no. 1-7. Saskatoon, 1929. 7 nos.

no. 1. Our economic system, by Dr. W. W. Swanson. - no. 2 Reform movements and ideas, by J. T. Hull. - no. 3. The history of co-operation, by J. T. Hull. - no. 4. Cooperation in nature, by J. A. Sharrard. - no. 5. Co-operation and world peace, by Mrs. L. Jamieson. - no. 6. The Romance of co-operative achievement, by George W. Robertson. - no. 7. What to read on co-operation, by J. T. Hull.

Cooperation - Canada

Canada. Dept. of labor. Second annual report on co-operative associations in Canada, 1929. Ottawa, F. A. Acland, printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty, 1929. 83p. 280.29 C16

Contains a valuable directory of Canadian cooperative associations by groups, with addresses.

Cotton

Journal of commerce. Hedging cotton, by Reavis Cox. New York [1929] 24p. 72 J82

This pamphlet is a reprint of ten articles on cotton hedging published in the Journal of Commerce at weekly intervals during May, June and July 1929.

Weekly spot, future and "basis" cotton prices are given for the years 1923-1928, in the first article which is devoted to a statistical study of hedging. Other chapter headings are: Price risk and "basis" risk, Switching risks, Hedging without switches, Hedging with a "perfect" contract, Speculation in "basis", "Basis" and the law of averages, Why merchants hedge, Mill and farm hedging, and a Summary.

Economic Conditions

National industrial conference board. A picture of world economic conditions at the beginning of 1929. New York, National industrial conference board, inc., 1929. 254p. 280 N214 v. 2

"The present publication - the second in this program - [volume 1 was noted in Agricultural Economics Literature v.3, no.7, Sept. 1929, p.243-244] is divided into two parts. Part I gives information, obtained from official and authoritative private sources and through the Conference Board's own investigations regarding industrial production, wages and employment, prices, foreign trade, and conditions of public and private finance in twenty-one foreign countries and in the United States. Some countries are discussed in greater detail than some others because of the relative availability of statistical and other pertinent information and because of the fact that the highly developed industrial countries naturally offer a greater variety of important problems which demand the attention of those interested in world economic conditions and trends.

"Part II of the book contains original articles specially prepared by Foreign Correspondents of the National Industrial Conference Board.

Economic Control

Smith, Neil Skene. Economic control; Australian experiments in "rationalisation" and "safeguarding." ... With an introduction by Hugh Dalton. London, P. S. King & son, ltd., 1929. 306p. (Studies in economics and political science, no. 99 in the series of monographs by writers connected with the London school of economics and political science) 280 Sm62

This volume is divided into three parts (1) The meaning of economic control (2) Control of the national income and (3) Australian experiments in economic control. Dr. Hugh Dalton of the University of London in the introduction writes, "The special interest of the book lies in the synthesis, which it attempts, of modern economic theory with modern Australian practice. Modern theory, in its more significant and interesting forms, is fastening more and more on the problems... of 'conscious' control

over the economic system.'" Australian practice in this regard is not a single great plan. It is a series of varied and tentative experiments. These are worth the detailed study which this volume enables one to make.

"It is a valuable account of what is being attempted, and of what has been achieved, in Australia. Of particular interest, if a selection must be made, is the story of the sugar industry in Queensland, of the growth of irrigation schemes, and of the beginnings of the work of the Development and Migration Commission. Those who never make mistakes, never make anything. And those who are making modern Australia are not afraid of making a few mistakes. But they are teaching themselves, and the rest of the world at the same time, some most instructive lessons in economic statesmanship."

Economic History

Flügel, Felix, and Faulkner, H. U. Readings in the economic and social history of the United States. New York and London, Harper & brothers publishers, 1929. 978p. (Harper's historical series, under the editorship of G.S. Ford) 277 F67R

In this volume two economic historians have provided students of American history with a scholarly, authoritative, and convenient background of reading material. The task of showing the bases and something of the superstructure and organization of the economic life on the United States, genetically and for the entire period by means of readings is exacting. In this volume the selections included have been determined by classroom testing and the result is eminently satisfactory. Besides pertinent and comprehensive sources, excerpts from those writers who have written with either source of observed facts as their guide are included.

Economics

Batson, Harold E. Practical economics. London, G. Routledge & sons, ltd., 1929. 76p. (Routledge introductions to modern knowledge no. 15) 280 B322

Contains a chapter on (1) Economics, (2) Prices, (3) Incomes and, (4) Production, after each of which there is a Note on further reading.

Also contains some interesting and original diagrams.

Economics and Ethics

Hobson, John A. Economics and ethics; a study in social values ... with foreword by Jerome Davis. Boston, New York [etc.] D. C. Heath and company [1929] 489p. (Heath social relations series) L.C.

The Foreword to this volume is signed by Jerome Davis of Yale. From it the following extract is taken: "Economics and Ethics are closely interrelated. To the extent that we attempt to apply economic principles to our social order, we cannot leave out of account the moral effects

produced. Similarly, when we attempt to approach the 'highest good', and 'right and wrong' conduct in society, we encounter economic standards and 'economic law.' Every individual is an economic man. He does not live his life in a vacuum, but in the midst of a complex economic structure which affects his thinking and conduct at almost every point. Because this is true there has been a growing conviction among both economists and sociologists that we need a text-book which introduces the student to the subject of economics from the standpoint of ethical values. An American committee, discussing who would be the best author of such a work, unanimously recommended J. A. Hobson of England. Mr. Hobson, as is well known, has been a lecturer in economics for Oxford University Extension and the London Society for the Extension of University Teaching. Ever since his first volumes appeared, *The Physiology of Industry* (1889) and *The Evolution of Modern Capitalism* (1894), he has been recognized as one of the foremost economists in the English-speaking world.

"For several years Mr. Hobson has been working on the present volume. It is a pioneer work. There are no American text-books available on the subject. To be sure there is a brief pamphlet by C. E. Ayres on *The Nature of the Relationship between Ethics and Economics*, and in England J. A. R. Marriott has written a volume on *Economics and Ethics*, which is in part a popular defense of existing economic practices and conventional standards, while H. F. Ward has recently written a volume bearing the title *Our Economic Morality and the Ethic of Jesus*. Aside from these studies, this is a virgin field."

The author in his preface writes "The endeavor in this book to trace and to express the relations between economic and human values, wealth and life, follows several lines of enquiry. One is concerned with studying the part which processes of production and consumption play in the determination of human welfare. Another deals with the changing attitudes adopted by economic science towards the demand that it shall take account of ethical considerations in its structure and method. A third treats the distinctively social aspect of the problem, the tendency of organized society to exercise a control of economic processes in the interests of equity, humanity, and social order."

Economics for Boys and Girls

Carver, T. N., and Adams, G. M. *Our economic life; a general social science.* Chicago, Philadelphia [etc.] The John C. Winston company [1929] 373p. 280 C250U

"This book does not pretend to give a complete exposition of the economic, sociological, and political principles which form the basis of our group life. But it does try to give a basis upon which boys and girls may build a better understanding of such sciences from their own activities and from the information which they glean from books, magazines, and newspapers. And it furthermore attempts to give them some standards by which they may evaluate the everyday occurrences of their everyday lives, and some appreciation of their share in the preservation and development of the group life." - Introduction.

Illustrated with well chosen and significant cartoons.

Greece - Economic conditions

Eiswaldt. Erich. Die wirtschaft Griechenlands; ein vergleich mit der vorkriegszeit. Im rahmen der vom Deutschen industrie- und handelstag veranstalteten untersuchung der europäischen länderbilanzen. München und Leipzig, Duncker & Humblot, 1928. 184p. 280 Ei8

The author compares pre-war and post-war economic and especially agricultural economic conditions in Greece. Statistics are given showing area, production, consumption, import and export of crops. He points out that, of the three great problems which confront the Greece of today, colonization, industrialization, and stabilization of the currency, the first has been largely solved, and there seems little need to doubt the eventual solution of the other two.

International Country Life Commission

Commission internationale de l'embellissement de la vie rurale. Bulletin... no. 7. Budapest, Impr. Stephaneum société anonyme. [1929] 184p. 281.29 C73

At the third meeting of the International Country Life Commission, held at Budapest, June 1-3, 1929, three main subjects were discussed, namely, the leadership of the country life movement and its future organization; the organization of school and extension courses to promote the improvement of country life; and the importance of the contemporary agrarian movement in regard to country life improvement. This bulletin contains the papers read by the delegates of various countries on these subjects. The library has, in separate form, the report of Enrico Beretta on fascism and country life improvement, in the original Italian and in a French translation. The author gives a very brief statement of the aims of the Opera Nazionale Dopolavoro of which he is chief. This organization has established centres of recreation and of social uplift in many rural districts of Italy. Its function is both moral and educational.

Japan - Food and Population Problems

Japan. Imperial commission on the studies of population and food problems. [Reports of committees on population and food supply of Japan. Tokyo. 1929?] 7 parts. Pam. coll. In Japanese.

The library has on file English translations of these reports made by Dr. Hoon K. Lee. The Food Committee's report is in three parts: (1) Agricultural products, (2) Animal husbandry and, (3) Aquatic products. The section relating to agricultural products contains recommendations on the increase of food crop production, on the better utilization of agricultural products and on the conservation (protection) of arable land. The recommendation is also made that a research institution be established to study the utilization, storage and distribution of food-stuffs. The section relating to animal husbandry recommends that efforts be made to change the food habits of the people by increasing the knowledge

of the food value of animal products especially milk, eggs, and meat.

Measures are recommended for the improvement of the production of livestock, for livestock insurance, for a census of livestock and other matters pertaining to the industry.

The section of the report relating to aquatic products recommends a comprehensive survey of inland waters to discover what food products can be raised on their surface, and also a survey of the ocean fishery industry in order to develop this source of national wealth.

The report of the Committee on Population recommends that a study be made of the adjustment of the demand for and the supply of labor. That employment agencies should be increased and popularized, that unemployment relief funds should be provided from the National Treasury as well as from local public bodies, and that public construction work should be so planned and executed as to mitigate the unemployment problem, especially seasonal unemployment. It is also recommended that an investigating committee should be constantly in action in order to formulate a thorough-going policy for the prevention and relief of unemployment. Further recommendations relate to population problems in Korea and Formosa, and to the problem of both interior and foreign colonization.

Land Tenure - North Dakota

Greater North Dakota association. Status of farm tenancy in North Dakota and land prices, by Rex E. Willard, farm economist, North Dakota agricultural college. Social status of farm tenants, by E. A. Willson, rural sociologist, North Dakota agricultural college. Synopsis of remarks with illustrative material before the second annual Land owners' conference at Fargo, North Dakota, November 7 and 8, 1929 under the auspices of the Greater North Dakota association, James S. Milloy, secretary. [Fargo?, N. D., 1929] 19p. Mimeographed.

The first of these two papers takes up in turn the status of farm tenure in North Dakota with a map showing the percentage of tenancy in each county of the state, the amount of land rented both by tenants and by owners who lease additional land, with a similar map showing the percentage by counties. the relative prices of farm products in relation to land values, comparative land values for North Dakota, South Dakota, Iowa and Minnesota from 1912-1928, including a chart: average selling prices of improved and unimproved land in North Dakota by counties in the year 1929.

The second paper on the social phases of farm tenancy based on a recent survey makes it apparent that "the owner farms are superior to the tenant farms, both from the standpoint of economic organization measured in terms of size of farm ... and from the standpoint of living conditions measured in terms of home conveniences and conditions of the farmsteads, if the tenant operated farms are to be as efficiently operated as the owner farms these data would seem to indicate that the tenant farms should be increased in size, the number of productive livestock per farm should be increased and the farm buildings and surroundings improved."

Machinery and Agriculture

Nourse, Edwin G. The business farmer and the new agriculture. February 15, 1929. [Washington, D. C., Whaley- Eaton service, 1929] 27p. (Whaley- Eaton pamphlets [v.4, no 9. February 15, 1929]) 58 N85

From the condensed contents of this interesting pamphlet the following extracts have been taken:

"A rather encouraging conclusion may be drawn as to the ultimate significance of the post-war forces which have been operating in our agriculture. It is evident that the introduction of economical and efficient power, displacing the inefficient and costly human motor in agriculture, must lead to the production of more goods at less cost. This influence has run hand in hand with several others which, all together, have produced such a depression of the agricultural price level as to embarrass, if not ruin, thousands of farmers and to seriously entangle the affairs of farm mortgage concerns, banks, and insurance companies who have been heavy lenders on farm lands. The cure for the ills of partial industrialization of agriculture is to complete the process. This does not mean corporation farming and a high degree of business concentration. But it does mean a new level of business organization in farming adapted to the peculiar character of the farming process. This reorganization is hopefully under way...The struggle is by no means over.

"From the standpoint of those whose capital is invested in agricultural lands, the immediate prospect is somewhat gray in all except a comparatively few regions. From the standpoint of farm income, the prospect is black to perhaps a quarter of our farmers, gray to another half, and bright to only that 25 per cent who are so favorably situated geographically, by reason of the commodity they produce or by reason of their technical skill and managerial ability, as to use the new agriculture to push down production costs under the prevailing level of agricultural prices. From the standpoint of the city consumer, the industrial purchaser of raw materials, and the nation as a whole, the outlook would seem to be one which would point to continued abundance and to the material basis of prosperity."

Marketing and Food Supply

New England research council on marketing and food supply. Proceedings of the annual meeting, October 24 and 25, 1929, Boston, Mass. [Boston? 1929] various paging. 252.004 N443M

Contains in addition to the reports of committees among them, the Committee on Research in the Economics of the Dairy Industry, the Committee on Research in the Economics of the Poultry Industry in New England, and the Committee on Research in the Economics of the Market Garden Industry in New England, the addresses whose titles follow: Farm Management Research in New England - Possibility of Making a Coordinated Regional Program, by C. L. Holmes; Relationship of Research to Educational and Service Work, by Willard A. Munson; The Elements in a Broad Program of Research in Agricultural Economics, by John D. Black; Developing a Broad Program of Research in Agricultural Economics for New England, by H. R. Tolley.

Marketing Canned Peaches

Critchfield, Burke H. Problems involved in the marketing of California canned peaches; report of a survey carried on under the direction of Burke H. Critchfield, in charge Federal-state marketing service in California through the co-operation of the federal Bureau of agricultural economics, University of California College of agriculture and the California Division of markets and the California canning peach growers association. [San Francisco, Calif., California canning peach growers, 1929] 60p.

The object of this study is to determine whether the marketing mechanism of disposing of canned peaches is functioning effectively with respect to consumer demand and if not to determine how it may be improved.

Population Movements

National bureau of economic research, inc. International migrations. v. 1. Statistics, comp. on behalf of the International labour office, Geneva, with introduction and notes, by Imre Ferenczi and ed. on behalf of the National bureau of economic research, by Walter F. Willcox. New York, National bureau of economic research, inc., 1929. 1112p. (Publications of the National bureau of economic research, incorporated. no. 14) 251 N21 v. 1

The preface, signed by Walter F. Willcox, contains the following:

"The present volume has grown out of the appointment in 1924 by the Social Science Research Council of a Committee on the scientific aspects of human migration, a subject of great and growing interest in the United States upon which further studies supported by an adequate subvention were thought to be needed.

"This Committee approved an initial project for a statistical study of international migration and entrusted its preparation to the National Bureau of Economic Research which asked the writer to organize and direct the enquiry. It has fallen into two parts: first, the preparation of the present volume containing international migration statistics from the beginning of the record in each country through 1924 and, secondly, the preparation of a series of interpretative studies of migration statistics written by scholars in different countries. Both volumes aim to be international and objective in dealing with a problem upon which judgements, national and individual, differ widely."

Potatoes - Estonia

Estonia. Pollutöministeerium. The control of the transport of potatoes in Estonia. Tallinn, 1929. 30p. 280.3 Es8

Text in English and German.

This pamphlet contains the law (no. 15) passed by the Parliament of Estonia Feb. 4, 1926 and the regulations which have been worked out in connection with its administration.

Prices, Spread Between Foreign and Domestic

U. S. Treasury. Retail prices of imported merchandise. Letter from the Secretary of the Treasury transmitting pursuant to a request of the majority members of the Senate committee on finance, a report by the Treasury Department on foreign and landed valuation of imported merchandise and the retail selling price in the United States of the same commodities. Washington, U. S. Govt. print. off., 1929. 106p. (71st Cong., 1st sess. Senate committee print)

Designed to give "1. The low cost of foreign production. 2. The low duty collected by the Government. 3. The vast amount and percentage of spread between the foreign value and American retail selling price, and the total landed cost and price to the consumer."

Rural Community

American sociological society. Papers and proceedings twenty-third annual meeting... held at Chicago December 26-29, 1928. Chicago, Ill. Pub. for the American sociological society by the University of Chicago press [1929] 416p. (Its Publications v. 23) 280.9 Am37 v. 23

This volume is devoted to the rural community and among the articles which compose it are the following: Type of agriculture as a conditioning factor in community organization, by C. E. Lively; Cotton culture and social life and institutions in the South, by Rupert V. Vance; Age and sex distribution in relation to rural behavior, by Bruce L. Melvin; Selective rural-urban migration, by Carle C. Zimmerman; A farm welfare statistical program, by J. O. Rankin; Family life and rural organization, by J. H. Kolb; Farmers' movements as psychosocial phenomena, by Carl C. Taylor; and Studies in rural leadership, by Dwight Sanderson and Robert W. Nafe.

Statistical Method

Florence, Philip Sargant. The statistical method in economics and political science; a treatise on the quantitative and institutional approach to social and industrial problems. London, Kegan, Paul, Trench, Trubner & co. ltd.; New York, Harcourt, Brace & company, 1929. 521p. (International library of psychology, philosophy and scientific method) 251 F66

This volume is fully reviewed by A. L. Bowley in the Nation & Athenaeum for November 9, 1929, p. 206-207. From this the extracts below are taken:

"Perhaps the most successful part of the book is that which deals with the institutional nature of modern industry, though here we could have wished for more realism and less classification. The change from the self-contained factory operated by an independent firm to the great amalgamations of businesses administered by interlocking directorates and financed by shareholders, who may not even know where their money is used, is still so recent and is extending and changing so rapidly, that

all definite information on the subject is very valuable to students of industrial affairs. The framework here provided for classifying the various forms of association whether in society or in business is, no doubt, helpful for the interpretation of the facts.

"Two aims direct the author's discussion of statistics. The more novel is the systematic examination of which, among the numerous subdivisions of the subject-matter of economics or politics revealed by analysis, are susceptible of quantitative description, and of these in what cases measurement has been made. Here is a useful ground plan for statistical research, which we may commend to candidates for degrees seeking for a thesis-subject. The other aim is to show in what respects the statistical conceptions and measurements of variation, correlation, and trend, are important to economic theory and to realistic economics. Everyone admits that variation is universal in the subject-matter of economic analysis, that phenomena are not independent, and that circumstances and quantities continually change in time; but our author wastes much of his space in attacking economic writers and teachers for their supposed ignorance of these facts. It may be the case that some of the more accessible text-books concentrate attention on a stationary society and postulate a uniformity which does not exist; but one of the most conspicuous tendencies in economic teaching and writing is the increasing attention given to descriptive statistical studies, and the present output of such studies by trained economists is enormous. The quality, however, is less marked than the quantity; and economists who are trying to disentangle a complex of causes, and to define before attempting measurement, may well be excused if they hesitate before they incorporate hasty statistical generalizations in their theory. The modern attempts to give mathematical-statistical form to economic law have not yet proved that this is feasible over any wide range. If we consider the familiar demand schedule, we may quote Professor Cannan's dictum about the measurement of total utility, that it involves 'an indefinite number of different hypotheses, each of which is inconsistent with all the others' ('Economica,' No. 10, page 24). Only one point on the demand curve can be observed at one time and place, and, to obtain a series of points from scattered observations, unverified hypotheses must be employed to eliminate disturbing influences. The resulting measurements of elasticity of demand are by no means firmly established. It is well worth while to pursue this type of investigation in the hope that ultimately more of the 'empty boxes' in Professor Florence's scheme may be filled; but up till now deductive theory has gone far ahead of numerical verification. Economists when studying equilibrium cannot swing the pendulum at will and observe different positions.

"Our author is in a similar tone severe on economists for using such a statement that competition tends to equalize wages under certain conditions, for he adduces figures showing how very variable earnings in fact are for operatives performing similar tasks in the same work-shop, and claims that the 'assumption' ought to be 'verified.' Actually his illustration appears to be based on hourly piece-earnings, which everyone

knows are variable; while the fact, that in very many industries there exists a perfectly uniform piece-rate, supports the economist's assumption. There is surely a confusion here and elsewhere in the book between the norm or average that is property to the theory, and the variation that is visible when we are considering individuals as a separate study."

Statistics

International institute of agriculture. International yearbook of agricultural statistics, 1928-29. Rome, 1929. 581p. 251 In84

The letter of transmittal signed by the Secretary General, Alessandro Brizi, states that this yearbook contains thirty additional statistical tables. These include, in addition to the commodities covered in previous years, citrus fruits and bananas. The yearbook contains also, for the first time, a series of tables in which data relating to the international trade in beef, mutton, pork, ham and bacon are grouped.

Tariff - Australia

Smith, N. Skene. The structure and working of the Australian tariff with particular reference to empire marketing. London, P. S. King & son, ltd., 1929. 77p. 285 Sm62

"These pages describe briefly the aims and methods of the Australian Tariff and suggest one or two ways of approaching an estimation of its effects upon Australia, Great Britain, the British Empire and the world as a whole. They will, it is hoped, show that the problem outreaches the customary boundaries of the conflict between those labelled 'Free Traders' and 'Protectionists.'

"To-day, apart from the three hundred million inhabitants of India, six million people in Australia buy more British goods than any other country in the world. The fiscal policy of the Commonwealth is not therefore a very obvious barrier to British manufactures as a whole. Nevertheless to control the types of goods she will import and those she will produce for herself, are of the greatest importance to this country.'

"Partly as a result of the Tariff, the Australian consumer tends to ask first for Australian goods, and if these are not available at a reasonable price, to test British products before those from other countries. In Great Britain, it is only just being recognized that a Tariff cannot be valued solely according to the laws of international trade theory, useful though they may be. A sound opinion must be based upon a detailed examination of aims and methods in the protection of individual industries. From the point of view of the community, protection given to one industry may be fruitful, to another expensive." - Introduction

Transportation

Butterbaugh, Wayne E. Central Northwest regional survey. Minnesota freight rate structure; a chapter of a study of railroad freight rate structures in the central northwest. [Minneapolis] University of Minnesota press, 1929. 40p. 289.22 B99

"This preliminary study heralds something to follow in the way of a more elaborate and inclusive study of transportation in the Central Northwest area. Highways, waterways, airways must take their place along with railways in the study that is projected.

"This larger study of transportation, in turn, is only a part of the cooperative program of a group of University of Minnesota scholars who have organized the Central Northwest Regional Survey. As fast as their limited resources and available time permit, this cooperating group hopes to put out a series of studies on the human and physical resources of the area including Minnesota, the Dakotas, and eastern Montana, and to present the data basic to any intelligent solution of the problems of the area. They are able to announce now that within the year they will issue through the University of Minnesota Press an atlas setting forth graphically the essential data about the region, which should be at the disposal of students from the high school on, and to citizens engaged either in business or public affairs.

"This Central Northwest Regional Survey is a very important undertaking. It is not a matter of the moment either in its execution or in its ultimate effects on the planning of the region's future. It must have from all to whom it appeals for information or cooperation the same cordial response that made even this preliminary study possible." - Foreword.

Vermont Commission on Country Life

Vermont. Commission on country life. Annual report of the director to the executive committee of the Vermont commission on country life for the fiscal year July 1, 1928 to June 30, 1929. [n.p., 1929] 10p. 281.29 V59 Mimeographed.

"During this the first year of operation of the Vermont Commission on Country Life, primary attention has been given to determining the field and scope of activity of the Commission and to the organization of committees to take charge of the various lines of research and ultimately to interpret results and formulate plans for the future progress of rural Vermont."

Wages

U. S. Bureau of labor statistics. Bulletin no. 499. History of wages in the United States from colonial times to 1928. October, 1929. Washington, U. S. Govt. print. off., 1929. 527p. 158.6 B87 no. 499

This volume is divided into two parts, (1) from Colonial times to 1840 and (2) from 1840 to 1928. It contains much of interest to the student of wages in agriculture as well as industry. For instance the tobacco

wages of Virginia are discussed and their equivalents given in currency for a series of years from 1619 to 1763. The "country pay" of New England included various agricultural products of which corn was the most important. There follows a discussion of the difficulties of exchange when the values of the articles which were legal tender fluctuated so widely and some extremely interesting tables giving (1) prices of wheat and corn in New England colonies at 10 year periods from 1630 to 1750 with American equivalents, (2) prices of butter, beef and pork in the New England Colonies for specified years 1633 to 1749 with American equivalents and (3) prices current in the principal cities of the U. S. showing variation of money for 20 years from 1785 to 1805.1

In addition to the material noted above there is a chapter devoted to Agricultural labor in Part 1, and another on Farm laborers in Part 2. The latter gives lowest, highest and average wages, hours per week and rate per day from 1841 to 1899 by states. It also gives average yearly farm wage per month and per day, with and without board from 1866 to 1927. Wages per month with board and without board are given by geographic division and state from 1910 to 1928. The entire volume is fully documented and a useful bibliography is appended listing the publications of the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics containing wage rates and earnings up to Jan. 15, 1929.

Wheat - Canadian Pool

Canadian co-operative wheat producers limited. Directors' report, 1928-29. [Winnipeg, 1929] 29p. 59.9 C163

"Reviewing the year as a whole it has been one of many perplexities and grave anxieties. The system upon which Pool operations are based has, however, withstood every strain placed upon it so far and has never functioned with more efficiency than in the past year of surplus supplies. For the past five years the Canadian Pool has looked forward to some agency in Europe, and particularly the United Kingdom, meeting them in an effort to stabilize prices at a level which would ensure a regular and satisfactory production, avoiding extremely low prices in good years and, inversely, extremely high prices in poor years, but so far without result ...

"We are unable to yet announce our final payment for the year in view of the large carryover on hand from last year. This is the first year we have had to contend with a carryover of old crop, but the possibility of having to do so is always a factor in our operations. The only alternative would be selling it into speculative hands at a price level that would make the investment attractive to the speculator. Such an operation would have an effect on new crop price levels which would be disastrous.

"Our members must realize that we have arrayed against us in our fight for better conditions on the Canadian farm, every force in Europe, which require to purchase our products, and that at times it may be necessary to put up with some inconvenience if hardship is to be avoided. Our wheats are the finest in the world, are relished by all bread eaters, and they are entitled to a fair price or they are not worth growing."

Canadian wheat pool. Annual review of wheat marketing year (1928-29) by George McIvor, general sales manager, Canadian wheat pool. [Calgary, Alta., 1929] 7p. Association file. Mimeographed.

"The influence of the Pool on World markets is now generally recognized, and we have been able to sell our members' wheat at substantial premium over that of other countries. Canadian wheat at the present time brings more per bushel than any other wheat in the world, having in mind the construction placed on values by importing millers. No other wheat marketing agency has ever had placed on them such a responsibility as that carried on the shoulders of the Canadian Pool during the past marketing season. That the Canadian Pool were able to assume this responsibility, that they were able to maintain their credit, that they were able to distribute their sales in an orderly fashion, that they were able to find new markets for large surpluses of low grade wheat and although practically the pressure of the whole buying world was brought to bear on your Selling Agency, in an effort to break prices to seriously low levels, without results, we believe is a tribute to the Pool marketing system and definitely marks a forward step in the direction of co-operative marketing throughout the wheat exporting countries of the World. We cannot believe that the American Farmer and the Argentine farmer will continue to market his wheat at less than competitive values.

"It looks as if constructive developments are now taking place in the United States. We are of the opinion that it is only a question of time until the Argentine Government or others interested in the affairs of that country will develop a new marketing system patterned along the lines of our own organization, or those now going into effect south of the line. When this is accomplished our efforts will have been fully justified and our task will be easier."

Canadian wheat pool. Canadian wheat pool annual report 1928-29. [Winnipeg, Manitoba, November 28th, 1929] 5p. Mimeographed.

"Total handlings of 253,102,585 bushels of wheat and 35,694,057 bushels of coarse grains, a grand total of 288,796,642 bushels of grain, is reported in the Annual Report of the Board of Directors of the Canadian Wheat Pool to the three provincial pools, of which the Canadian Wheat Pool, or Central Selling Agency, is a subsidiary.

"The gross turnover for the year amounted to \$288,097,071.09, this showing a reduction from the previous year of \$35,000,000, largely accounted for in the carryover of wheat, which on August 31st amounted to 48,358,585 bushels.

"The report states:

"Taking into consideration the manner in which modern methods of farm management have developed, and the need for the producer to finance his operations in the early fall, we have no hesitation in stating that had some such means as the Pool not been provided, complete and utter demoralization of the market would have taken place last fall, which would have been disastrous to Canadian business generally." ...

"Our members must realize that we have arrayed against us in our fight for better conditions on the Canadian farm, every force in Europe,

which require to purchase our products, and that at times it may be necessary to put up with some inconvenience if hardship is to be avoided. Our wheats are the finest in the world, are relished by all bread eaters, and they are entitled to a fair price or they are not worth growing.'" Saskatchewan co-operative wheat producers limited. Fifth annual report. Regina, Saskatchewan, 1929. 46p. 59.9 Sa73

Appendix A consists of an extract from the final report of the Saskatchewan Royal Grain Inquiry Commission, September, 1929, from which the following is taken: "Although in operation for a period of only five years [the Pool] controls by virtue of its inherent worth and appeal, and without any compulsion, 55 per cent of the crop grown in the prairie provinces. What this means in volume and in exportable surplus in comparison with other countries is fully set out in our Interim Report.

"It owns and operates some 1435 country elevators out of a total of 5042 spread over the prairie provinces, and, in addition it owns a large percentage of the large terminal elevators.

"It has taken a leading part in helping to open up markets for the prairie grain in China and Japan and other countries, and has placed its handlings in over 60 different ports in Europe.

"It has by its large control of grain been able to carry out a system of more orderly marketing and thereby helped to promote stability in prices.

"It has been and will be a great force in bringing about remedial legislation in the interest of the producer, not only in connection with the Canada Grain Act, but in other legislation as well."

World Economic Situation

Paish, Sir George. World economic suicide. London, General press [1929?] 15p. 280 P16W

"The great financial crisis out of which the world has now to find its way has not come without warnings of the most authoritative description. As long ago as 1920 the Brussels Conference told the nations that they must take down their tariffs. Over the last eight years the International Chamber of Commerce in plenary congress at Rome, Brussels and Stockholm has pointed to the steps that needed to be taken. The great bankers and industrialists of Great Britain, Europe and America in 1926 issued a warning of the gravest character as to the consequences that must follow from the policy of trade restriction which the nation continued to pursue. And in 1927 the World Economic Conference convened by the League of Nations at Geneva urged the nations to discontinue their policy of tariffs and trade restrictions and to move in 'the opposite direction.'

"Of all the authoritative warnings which have been given to the world the most plain spoken was that of Dr. Walter Leaf, the late chairman of the Westminster Bank.

"In the autumn of 1925, Dr. Leaf, in addressing the International Chamber of Commerce in Paris, complimented the politicians of Europe, including those of Great Britain, upon the success of their policy. He said they had created every sort of impediment to trade - tariffs, pro-

hibitions, and restrictions of many kinds. The success of their policy could not be questioned. They had endeavoured to hamper trade, and they had done so very effectively. But, he added, this policy has one serious drawback - it means 'the economic suicide of Europe.'

"The one alteration it is now necessary to make to Dr. Walter Leaf's statement is that one can now compliment the politicians of the whole world upon the extraordinary success of their policy of endeavoring to hamper trade by every means in their power, and more particularly by the imposition of tariffs. No one can doubt their success. Nevertheless, their policy has one serious drawback - it means the economic suicide of the World...

"Since 1914, the world has lived on credit to an extent that no one can adequately realise. The War effectively stopped the currents of trade, and nations, which until then had no difficulty in paying for what they bought by sales of their own goods and services were compelled to borrow in order to buy. The national credit created was fabulous, the international credit was stupendous...

"Hence since the War a vast amount of new credit has been created in all countries to enable goods to be sold both nationally and internationally. A large proportion of this is short credit which involves capital as well as interest repayment. So long as the amount of new credit available was sufficient to take care of the old credits as well as to supply new demands all was well...

"Since the summer of last year the signs of credit limitation have become unmistakable. The value of money in the United States rose to a figure which immediately checked the granting of credit by the United States. Not only did the issue in the New York market of new securities for foreign countries greatly decline, but the supply of short credit in America became so restricted that London was required to participate in the work of financing the American cotton crop, a task she had not performed since war commenced in 1914.

"The events of recent weeks now clearly reveal great monetary stringency in the United States...

"This monetary stringency in the United States indicates that the world cannot continue indefinitely to obtain credit from that country in order to finance its purchases of goods and produce, but must now restrict its purchases to its capacity to sell products and services in payment.

"When it is borne in mind that capacity to sell immense quantities of produce and of goods at the present time is dependent upon the amount of credit available, it becomes obvious that a severe stringency of credit means not only a fall in the value of securities carried on credit, but a fall in the prices of commodities as well...

"Had the world lowered its tariff barriers to enable trade to circulate more freely when the supply of credit became limited, the present situation would have been rendered infinitely less dangerous. When goods and services are paid for in goods and services, and when obligations to repay capital and interest can be met by sales of produce and of services, the situation is thoroughly sound. But just in proportion as credit has

to be created to enable products to be sold, a situation of danger is created...

"The supplying of capital for opening up the world to settlement and for increasing the output of products of which the world is in need is most essential; but the supplying of credit to enable countries to purchase what they require, when their productive power would enable them to pay in their own products, is most undesirable and must create difficulty.

"And now we are face to face with the most difficult and dangerous financial situation the world has ever confronted, the responsibility for which lies, as Dr. Walter Leaf stated, with the politicians rather than with the business men...

"If nations are to sell their products freely, they must buy the products of other nations with equal freedom; and if nations are to collect the sums due to them, they must be willing to purchase, directly or indirectly, the products or services of their debtors in sufficient quantity to enable the debts to be paid...

"The agricultural industries of all nations, and more particularly of what are known as the young countries, are heavily in debt, and if they cannot sell their products in anything like the present quantity, and can sell the reduced quantity only at a much lower level of prices, their distress will indeed be great. But if these agricultural countries will not buy manufactured or other goods in sufficient quantity to enable the manufacturing nations to buy their foodstuffs, raw materials, and tobacco, how can they sell their products in the absence of the credit facilities which have enabled them to sell so freely ever since 1914?....

"And if the agriculturists of the world cannot sell their products in sufficient quantity at reasonable prices, how can they buy anything like the quantity of goods they have bought in recent years from the manufacturers of their own countries? They cannot, and in turn, the manufacturers and merchants of all nations will be in difficulties.

"Thus, with all the world in debt as never before, the present policy of the nations, of high tariffs and trade restrictions, means a complete breakdown of the great machine of credit and of trade.

"But such a policy and such a situation cannot be permitted to continue. Its consequences will be so disastrous that not only will the business machine be wrecked but the political machine as well.

"What needs to be done in the situation in which we now find ourselves is that the recommendations of the World Economic Conference be put into operation without further delay - that every hindrance to trade be removed and that every feasible measure be taken, with the least possible delay, to broaden and deepen world currents of trade."

STATE PUBLICATIONS

Compiled by Mary F. Carpenter

Alabama

Alabama. Dept. of agriculture, Montgomery. Alabama farm production, v.3, no.2, November, 1929.

Contains the production and consumption of milk and eggs by counties for 1928, p.2.

California

Madson, B. A. Alfalfa production. (Calif. Col. of Agr. Agr. Ext. Service, Berkeley. Circ. 35. 1929. 50p.)

Includes value of alfalfa land, local freight rates, and cost of production.

Colorado

Burdick, R. T., and Pingrey, H. B. Cost of producing crops on irrigated farms. (Colo. Agr. Exp. Sta., Fort Collins. Bul. 353. 1929. 72p.)

Klemmedson, G. S., and Gentry, C. C. Outline of Colorado tax laws for farmers and ranchmen. (Colo. Agr. Exp. Sta., Fort Collins. Bul. 355. 1929. 17p.)

Connecticut

Hendrickson, C. I. Dairying a profitable enterprise on tobacco farms. (Conn. Agr. Col., Storrs. Economic digest. no. 6, 1929, p.41-43)

Idaho

Heflebower, R. B. Factors relating to the price of Idaho potatoes. (Idaho Agr. Exp. Sta., Moscow. Bul. 166. 1929. 32p.)

Iowa

Termohlen, W. D. Why market eggs by grades. (Iowa. State Col. of Agr. and Mech. Arts. Ext. Service, Ames. Ext. Serv. Bul. 160. 1929. 8p.)

Kentucky

Kentucky. Bureau of agriculture, labor and statistics, Frankfort. Kentucky. National resources, industrial statistics, industrial directory, description by counties. (Bul. 34, [1929] 339p.)

Maryland

Whitehouse, W. E., Hart, W. J., and Walker, W. P. The production and marketing of strawberries on the Eastern Shore of Maryland. (Md. Agr. Exp. Sta., College Park. Bul. 315. 1929. p.163-217)

Minnesota

Cavert, W. L. The horse situation. (Minn. Univ. Agr. Ext. Div., University Farm, St. Paul. [Minnesota farm business notes] 84. 1929, p.1-5)
Mimeographed.

Schwantes, A. J., and others. The combine harvester in Minnesota. (Minn. Agr. Exp. Sta., University Farm, St. Paul. Bul. 256. 1929. 50p.)
In cooperation with the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.

Zimmerman, C. C. Incomes and expenditures of Minnesota farm and city families, 1927-28. (Minn. Agr. Exp. Sta., University Farm, St. Paul. Bul. 255. 1929. 50p.)

Missouri

Guengerich, H. W., and Wood, D. C. The cost of growing an apple tree to bearing age. (Mo. Col. of Agr. Agr. Ext. Service, Columbia. Circ. 225. 1929. 16p.)

Thomsen, F. L., and Thorne, G. B. Economic position of the grape industry in Missouri. (Mo. Agr. Exp. Sta., Columbia. Bul. 273. 1929. 34p.)

New Jersey

New Jersey. Dept. of agriculture, Trenton. Statistical handbook of New Jersey agriculture. (Circ. 166. 1929. 348p.)

New York

Neethling, J. C. Economic studies of dairy farming in New York. IX. Grade B milk with cash crops and mixed roughage, crop year 1925 with five-year summary. (N. Y. Cornell. Agr. Exp. Sta., Ithaca. Bul. 483. 1929. 93p.)

In cooperation with the U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

North Carolina

North Carolina. State college of agriculture and engineering. Agricultural extension service, Raleigh. Agricultural program for North Carolina. (Ext. Circ. 175. 1929. 130p.)

Ohio

Hauck, C. W. Farmers' produce markets in Ohio. (Ohio. Agr. Exp. Sta., Wooster. Bul. 443. 1929. 46p.)

Ohio. Agricultural experiment station, Wooster. Bimonthly bulletin, no. 141, November-December, 1929.

Packing Ohio apples in boxes by C. W. Hauck, p.201-203; Feed cost and returns for veal calves by J. F. Dowler, p.204; Occupational history of 1063 Ohio farm households, by P. S. Beck, p.205; Crop production and total value, by J. I. Falconer, p.206.

Ohio. Agricultural experiment station, Wooster. Ohio agricultural statistics for 1928. (Bul. 442. 1929. 50p.)

Prepared by the Dept. of Rural Economics.

Gives production of chief crops and livestock by counties.

Oklahoma

Burge, A. T., New phase in dairy marketing. (Okla. State market commission, Oklahoma City. Marketing bul. v.12, no.5, Nov. 1929, p.4-5)

Report on cooperative creameries.

South Dakota

Schnaidt, W. F. Suggestions for estimating the local market value of wool clips. (S. Dak. State Col. Ext. Service, Brookings, Spec. circ. 5. 1929. [5p.]) Mimeographed.

Tennessee

Allred, C. E. What should be in the rental contract. (Tenn. Univ. Agr. Ext. Service, Knoxville. Circ. 20. 1929. 2p.)

Twenty-seven suggestions for an agreement between farm owner and tenant are listed.

Vermont

Ellenberger, H. B. The production of high quality milk. I Cooling the electric brine cooler with cold-air storage versus ice and water. (Vt. Agr. Exp. Sta., Burlington. Bul. 300. 1929. 12p.)

Virginia

Corson, J. J., 3d. An economic and social survey of Charles City County. (Va. Univ., Charlottesville. Univ. of Va. record. Ext. Ser. v.14, no.1. 1929. 70p.)

West Virginia

Knowlton, H. E. Varieties of fruits for West Virginia. (West Va. Agr. Exp. Sta., Morgantown. Bul. 222. 1929. 39p.)

Gives origin, description and commercial value of different varieties of fruits including apples, peaches, cherries, pears and plums.

Wisconsin

Eakken, H. H. Cheese factory statements made easy. (Wis. Univ. Col. of Agr. Ext. Service. Madison. Circ. 233. 1929. 16p.)

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE PUBLICATIONS

Economic in Character

Compiled by Katharine Jacobs

Annual Reports of U. S. Department of Agriculture*

Annual reports of Bureau chiefs, 1928/29.

Bureau of agricultural economics. 57p. - Bureau of animal industry. 62p. - Bureau of biological survey. 34p. - Bureau of Chemistry and soils. 42p. - Bureau of dairy industry. 22p. - Bureau of entomology. 39p. - Office of experiment stations. 10p. - Director of the extension service. 41p. - Food, drug, and insecticide administration. 18p. - Report of the Forester. 60p. - Bureau of home economics. 11p. - Director of information. 21p. - Report of the Librarian. 13p. - Bureau of plant industry. 39p. - Plant quarantine and control administration. 72p. - Bureau of public roads. 56p. - Weather bureau. 2p. (Mimeographed)**

Report of the Secretary of agriculture, 1929. 112p.

Department bulletin*

1106. Legal phases of cooperative associations, by L. S. Hulbert. Rev. Oct. 1929. 126p.

Service and regulatory announcement Agricultural Economics)***

107. Amendment no. 1. Amendment to rules and regulations of the Secretary of agriculture for the enforcement of the Produce agency act. Nov. 1929. 1p.

117. Proceedings of International universal cotton standards conference of 1929 and items relating to the administration of the United States Cotton futures and Cotton standards acts. Nov. 1929. 23p.

Technical Bulletins*

96. Yields of barley in the United States and Canada 1922-1926, by H. V. Harlan, L. H. Newman, and Mary L. Martini. Nov. 1929. 84p.

101. Agricultural survey of Europe. Switzerland, by Asher Hobson, Sept. 1929. 64p.

140. Investigations on the handling of Bartlett pears from Pacific coast districts, by J. R. Magness ... H. C. Diehl ... and F. W. Allen. Sept. 1929. 27p.

* Requests for these publications should be addressed to the office of Information, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

** May be obtained from the issuing office.

*** Requests for these publications should be addressed to the Division of Economic Information, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

Mimeographed Publications of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics*

- Applications of a simplified method of graphic curvilinear correlation, by L. H. Bean ... A preliminary report. Part II. The method applied to changes in acreages, yields and livestock numbers. Sept. 1929. 6p. (Issued by Division of statistical and historical research)
- Attitudes toward rural government. A preliminary report, by T. B. Manny. Nov. 1929. 26p. (Issued by Division of farm population and rural life in cooperation with Hendrix college, Conway, Arkansas)
- The citrus fruit situation; a radio talk by Wells A. Sherman ... Nov. 21, 1929. 2p. (Issued by Division of fruits and vegetables)
- Crop report; a radio talk, by Mr. J. A. Becker ... Nov. 12, 1929. 2p. (Issued by Division of crop and livestock estimates)
- Crop report; a radio talk, by Mr. S. A. Jones ... Nov. 12, 1929. 2p. (Issued by Division of crop and livestock estimates)
- Directory of teachers giving courses in rural sociology and rural life. Oct. 1, 1929. 16p. (Issued by Division of farm population and rural life)
- The disparity between wheat prices in Canada and in the United States and the grain storage situation ... Investigation made by E. J. Working ... F. J. Hosking... W. J. Kuhrt... and T. A. Sommers ... November, 1929. 22p.
- The feed situation; a radio talk, by Mr. F. J. Hosking ... Nov. 25, 1929. 2p. (Issued by Division of hay, feed and seed)
- Foreign trade of the United States, annual, 1790-1929. Dairy cattle and dairy products, by Caroline G. Gries ... Nov. 11, 1929. 42p. (Issued by Division of statistical and historical research as Report F. S. 42)
- Lamb feeding prospects; a radio talk, by Mr. C. V. Whalin. Nov. 18, 1929. 2p. (Issued by Division of livestock, meats and wool)
- Locating counties in a state, by W. J. Spillman. [1929] 3p. (Issued by Division of farm management and costs)
- Marketing Arizona lettuce; summary, 1928 fall season, by J. M. Foote. November 1929. 16p. (Issued by Division of fruits and vegetables)
- Marketing Colorado & Nebraska potatoes. Summary of 1928-29 season, by Wendell Calhoun. Nov. 1929. 33p. (Issued by Division of fruits and vegetables in cooperation with Colorado extension service)
- Marketing western New York carrots. Summary of the 1928-29 season, by S. W. Russell, and A. L. Thomas. Nov. 1929. 18p. (Issued by Division of fruits and vegetables in cooperation with New York State department of agriculture and markets)
- Marketing Wisconsin potatoes, summary of 1928-1929 season, by Bryce Morris. Nov. 1929. 40p. (Issued by Division of fruits and vegetables in cooperation with Wisconsin Department of markets)
- Memorandum for the information of the Federal farm board concerning the organization and program of the Interstate early potato committee. Sept. 25, 1929. 8p. (Cooperative extension work. Interstate early potato committee: U. S. Dept. of agriculture, Bureau of agricultural economics; Extension service; Agricultural extension service, Virginia, North Carolina, Maryland)

*Requests for these publications should be addressed to the Division of Economic Information, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

Need of revision of areal figures of the United States by counties with tables of the areas of quadrilaterals of the earth's surface of five minutes extent in latitude and longitude, by F. J. Marschner. October 1929. 7p. tables. (Issued by Division of land economics)

November crop report; a radio talk, by W. F. Callander... Nov. 12, 1929. 1p. (Issued by Division of crop and livestock estimates)

The price situation; a radio talk by Dr. O. C. Stine... Nov. 18, 1929. 3p. (Issued by Division of statistical and historical research)

The prune industry in Yugoslavia, by M. J. Newhouse. A preliminary report. Nov. 12, 1929. 34p. (Issued by Division of statistical and historical research as Report F. S. 43)

Publications issued by the Bureau of agricultural economics. Nov. 1929. 16p. (Issued by Division of economic information)

Recent changes in food production; a radio talk, by Dr. O. E. Baker ... Nov. 26, 1929. 2p. (Issued by Division of land economics)

Some problems of marketing dried fruits in Europe, by M. J. Newhouse... Address, Pacific foreign trade council, Seattle, Wash., September 19, 1929. 10p. (Issued by Division of cooperative marketing)

Source and interest rates of farm mortgage loans; a radio talk, by Mr. D. L. Wickens... Nov. 21, 1929. 2p. (Issued by Division of agricultural finance)

Summary of standard tobacco grades for U. S. Type 21. Nov. 1929. 4p. (Issued by Tobacco section)

Teamwork between the Bureau of agricultural economics and the state departments of agriculture, by Nils A. Olsen, Chief, Bureau of agricultural economics.- Address, National association of commissioners, secretaries, and departments of agriculture, Washington D. C., October 28, 1929. 9p.

The turkey market situation; a radio talk by Roy C. Potts ... Nov. 14, 1929. 2p. (Issued by Division of dairy and poultry products)

U. S. hay grades reflect feed values for beef cattle and sheep feeding, by W. H. Hosterman... Nov. 1929. 8p. (Issued by Hay, feed and seed division)

What inspection of apples in receiving markets shows. A radio talk, by Mr. F. G. Robb ... November 6, 1929. 4p. (Issued by Division of fruits and vegetables)

What some tobacco men and farmers think of the tobacco grading service. [1929] 3p. (Issued by Tobacco section)

The winter egg outlook; a radio talk, by Mr. B. H. Bennett... Nov. 25, 1929. 2p. (Issued by Division of dairy and poultry products)

Wool shorn, 1928 and 1929. 1p. (Issued by Division of crop and livestock estimates)

Miscellaneous

*Relation of the physical and biological to the social sciences in agricultural research, by B. Youngblood, ... Office of experiment stations, United States Department of agriculture. Read before the Experiment station section of the Association of land-grant colleges and universities in Chicago, Illinois... Nov. 12, 1929. 15p. Mimeographed.

* Requests for this publication should be addressed to the office issuing it.

PERIODICAL ARTICLES

Compiled by Louise O. Bercaw and A. M. Hannay

Agricultural Credit.- France

Daudé-Bancel, A. Agricultural credit and the French government. (In Review of International Cooperation, year 22, no. 11, Nov., 1929, p.425-427. Published at Orchard House, 14, Great Smith Street, London, S. W. 1, England)

Contains a brief outline of the development of agricultural credit in France since its organization in 1894 and a statement of existing conditions.

Agricultural Situation

Davis, Joseph S. The literature on the agricultural situation once more. (In Quarterly Journal of Economics, v.44, no.1, Nov. 1929, p.133-159. Published by Harvard University Press, Randall Hall, Cambridge, Mass.)

In this article the author reviews the following: America Challenged, by Lewis F. Carr; Agriculture, by Edwin G. Nourse (chapter VIII in Recent Economic Changes in the United States - Report of the Committee on Recent Economic Changes of the President's Conference on Unemployment, v.2); The Farmer's Standard of Living by E. L. Kirkpatrick; Farm Relief (Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science, March, 1929); Internationale Preisbewegung und Lage der Landwirtschaft in den ausser-tropischen Landern, by M. Sering (Berichte über Landwirtschaft, neue folge, elftes sonderheft, 1929); Agricultural Reform in the United States, by John D. Black.

Agricultural Situation - England

Ash, Edward C. The agricultural situation. (In Nineteenth Century and After, v.105, no. 633, Nov. 1929, p.642-648. May be obtained from the Leonard Scott Publication Company, 249 West 13th St., New York City)

The following is quoted from the last paragraph of this article on the agricultural situation in England:

"It is to be hoped, perhaps to be expected, that improved marketing is the first step to the changes necessary to bring prosperity to the countryside. For undoubtedly, 'From Farm to Consumer' is the slogan of successful agriculture, not undertaken in the manner of the individual, supplying in small quantities, for in that will rest no salvation. The farmer must supply direct to the public in the cheapest way - through the shops - moving his produce at the low rates used by the organisations which at the moment do this particular work for him. Until the farmer takes over the selling and, like the successful manufacturer, can somewhat control the price of his goods, the farming situation must remain an 'agricultural crisis' constantly becoming more and more serious, with brief intervals of better days."

Agricultural Education

Matthael, L. E. Education in agriculture. (In International Labour Review, v.20, no.5, Nov. 1929, p.666-689. Distributed in the United States by the World Peace Foundation, 40 Mount Vernon St., Boston, Mass.)

"In 1921 the Third Session of the International Labour Conference adopted a Recommendation urging the Governments to develop vocational agricultural education, drawing their attention to the justice of ensuring that it should be made available to agricultural wage earners on the same conditions as to other persons engaged in agriculture, and inviting them to send information at regular intervals to the International Labour Office on the measures taken to develop vocational agricultural education in their respective countries.

"Subsequently to the adoption of this Recommendation the Mixed Advisory Agricultural Committee - an official advisory body on agricultural questions responsible to the International Labour Office and the International Institute of Agriculture, Rome - agreed that the Office should carry out a study of the subject. The Office has therefore prepared a report, which will be submitted to the Mixed Committee for their consideration at their meeting to be held on 7 November, and will afterwards be published in the series, Studies and Reports.

"The following article, in which the conclusions of the report are referred to, aims at giving a general outline of the broad principles involved and showing the features which are common to the different national systems of such education, and are therefore presumably either inevitable or specially advantageous."

Beef Grading - England

Easterbrook, L. F. British beef and the National Mark. (In Nineteenth Century and After, v.105, no. 633, Nov. 1929, p.635-641. May be obtained from Leonard Scott Publication Company, 249 West 13th St., New York City)

Discusses the National Mark for British beef which was introduced for the London area on October 4 and the Report on the Marketing of Cattle and Beef in England and Wales issued by the British Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries.

Coffee Valorization - Brazil

The protection of coffee as explained in the message of the President of Brazil. (In International Review of Agriculture, pt.2, Monthly Bulletin of Agricultural Economics and Sociology, year 20, no.6, June, 1929, p.243-246. Published by International Institute of Agriculture, Rome, Italy)

"In the recent Presidential message it is made absolutely clear that the Government policy for the protection of coffee definitely aims at ensuring a fair price to growers by means of an accurate revision of the cost of production."

Conservation of the Public Lands

Dixon, Joseph M. The new conservation. By Joseph M. Dixon, First Assistant Secretary of the Interior, as told to William Atherton DuPuy. (In Saturday Evening Post, v.202, no. 23, Dec. 7, 1929, p.30-31, 233, 241. Published at Philadelphia, Pa.)

Discusses the conservation of the public domain of the West as regards President Hoover's and Secretary Wilbur's proposal for a new public-land policy "which will include transferring to those states willing to accept the responsibility the control of the surface rights of all public lands not included in national parks and monuments or in the national forests." The fundamental issue is the conservation of watersheds.

Controlled Production

Vrooman, Carl. Curtailing production. (In Rural Business, v.1, no.4, Oct. 1929, p.10. Published at 11 South La Salle St., Chicago, Illinois)

Calls attention to the Crop Acreage Limitation Plan which he considers "the most practical method yet suggested of preventing over-stimulation of production by high prices."

Mr. Vrooman also made an address on this subject at the Institute of Rural Affairs, Blacksburg, Va., in July, 1929.

Cooperation

Cooperative Marketing Journal, v.3, no.6, Nov. 1929. Published at Cotton Exchange Bldg., Memphis, Tenn.

Contents: Making agricultural organization powerful, by Theodore Macklin. - What do you mean by bargaining power? by E. A. Stokdyk. - Better membership relations, by Verna Elsinger. - Are clearing house associations sound? by Milton N. Nelson. - Cooperative marketing of rice, by Homer L. Brinkley.

Hamilton, Walton H. Judicial tolerance of farmers' cooperatives. (In Yale Law Journal, v.33, no.7, May, 1929, p. 933-954. Published by Yale Law Journal Co., New Haven, Conn.) L. C.

The author discusses the recent decision of the U. S. Supreme Court in the case of Frost v. Corporation Commissioners by which the ginning of cotton is declared to be a public business and as such to require a license. He discusses its probable effect upon "the ends, the forms, and the legal status of the cooperative association."

McMillen, Wheeler. Is cooperation enough? (In Farm & Fireside, v.53, no.12, Dec. 1929, p.9, 47, 49. Published at Springfield, Ohio)

Discusses the question "Are farmers going to be helped or disappointed by the Federal Farm Board's effort to achieve 'farm relief' through cooperative marketing?"

Steen, Herman. "My dear Mr. Legge." (In New Breeder's Gazette, v.94., no.11, Nov. 1929, p.33-33. Published by Sanders Publishing Company, Chicago, Illinois)

This is a letter addressed to the head of the Federal Farm Board, the purpose of which is to draw a picture of cooperative live stock marketing and to show the Board just what it has to work with in this commodity.

He suggests that the Board do the following: reorganize or consolidate the shipping associations into larger units, probably country-wide in character, with the employment of more competent managers and with the grading of live stock at points of origin; broaden the scope of the cooperative marketing commission associations so that they will be adequate to meet the needs of the live stock industry for selling agencies; head up the selling agencies with one overhead organization, and unite all the selling agencies in that organization.

He predicts that there will be opposition to such a program from officers and managers of shipping associations and commission associations, but thinks that if a "program somewhat along the lines suggested ... is put into action, then the live stock industry will have a machine which will be able to make effective use of proposals to attempt to regulate live stock supplies to demand."

Cooperation - Hungary

Balogh, E. de. The structure and organisation of the cooperative movement. VII. - Hungary. (In Review of International Cooperation, year 22, no.11, Nov., 1929, p.403-409. Published at Orchard House, 14, Great Smith Street, London, S. W. 1, England)

Cooperation - India

Pantalu, V. Ramadas. Rural reconstruction. (In United Provinces Co-operative Journal, v.4, no.9, Dec. 1928, p.8-13; no. 10, Jan., 1929, p.7-13) Published at Lucknow, United Provinces, India.

The author points out that the imposition of the foreign revenue and industrial policies on the rural economy of India has destroyed the cooperative basis of the village community. He urges the necessity of the improvement of agriculture as an industry as well as of the economic condition of those who depend upon it for their livelihood.

Cotton - Bremen

Commerce and Finance, v.18, no. 48. Nov. 27, 1929. Published at 95 Broad St., New York City.

Bremen Cotton Exchange section, p.2556-2561. Partial contents of this section: Bremen and its cotton exchange, by Georg Kuehne; Bremen arbitrations past and present, by Henry Raese; The Bremen cotton futures contract, by George A. Fürst.

Cotton - Southern States

Spillman, W. J. The shift in cotton acreage. (In Farm and Ranch, v. 48, no.44, Nov. 2, 1929, p.3, 11. Published at Dallas, Texas.)

Discusses some of the causes underlying and controlling the shift in cotton acreage northward and westward in the Southern States and the question as to whether cotton growing will be more profitable or less profitable than it was before the World War. States that the farmers in the coastal districts of South Carolina, Georgia, and northern Florida are changing their methods of farming and that when the problems of this new kind of farming are solved "there is reason to hope that this once prosperous cotton country may again become even more prosperous than it was in the days of old King Cotton."

Economics

Ely, Richard T. The new economic world and the new economics. (In Journal of Land & Public Utility Economics, v.5, no. 4, Nov. 1929, p.341-353. Published by the Institute for Research in Land Economics and Public Utilities, 337 E. Chicago Ave., Chicago, Illinois')

"The present article began simply as a review of Recent Economics Changes in the United States (2 vols.), a Report of the Committee on Recent Economic Changes, of the President's Conference on Unemployment... It has grown until it is more than a review. It has become an article based upon the work under consideration."

Federal Farm Board

Farrand, George E. Report of George E. Farrand [Farrand & Slosson, Los Angeles] to Federal farm board re Agricultural Marketing Act. (In Congressional Record, v.71, no. 125, Nov. 22, 1929, p.6253-6259. Published at Washington, D. C.)

Practically the whole of this report is reprinted in the United States Daily (Washington, D. C.) v.4, no. 226, Nov. 25, 1929, p.9; no. 227, Nov. 26, 1929, p.11; no. 228, Nov. 27, 1929, p.9, 15.

It is a discussion of some of the legal problems of the Federal Farm Board, including its powers and limitations. The author states that the Board is a government agency established under a "highly remedial" statute designed to meet existing conditions and to relieve the actual distress of farmers. Because of these facts he thinks that the Act should be construed in the light of the conditions which gave rise to it and urges the adoption of a liberal as distinguished from a legalistic interpretation.

Fig Industry - California

Shear, S. W. The economic status of the fig industry. (In California Cultivator, v. 73, no. 23, Dec. 7, 1929, p.565, 575. Published at 317 Central Ave., Los Angeles, Calif.)

This is "the brief, preliminary report touching on the fig supply and price outlook for California, presented by Dr. S. W. Shear of the Division of agricultural economics of the University of California at Berkeley to the Fig Institute at Merced recently. It presents some of the more significant facts gathered by Dr. Shear and Prof. Ira J. Condit in the short time they have been working on their study of the economic status of the California fig industry."

Grain - Russia

Comstock, Alzada. The grain war in Soviet Russia. (In Current History, v.31, no.3, Dec. 1929, p.490-495. Published at Times Square, New York City)

Photostat copy in the library.

The following is quoted from the first two paragraphs of the article:

"A great battle is being waged today in Soviet Russia between the government, on the one hand, and the peasants, on the other, especially the kulaks, originally the more prosperous peasants who exploited the poorer peasants, over the socialization program and the collection of grain.

"'What is going on is not agrarian reform, but agrarian revolution,' declared M. Schlichter, the Ukrainian Commissar of Land, in an article published by Pravda early in November, discussing the Soviet Government's program under which 25,000,000 small peasant farms, supporting a population of 120,000,000 people, and occupying one-sixth of the earth's surface, are being suddenly and violently forced from a virtually medieval status to the methods of big-scale farming in line with the latest American technique."

Grain Standardization - Germany

Kiendl. Getreidestandardisierung und einheitsbau. (In Landwirtschaftliches Jahrbuch für Bayern, jahrg. 19, no. 3-4, 1929, p.94-107. Published by Carl Gerber, München, Germany)

Grain standardization and its effect on the marketing of German grain are discussed.

Import Certificates

Austria subsidizes agriculture. (In Grain World, v.102, no. 12, Dec. 4, 1929, p.56. Published at 1018 S. Wabash Ave., Chicago, Illinois)

Consists mainly of an excerpt from a report by the acting commercial attaché at Vienna, John A. Embry, made public by the Department of Commerce as follows:

"In order to stimulate local agriculture the Austrian parliament has just passed a law by means of which exporters of Austrian wheat, rye, barley and oats and of Austrian cattle can obtain export certificates which entitle them to a reduction of import duties on any merchandise imported into Austria equal in amount to the import duty which would have been assessed on the quantity of cereals or cattle exported if it were

imported into Austria.

"These export certificates are negotiable and therefore constitute an export subsidy equivalent in each case to the conventional Austrian import duty on the exported merchandise."

Index Numbers - Russia

The index-number method and the study of economic fluctuations in Soviet Russia. (In International Review of Agriculture, pt.2. Monthly Bulletin of Agricultural Economics and Sociology, year 20, no.5, May, 1929, p.185-197; no.6, June, 1929, p.225-237. Published by International Institute of Agriculture, Rome, Italy)

The basic data of the economic barometer in Russia, the calculation of peasant index-numbers, and the relation between the peasant index-numbers and the general index-numbers are discussed by M. T.

Internal Colonization - Russia

Czechowicz, Paul. Die innere kolonisation in den jahren 1923 bis 1928. (In Wirtschaftsdienst, jahrg. 14, hft. 44, Nov. 1, 1929, p.1908-1910; hft. 45, Nov. 8, 1929, p.1954-1959. May be obtained from Friederichsen, de Gruyter & Co., Hamburg 36, Germany)

The author discusses the solution of the problem of over-population in some parts of the Soviet Union, by means of the establishment of new settlements in other less developed regions. The government policy in this connection is outlined and discussed.

Livestock - Germany

Hesse, Paul. Fleischverbrauch und viehhaltung in den deutschen "wirtschafts-gebieten." (In Landwirtschaftliche Jahrbücher, bd. 69, hft. 1, 1929, p.1-104. Published by Paul Parey, Berlin, Germany) This is a comprehensive account of production and marketing conditions in connection with cattle and hog raising in Germany and of their relation to the consumption of meat. It is illustrated by numerous tables.

Manager Farming

Taylor, E. H. Rebuilding land and men. (In Country Gentleman, v.94, no.12, Dec. 1929, p.3-5, 107-108. Published at Independence Square, Philadelphia, Pa.)

This is the first of two articles by Mr. Taylor. It deals with a new agriculture that is in the making in the Northwest.

"And certain of its phases have an important significance to other sections of this country and to Canada.

"One of these is the operation of groups of farms under single management. It is an outgrowth of the transition that is in progress as well as a moving force in that transition. And it is attempting, as one of its chief aims, something that is unique in the annals of American farming - it is undertaking to build up the fortunes and the capacity of the tenant farmer to the end that he may become a farm owner."

Marketing - Germany

Schindler. Selbsthilfe und staatshilfe im absatzproblem der landwirtschaft. (In Landwirtschaftliches Jahrbuch für Bayern, jahrg. 19, no. 3-4, 1929, p.71-93. Published by Carl Gerber, München)

A study of the marketing problems of German agriculture has convinced the author that the farmer must to a large extent work out his own salvation. He would limit State interference to international trade.

Prices - Czechoslovakia

Price reports at the Institute of Rural Accountancy and Economy at Prague. (In International Review of Agriculture, pt. 2, Monthly Bulletin of Agricultural Economics and Sociology, year 20, no. 6, June, 1929, p.237-242. Published by International Institute of Agriculture, Rome, Italy)

The price investigations of the Institute of Rural Accountancy and Economy at Prague, the results of which are published in Rapports sur les Prix, are discussed. Their extent and the method of procedure in their collection and elaboration are outlined.

Reclamation of Land - Peru

Sutton, C. W. Land economics and reclamation in Peru. (In Journal of Land & Public Utility Economics, v. 5, no.4, Nov. 1929, p.370-384. Published by the Institute for Research in Land Economics and Public Utilities, 337 E. Chicago Ave., Chicago, Illinois)

The titles of the eight parts of this article are: Contrast between conditions affecting irrigation policies in the United States and Peru; Contrast between ancient and modern Peru; Stages in Peruvian land economy; Social material available for agrarian policies; Construction of projects under agrarian policy; Ability of settlers to pay; The facility of collection of charges; Summary.

Rubber

Ostrolenk, Bernhard. Rubber production continues to exceed consumption; prospects for 1930-1933. (In Annalist, v.34, no. 880, Nov. 29, 1929, p.1053-1054, 1095. Published by the New York Times Company, New York City.)

Includes statistical tables which show rubber consumption by countries; probable world consumption; estimated 1929 production; acreage planted to rubber and production per acre in Malaya; shipments, acreage, production, and production per acre, for the East Indies; acreage, production and production per acre in North Sumatra; and world rubber stocks.

Rumania

Rumania. (The Commercial, November 28, 1929. 60p. Published by the Manchester Guardian, Manchester, England)

Among the articles in this special Rumanian number are the following: A change-over to agrarianism, by Virgil Madgearu; Why agriculture must come first, by Ion Mihalache; Agricultural production and export, by

C. Mihailescu; Rationalising the co-operative organisations, by Gromoslav Mladenatz; Wealth from the woods, by Prof. Bungetianu; Manufacturing for the home market, by Cezar Popescu

Rural Community Councils

Adams, W. G. S. The progress and work of rural community councils. (In Journal of the Farmers' Club, part 5, Nov. 1929, p.79-85. Discussion on p.85-94. May be obtained from 2, Whitehall Court, London, S. W. 1, England)

Briefly discusses the object and purpose of the movement in England, its form of organization, and the nature of its progress since 1926 and then reviews the range and scope of its functions with special reference to educational and recreational work, health and allied services, and agriculture and rural industries, also two services with which the Rural Community Councils are particularly concerned, rural industries and young farmers' clubs.

Rural Organizations

Lowden, Frank O. Rural organization. (In Rural America, v.7, no.9, Nov. 1929, p.3-7. Published by the American Country Life Association, Inc., 105 East 22nd St., New York City)

This is Mr. Lowden's presidential address before the American Country Life Association Conference, Iowa State College, October 17, 1929.

Most of the address is reprinted in Wallaces' Farmer and Iowa Homestead, v.54, no.44, Nov. 2, 1929, p.1476, 1701, with title: Do we Want Peasants or Yeomen?

Mann, A. R. Contributions of this conference to rural organization. (In Rural America, v.7, no.9, Nov. 1929, p.3-7. Published by the American Country Life Association, 105 East 22nd St., New York City.)

"The purpose of this statement is ... to assemble and correlate the ideas presented throughout the program [at the American Country Life Association Conference] which seem either to represent the approximate consensus of opinion of those assembled in the sectional groups or to be significant for further thought or action in dealing with an organized advance in agriculture and country life. It is specifically to be noted that these ideas have not been the subject of any formal action by this conference; that they are not, therefore, official findings for which the conference as a whole or the American Country Life Association are finally responsible."

Sugar

Informe de Prinsen Geerligs presentado a la comision de asuntos economicos de la liga de las naciones sobre la situacion de la industria azucarera. (In Industria Azucarera, año 35, no. 431, Sept., 1929, p.687, 689-690; no. 432, Oct., 1929, p.739-744. Published by Centro Azucarero Nacional, 25 de Mayo 267, Buenos Aires, Argentine Republic. Summary and brief discussion in Facts about Sugar, v.24, no. 45, Nov. 9, 1929, p.1057. Published at 135 Front St., New York.)

This is a draft of a proposed new international sugar convention sug-

gested by a Dutch sugar expert, closely connected with the Java sugar industry. Its aim is the stabilization of production and consumption.

Java declines to join in export agreement. (In Facts about Sugar, v.24, no. 48, Nov. 30, 1929, p.1129. Published at 135 Front St., New York.)

"After long deliberation, the Java sugar industry has at last replied, declining the invitation of the sugar industries of Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Germany, Poland and Belgium to participate in an international agreement for the stabilization of the sugar market."

Tobacco - Germany

Frank, Wilhelm. Tabakgewerbe und tabakmonopol. (In Wirtschaftsdienst, jahrg. 14, hft. 43, Oct. 25, 1929, p.1848-1853. May be obtained from Friederichsen, de Gruyter & Co., Hamburg 36, Germany)

The author discusses the pros and cons of a proposal to make the tobacco industry a government monopoly.

Wheat

Kemeny, Andor. The milling value of wheat. A German proposal for a new index number. (In Northwestern Miller, v.160, no.8, Dec. 4, 1929, p.833. Published at Minneapolis, Minn.)

Summarizes articles in the May, July, August, and September, 1929, issues of Zeitschrift für das gesamte Getreidewesen, in the May issue of which Thronicke proposes "that all wheat in the market should be classified and sold according to its value to the miller," and in the other issues of which, Dietz, Schnick, and Dr. Seidel reject or discuss Thronicke's index number.

Wheat Pools

Canadian wheat pools. (In the Economist, v.109, no.4,497, Nov. 2, 1929, p.808-809. Published at 6 Bouverie St., Fleet St., London, E. C. 4, England)

Discusses some of the achievements of the Canadian pools, also the question of a compulsory pool. The radical element among the western grain-growers is urging a compulsory pool whereas the present officials of the pools are frowning upon the scheme.

Smith, Charles O. Continental wheat pool impends - North America vs. Europe. Canadian farmers challenge Europe's wheat buyers and U. S. Farm Board finances great American pool - a major factor in wheat prices. (In Magazine of Wall Street, v.45, no.2, Nov. 16, 1929, p.100-101, 140, 142, 143. Published by Ticker Publishing Co., Inc., 42 Broadway, New York City)

Woman on the Farm

Recent views on the problem of farm household management instruction. (In International Review of Agriculture, pt. 2, Monthly Bulletin of Agricultural Economics and Sociology, year 20, no.6, June, 1929, p.246-248. Published by International Institute of Agriculture, Rome, Italy)

A summary is given of certain principles submitted to the recent congress held at Bucharest in June, 1929, which might serve as a basis for the organization of a system of household management instruction. The rationalization of women's work on the farm and in the home is very briefly discussed.

World Trade

Wesemann, Hans Otto. Der welthandel. (In Wirtschaftsdienst, jahrg. 14, hft. 42, Oct. 18, 1929, p.1807-1811; hft. 46, Nov. 15, 1929, p.1987-1991. May be obtained from Friederichsen de Gruyter & Co., Hamburg 36 Germany.)

The share of different countries in the world trade and the part played by agricultural products in international trade are discussed.

NOTES

Australia. Development and migration commission. Report on fat lamb and pig industries of Tasmania and the utilization of the Somerset freezing works in connexion thereof. Melbourne, H. J. Green, government printer [1928] 19p. (Tasmanian Technical report no. 1)

Australia. Development and migration commission. Report on the berry fruit industry of Tasmania. Melbourne, H. J. Green, government printer [1928] 18p. (Tasmanian Technical report no.2)

Begtrup, Holger, Lund, Hans, and Manniche, Peter. The folk high schools of Denmark and the development of a farming community... New ed. London, Oxford university press, H. Milford; [etc., etc., 1929] 176 p. 275 B362 Ed. 2

Some alterations have been made and a few more illustrations have been added.

Burr, Walter. Small towns; an estimate of their trade and culture. New York, The Macmillan company, 1929. 267p. 281.2 B94S

Cannan, Edwin. Money: its connection with rising and falling prices ... 6th ed. [London] P. S. King & son, ltd., 1929. 120p. 284 C162

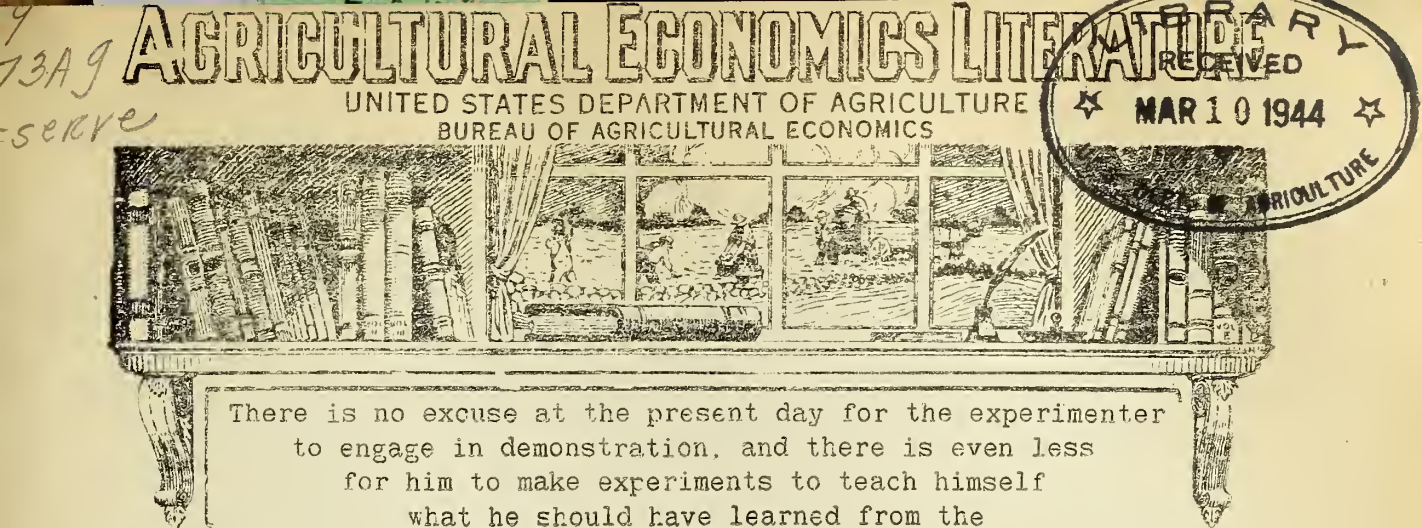
Cannan, Edwin. A review of economic theory. London, P. S. King and son, limited, 1929. 448p. 280 C169R

- Cannan, Edwin. Wealth; a brief explanation of the causes of economic welfare... 3d ed. London, P. S. King & son, ltd., 1928. 292p. 284 C162W
- Conseil international scientifique agricole. Actes du Conseil international scientifique agricole. Première session (7-12 novembre 1927) 1. volume. Rome, 1928. 702p.
At head of title: Institut international d'agriculture.
- Gt. Brit. Empire marketing board. [Publications] E. M. B. 22. The demand for cheese in London; report of an investigation into the retail marketing of cheese in London by the Economic section of the Empire marketing board. London, H. M. Stationery off., 1929. 28p. 280.39 G792P
- The Inquiry, New York. Community conflict; a formulation of case studies in community conflict, with discussion outlines. Preliminary ed. New York City, The Inquiry, 1929. 156p. 281.2 In7
- Jensen, W. F. Observations on the Agricultural marketing act. [Chicago] American association creamery butter manufacturers [1929] 39p.
- McMath, James C. Speculation on the grain exchanges and the law. An address before the Columbus university School of law, Washington, D. C. Chicago. Western engraving & embossing co. [1929] 22p. 59 M223
- National industrial conference board, inc. Public regulation of competitive practices. New York, National industrial conference board, inc., 1929. 320p. (Its Studies in public policy toward business) 286 N216P
- Renard, Georges. Life and work in prehistoric times. London, K. Paul, Trench, Trubner & co., ltd.; New York, A. A. Knopf, 1929. 228p. (History of civilization, ed. by C. K. Ogden) 277 R29P
Translated by R. T. Clark.
"An economic pre-history, beginning with primal alimentary needs of nascent humanity, and tracing, as far as archaeological and anthropological material at present permit, the economic background of our earliest ancestors as it developed with the invention of fire and language, early arts, sciences, agriculture, and means of human intercourse." - (In The Economist (London) July 13, 1929, p. 76)
- Tunis. Direction générale de l'agriculture du commerce et de la colonisation. L'oléiculture en Tunisie, par J. A. Tourniérroux... 2. éd., rev. et augm. Tunis, Impr. centrale (G. Guinle) 1929. 371p.
- Uganda. Commission of enquiry into the cotton industry. Report of the Commission of enquiry into the cotton industry of Uganda, 1929. Entebbe, Printed by the government printer. 1929. 70p.

U. S. Bureau of foreign and domestic commerce. China stores; a reading list.
[Washington, D. C., 1929] 11p. Mimeographed.

U. S. Bureau of foreign and domestic commerce. Foodstuffs division. General information on the honey trade in the United States. Washington, D. C., 1929. 13p. Mimeographed.

West coast vegetable association, Nogales, Ariz. Tomato tariff facts. Nogales, Ariz., 1929. 64p.



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Prepared by the Staff of the Library of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics mainly from material received in the Library of the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

This Bureau can not supply the publications listed herein other than those expressly designated as publications of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Books, pamphlets, and periodicals mentioned may ordinarily be obtained from their respective publishers or from the Secretary of the issuing organization. Many of them are available for consultation in public or other libraries.

Mary G. Lacy, Librarian,

Bureau of Agricultural Economics

SIGNED REVIEWS

Nystrom, Paul H. Economic principles of consumption. New York, The Ronald press company [1929] 586p. (Merchandising and distribution series, P. H. Nystrom, editor) 280 N99

Dr. Nystrom is an authority on retailing. In this book he examines the characteristics of the market as they affect the possibilities of selling goods. The book is primarily a collection and arrangement of the facts which are known regarding the market, and contains little analysis of a theoretical nature.

The first five chapters are a general statement of the consumption problem. The author then devotes a chapter to each of what he considers the principal factors influencing consumption, - population, wealth, income, and size of family. The remainder of the book, except the last chapter is a discussion of family expenditures and standards of living with chapters devoted to each of the principal budget divisions or lines of expenditure. The final chapter is on Measures and Indexes of Demand.

The discussion of consumption from the viewpoint of the seller of goods is particularly useful to the research worker in suggesting the many factors which may be responsible for changes in consumption. Changes in certain of these factors are often more important in causing variations in sales than changes in the price of goods. - Warren C. Waite, Senior Agricultural Economist, Division of Statistical and Historical Research

Kiga, K. Noson mondai (Rural problems) [2d ed.] Tokyo, 1929. 152p. 281 K55

Text in Japanese.

The author, at the outset of his book, reviews the position of rural villages in the economic and industrial organization of Japan, and finds it to be very important, because over 52.3% of the entire population is residing in rural villages at the present time. He finds that the essence of the rural problem in Japan today is the question of the comparatively depressed conditions in rural villages with "tenant disputes" as its sequel. The depression, however, is not absolute, but relative in its character, because a statistical examination of facts shows that progress in rural sections has dragged far behind that of the urban centers. There are many ways to cure these evils, but the author proposes the following measures as a workable solution for the rural problem. His discussions are detailed, but the main points follow:

In the first place, a policy of general increase of agricultural products should be adopted. To promote this end, the following measures are urgently needed: (1) the promotion of better land utilization - improvements, adjustment, and readjustment of private, public, and national

land; (2) technical improvements in farm management and production by means of better agricultural education, extension work, and the like; and (3) the reorganization of the rural credit systems with regard to land mortgage banks, land improvement credits, and farm management credits.

In the second place, the author believes that a proper regulation of the price level of agricultural products is necessary, because otherwise increased production might bring about an evil effect upon the prosperity of rural villages as a result of the enhanced supply. As to means and method, the author examines the failures in price control, referring to historic instances. He believes that the monopoly of rice by the government would be an impossible task, although it is proposed by many. The "minimum price" system which was practiced in England during the war is also not recommended. The "standing normal granary" system, a system by which grains were bought in cheap and plentiful periods and sold in high and scarce times, would be feasible with accompanying risk and difficulty. A protective tariff policy was discussed.

In the third place, the author proposes a general plan for the betterment of the organization of production, and he divides his discussions into four parts: (1) private land ownership should not be questioned but its distribution should be adequately adjusted. For this purpose, the author thinks that a progressive land tax system should be installed so as to let the large owners pay a larger part of the tax, a maximum limit of land ownership should be fixed, and a small holdings law should be enacted. The author's idea is to check the process of concentration of large areas of land into few hands; (2) the custom and system of land tenure should be bettered by (a) fixing the rent payment in kind or cash, (b) discovering an adequate method by which the amount of rent can be calculated, (c) setting the proper duration of tenure, and (d) finding the basic standard of rent determination. The author believes that such measures, if properly taken, would keep down the number of cases of tenant disputes, which he sees as not a tendency toward agrarian revolution, but merely as a contention over the profit by the sharing parties -- the landlords and tenants; (3) labor conditions in the rural villages should be properly adjusted by (a) the promotion of a diversified farming system so as to reduce the seasonal unemployment in rural districts, and (b) the encouragement of the subsidiary occupations in order to give a way of earning income outside of agriculture; (4) the mutual organizations such as industrial cooperative societies, syndicates, and associations should be greatly promoted.

In his conclusion, the author examines, briefly, various theories advanced and solutions offered for the present chaotic conditions in rural Japan. For example, he goes over the theory of class struggle with regard to tenant disputes. But he views the spectacular development of rural problems with a calm attitude from an optimistic standpoint. He thinks that the solutions offered by him will certainly cure the evils prevailing in rural Japan. -- Hoon K. Lee, Senior Translator, Economics Library.

Chen, H. Y. Some recent population statistics in China. (In China. Bureau of statistics. Statistical monthly, v. 1, no.1, March 1929, p.18-43 Text in Chinese)

The author suspects the accuracy of the following figures given as the Chinese population: Foreign sources: 441,000,000, China continuation committee; 375,000,000, World Year Book, N.Y.; 336,000,000, Dr. Israel in Gotha Year Book; 401,000,000, League of nations, Bureau of statistics, 1925; Home sources: 457,000,000, the Custom house, 1927; 40,000,000, the difference between 1924 and 1925 in the census report of the Post Office. The author finds that the percentage distribution of age groups in Chekiang, China, is similar to that of other countries. He calculates the rate of increase of population by applying a geometrical formula to some known data and gets .014 for Kiangsu, .0133 for Chekiang, .0103 for Anhui, .016 for Shansi, .015 for Shensi, and .0101 for Kwangsi. The density of population is shown in dot maps, 820 per square mile in Kiangsu, 562 in Chekiang, and 338 in Anhui. He also shows the average family size and the ratio of men to women in different localities. He gives Tables I-XI, covering the ground on which his article stands. - Hoon K. Lee, Senior Translator, Economics Library.

Kohira, G. [Rice policy in Japan] (In The Co-operation, no. 286, August, 1929, p.1-18. Pub. at Tokyo)

The author refers to the fact that in 1918 and 1919 the Japanese government, in an effort to create an artificially low price for rice, authorized the expenditure of 10,000,000 yen to buy rice in rural districts with the purpose of selling it at an unreasonably low price in some urban centers. This mistaken policy gave rise to the "Rice Mob" which was a cause of the enactment of the Rice Law (Beikokuho) in 1921. The author points out that the law is to regulate the demand and supply of rice by buying it in the years of good crops and selling it in the years of scant crops - an attempt to stabilize the level of rice prices by minimizing the spread between the peaks and troughs. Since the operation of the law, the government rice holdings have been increasing year after year, amounting to 3,500,000 koku at an annual net loss of 6 yen per koku at the present time. The author believes, however, that the efficacy of the law is evident, because the deviations from the average price are 16.3 per cent smaller in the eight years after, than in the eight years before, the enforcement of the law. He explains the difficulties encountered in administering the law, and urges that the cooperative societies and agricultural warehouses should cooperate with the government policies in order to bring about an effective stabilization of rice prices. - Hoon K. Lee, Senior Translator, Economics Library

Chang, C. C. An agricultural survey of the Kiangnin District, Kiangsu Province, China. (In China. Bureau of statistics. Statistical monthly, v.1, no.4, June 1929, p.27-73) Text in Chinese.

As the result of a comprehensive agricultural survey made in Kiangnin District, the author presents eight charts and maps and 15 tables covering such matters as population, land, family size, average temperature and rainfall, land tenure, value, classification and taxes, principal crops, domestic animals, etc. - Hoon K. Lee, Senior Translator, Economics Library

Chang, T. P. An agricultural survey of the Pinhu District, Chekiang Province, China. (In China. Bureau of statistics. Statistical monthly, v.1, no.3, May 1929. Investigations, p.1-17) Text in Chinese.

Includes the result of a survey of rural conditions such as acreage, principal crops and their yields, value of farm products, labor, wages, manures and fertilizers, etc., in Pinhu District, Chekiang Province, China. Two statistical tables, showing the items of the survey and the figures obtained, are given. - Hoon K. Lee, Senior Translator, Economics Library

DESCRIPTIVE NOTES AND ABSTRACTS

Agricultural Economics - England

Agricultural economics society. Proceedings of conferences held in London, December 12th, 1928, and at Downing College, Cambridge, June 21st - 24th 1929. Reading, Agricultural economics society, 1929. 131p. 281.9 Ag8

This volume contains the following papers:

Ashby, A. W. Some impressions of agricultural economics in U. S. A.

A thoughtful and discriminating survey of agricultural economics in the U. S. from which the following comment is taken:

"It seems to me that agricultural economics in the United States is in a very queer condition at the moment. Everybody is collecting raw material; everybody is working on that raw material up to a certain point; everybody publishes the results of his research as soon as possible, and no one tries to make a general philosophy of the whole of the results. It is possible that no one could make a general philosophy of the whole of the results; yet at the same time it seems to me there is nothing more needed from the point of view of further development, and from the point of view of making the present work effective, than an attempt at any rate to draw together the main conclusions of the work which has been done in the last fifteen years and to try to shape those conclusions into a general body of knowledge...

"Everybody in the United States, working in the subject of agricultural economics at this moment, is afraid of theories. Perhaps they had too many of them in the early years of the development of the work. As a consequence, at the moment, most workers are concerned more with the collection of raw material than with the application of results to the practical problems of the farm or to the practical problems of the relations of the State to the industry.

"The present weakness of the studies there seems to me to be this: that although there is a vast amount of very excellent work going on, a comparatively small amount of the results gets over to the people who ought to use them. Conditions in that respect vary from State to State...

"Also it seems to me that in considering the question of what the study of agricultural economics has done and is doing for

farmers, I am bound to give you this strange opinion: that at the moment, [some of] the most important and the most useful of the work which has been done in farm costing and in the recording of financial results of farming, is represented by the very excellent index of agricultural prices etc. which the United States Bureau of Agricultural Economics keeps up to date; and by the far more important index of the prices of requirements of production in farming, including such things as the cost of land and taxation as well as the cost of the ordinary materials.

"I believe it is safe to say that the recording work on the financial results of farming and the cost of production has provided the basis for the best index of cost of requirements that is available in any industry in the world at the present time, and that that index can be and will be kept up to date not only as regards change in prices but as regards changes in basic quantities on the basis of further recording of financial operations on the farm. At the moment, I believe these indexes are giving the best measure of financial results in the industry at large which it is possible to obtain...

"The logical development of one index of prices and of one index of cost of requirements is the development of local indexes of these same things, and that is going on in quite a number of the most important agricultural States of the Union at the present time. Not only is there to be a national index of prices and of cost of requirements, but local indexes also, and those local indexes will probably give a better measure of the general financial conditions in the industry than all the cost accounts or all the survey records which it has been possible to obtain up to the present moment. If that is the case, then the farmers of the United States as a whole are going to have a far better weapon in their hands in dealing with the nation at large...

"There are naturally very many other things which I should like to say to you about American agricultural economics, but I think I will use what little time I have to say a word about rural sociology, because it is very striking to an Englishman to find that at the present time the United States Department of Agriculture through the Bureau of Agricultural Economics is subsidising some forty-three projects in rural life studies in the individual States: that on those forty-three studies are engaged about 140 people, about forty of them with the rank of professor and the other people all with fairly high degrees.

"One is bound to ask oneself why it is that a Department of Agriculture spends a considerable sum of money and a considerable amount of time in organization and supervision, in fostering such studies as on the relative age of people in certain districts in which farming is good or bad; why they should study such things as the expenditure on food in this district and that district; why they should study in general the standard and conditions of living; why in particular they should spend money in having specially trained psychologists to go out and enquire by what means farmers' leaders are made in the social process.

"If you ask them, at any rate in these institutions in which they have

done this work, the reply in nearly every case is something like this: that a great part of the agricultural work has failed; that even a great part of the work in agricultural economics has failed, because we do not understand the people with whom we are dealing, because we do not understand their motives, because we do not understand their conditions of living, because we do not understand whether there is any particular reason why the things that we are telling to them are not believed, or if they are believed are not acted upon. There are many cases, I would make bold to say, in this country and in the United States of America, where you can prove beyond the least possible dispute that if a farmer does this or that, he may increase his income by 10 per cent. or 50 per cent. per annum, and there are many people who will not follow your advice or your conclusion...

"So it seems to me, and I think I would be supported by a very large number of people in the United States, that perhaps the most important work which is now being done in the United States, most important especially in regard to future development, is that work which is on the rural sociology or the study of social relationships in rural life."

Henderson, T. G. Recent developments in co-operative marketing in Scottish agriculture.

Contains a statement of the practice of the Scottish Agricultural Organisation Society in organizing cooperatives and short histories of various commodity cooperatives in Scotland.

Thompson, R. J. Some indications of the nature and extent of the present agricultural depression.

Presidential address on the subject indicated by the title with particular attention to the indications afforded by index numbers and similar figures. As remedies, the adjustment of the cost of production to prices and improvement of methods of sale are suggested.

Skilbeck, D. and Messer, M. The incidence of notices to quit and rent reductions as an indication of farming conditions.

Contains interesting diagrams, among them the close relation between notices to quit and demands for rent reduction in the enquiry classified by sizes of farms.

Ashby, A. W. Some human and social factors in the agricultural depression.

Ashby, A. W., and Davies, J. Llefelys. Farming efficiency and the agricultural depression.

Maxton, J. P. Some aspects of foreign competition in relation to agricultural produce.

Enfield, R. R. Some economic causes of the agricultural depression.

In addition to the above the library has received three pre-prints of papers designed to be read at the meeting of the Agricultural Economics Society

in London Dec. 10 - 11, 1929. The titles follow:

Carslaw, R. McG. The application of farm management data to farm practice in the United States of America. [Reading? Agricultural economics society, 1929] Association file.

Jones, J. Morgan. The study of farm labour in Germany. [Reading?] Agricultural economics society [1929] 10p. Association file.

King, J. S. A programme of research in agricultural economics. [Reading?] Agricultural economics society, [1929] 12p. Association file.

Agricultural History

Egan, Richard. Green County, Wisconsin; a history of the agricultural development. [Monroe, Wis., Monroe evening times, 1929] 56p. 30.9 Egl

A reprint of a series of newspaper articles in the Monroe Evening Times, which relate the interesting story of the 108 Swiss colonists who settled in the valley of the Little Sugar River in Wisconsin in August 1845. They were attracted to that section by its resemblance to their native land. It is now one of the richest dairy districts of like area in the world, and is widely noted for its cheese and other dairy products.

Agricultural Labor

Ausschuss zur untersuchung der erzeugungs- und absatzbedingungen der deutschen wirtschaft. Unterausschuss für landwirtschaft. Verhandlungen und berichte, bd.7-8. Berlin, E. S. Mittler & sohn, 1929. 2v. 281.9 Au7

Ed. 7, Untersuchungen über Landarbeitsverhältnisse, contains the following articles on various phases of labor conditions in agriculture: Der Personalbestand der Landwirtschaftlichen Betriebe nach den Berufs- und Betriebs-zählungen von 1907 und 1925 and Bericht über Landarbeitsverhältnisse auf Grund von Äusserungen, welche von Behörden sowie von Arbeitgeber- und Arbeitnehmerorganisationen an der Hand von Fragebogen erstattet wurden, by Dr. von Dietze; Zusammenfassung gutachlicher Äusserungen von Betriebsleitern über Landarbeitsverhältnisse, by Dr. Weitz; Beiträge zur Methodik der Landarbeitsforschung, and Die Einwirkung der Kontingentierung der Ausländischen Arbeiter auf die Betriebsorganisation der Intensiven Hackfruchtbetriebe Deutschlands nach Untersuchungen der Deutscher Landwirtschafts-Gesellschaft, by Dr. A. Peters; Untersuchung der Landarbeitsverhältnisse auf Grund von Unterlagen aus Einzelbetrieben, by Dr. H. L. Fensch and Dr. A. Peters; Der Lohnaufwand in der Landwirtschaft in den Wirtschaftsjahren 1912/14 und 1924/27, by Dr. H. L. Fensch; Die Binnenwanderung und der Übergang der Ländlichen Bevölkerung in andere Berufe, by Dr. F. Mombert; and Das Heuerlingsverhältnis, by Dr. Feuschert

Ed. 8, Die Lage der Landwirtschaft in Ostpreussen, contains a comprehensive description of agricultural conditions in East Prussia.

Agriculture - England

The agricultural situation. Sixty-two authorities' views on what can be done. (In the Countryman, v.3, no.3, Oct. 1929, p.406-444. Published by J. W. Robertson Scott at Idbury, Kingham, Oxford)

This article contains additional replies to the question, asked by the Countryman, as to what can be done about the agricultural situation in England, Scotland, and Wales. The first replies were published in the Countryman for July, 1929, and were noted in Agricultural Economics Literature, v.3, no.9, Nov. 1929, p.344-345.

Agriculture - India

India. Punjab. Board of economic inquiry. Rural section publication - 20. Farm accounts in the Punjab 1927-1928; being the fourth year's accounts of certain farms in the Punjab, by H. R. Stewart ... and S. Kartar Singh ... [Lahore, Printed and pub. at "the Civil and military gazette" press] 1929. 120p. 281.9 In2 no. 20.

"The accounts presented in this publication are in continuation of similar accounts contained in three previous publications issued by the Board of Economic Inquiry, Punjab. Started in 1923-24, the collection of this material has been continued yearly by the authors, and each year the extent of the enquiry has been extended." -Introduction.

Agriculture - Italy

Pesce, Giovanni. La marcia dei rurali. Storia dell' organizzazione sindacale fascista de gli agricoltori. Prefazione di Gino Cacciari. Roma, Casa editr. Pinciana [1929] 318p. 281 P43

Agricultural organization under the Fascist régime and its effect in Italy are discussed.

Agriculture - Virginia

Virginia. Commission to study the condition of the farmers of Virginia. Report ... to the General assembly of Virginia January, 1930. Richmond, Division of purchase and printing, 1930. 133p.

"Impressed with the generally unsatisfactory conditions of farming in Virginia, the Governor recommended that the General Assembly of 1928 enact legislation authorizing the appointment of a commission to study the condition of the farmers of Virginia. This was done, with a requirement that the report of the Commission should be made to the General Assembly of 1930, and that it should be placed in the hands of the incoming members of the General Assembly prior to January 1, 1930."

The Commission was appointed, all its members being directly concerned with agriculture. The interests of the members were such as to represent every phase of agriculture in Virginia. It was divided into ten committees as follows: 1. Standards of Living; 2. Marketing and Farm Management; 3. Regulation and Inspection; 4. Transportation; 5. Food Produc-

tion and Consumption; 6. Land Utilization and Forestry; 7. Rural Electrification and Engineering; 8. Taxation; 9. Relations to Industry; 10. Correlation of Agencies. Definite concrete recommendations were made on each of the subjects represented by a committee and also on the subject of National Relationships.

Australia - Economic Mission

Gt. Brit. British economic mission. Report of the British economic mission nominated by His Majesty's government in Great Britain at the request of His Majesty's government in the Commonwealth of Australia. 7th January, 1929. Canberra, H. J. Green, government printer, 1929. 42p.

This commission, composed of four independent business men, Arthur Duckham, Hugo Hirst, Ernest Clark, and D. O. Malcolm, visited Australia "To confer with the Commonwealth and State Governments, with the Development and Migration Commission and the leaders of industry and commerce in Australia on the development of Australian resources and on any other matters of mutual economic interest to Great Britain and the Commonwealth, which may tend to the promotion of trade between the two countries and the increase of settlement in Australia."

The report includes a consideration of Transport; Taxation; Banking; Development and Migration; The Pastoral industry; Marketing and distribution; and The Civil Services.

Cost and Standard of Living

American association of university professors. Yale university chapter. Incomes and living costs of a university faculty. A report made by a committee on the academic standard of living appointed by the Yale university chapter of the American association of university professors ... Ed. by Yandell Henderson & Maurice R. Davie. New Haven, Yale university press, 1923. 170p. 284.4 Am33

"Two major issues arise at once in any study of the problem. One is the question of fact. What are the actual conditions of life which are faced by academic men when they attempt to live within their salaries, and to what degree are they compelled to supplement these salaries, by outside work? The other question is more difficult and has to do with the effort to determine what are reasonable economic and social standards with which academic salaries must comport, if men of high intellectual and moral quality are to be attracted into the career of teaching and scholarship in sufficient numbers to insure the maintenance of our institutions of higher education on a sound and dignified basis.

"The present document constitutes a highly important contribution toward the solution of these two problems." - Foreword.

Foreman, H. W. Report of a study of clerical salaries in their relation to country church work. New York, National council of the Protestant Episcopal church, 1929. 20p.

"Clerical salaries play a large part in the success or failure of country church work. This is the verdict of students of rural social conditions, country clergy and those in charge of town and country work. In order to verify this general opinion and perhaps evolve some suggestions

which would remedy situations needing help, the Division for Rural Work sent questionnaires covering "commodity prices," "family budget," etc., to a hundred different town and country ministers. The names were chosen at random and covered every diocese, every district of the Church and every section of the country.

"The 46 replies received, cover salaries ranging from \$1500.00 to \$3900.00 and represent work in cities, towns, villages and scattered rural fields."

This pamphlet contains the information gathered, which of itself constitutes a powerful plea for the improvement of conditions in regard to salaries.

Cartels

Herle, Jakob, and Metzner, Max. Neue beitrage zum kartellproblem. Berlin, R. Hobbing, 1929. 120p. 286 H42

The development of cartels in Germany since stabilization of the currency, their underlying principles, and the prospects for their future growth are discussed. A short chapter deals with international cartels and cartels in countries outside of Germany.

Cotton in California

California development association. Preliminary report on cotton textile manufacture. [San Francisco, etc., 1929?] 8p., 15 tables

Consists of a report on physical and economic phases of cotton textile manufacturing possibilities in California, including data on cotton production costs, quantities and varieties available, spinning qualities, prices, consumption markets, export trade market outlets, and distribution. Various tables and graphs are appended.

Danish Exports

Denmark. Laws, statutes, etc. Laws and regulations dealing with the export from Denmark of eggs, cheese & milk conserves. Pub. by the Danish Ministry of agriculture. London, Printed by J. Rasmussen, 1929. 24p.

This pamphlet contains translations of the Danish laws and regulations dealing with eggs (export and import and trade in) cheese (manufacture and export of and trade in) and milk conserves (export of)

Economic Conditions in North Central States

Rachie, Elias. The seven rich states - the heart of America, whose people should abundantly prosper but do not. Causes and solution [2d ed.] Minneapolis, The Seven states book co., 1929. 128p. 252.005 R11

After reviewing the resources of the seven states, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Iowa, Nebraska, South Dakota, North Dakota and Montana and discussing the economic depression in this region, the author has "enumerated various causes and tried to suggest a number of remedies, without contending that any one thing would be a panacea for all of our economic ills." Among the remedies suggested are (1) farm relief which will provide for the handling of the surplus; (2) development of waterways and waterpower;

(3) development of various industries in this region; (4) development of local insurance companies and investments in local industry; (5) continued emphasis on the importance of cooperation; (6) increase in tariffs on farm products; (7) encouragement of tourist trade by building good roads; (8) reforestation; and (9) an educational campaign to awaken the people and the leaders to the opportunities in these seven states.

Electricity on the farm

Gibson, Alex. J. Report on power development in Australia. Canberra, H. J. Green, government printer, 1929. 46p.

At head of title: Commonwealth of Australia.

Contains a well organized section on rural electric service in Gt. Britain, the U.S., Canada, France, New Zealand, Italy, Germany, and Sweden.

Experiment Station Work

U. S. Dept. of agriculture. Office of experiment stations. Report on the agricultural experiment stations, 1928, by E. W. Allen, W. H. Beal and H. M. Steece. [Washington, U. S. Govt. print. off., 1929] 104p.

"This report covers the fiscal year ended June 30, 1928, and summarizes for this period the progress of the stations as a whole. As usual it assembles in convenient form statistical and other data otherwise widely scattered and difficultly available, and discusses the work, the findings, and the outlook of these institutions as components of a national system of research. In accordance with the policy of recent years, it also gives large attention to the consideration of some of their problems of organization and administration, and it contains to a notable degree a wide range of constructive suggestions looking toward their further development and upbuilding...

"The year under review is deemed unusually prosperous from every angle. The financial support was the largest ever attained, and it was accompanied by increases in buildings and other permanent equipment and facilities aggregating in value over \$1,500,000. The personnel was enlarged by fully 200 members, and there was a distinct gain in acquiring more thoroughly prepared workers and in providing more adequately for matters of administration. Many additions were made to the list of projects, and considerable progress was attained in eliminating inactive projects and in bringing others to completion. Despite a tendency to publish the more technical aspects of investigations in scientific journals, approximately 800 publications were put out in the regular station series, of which over 100 were in economics and sociology alone...

"Despite marked improvement in the statement of new projects when submitted for approval, attention is drawn to a number of shortcomings which it is thought will affect the productivity of the work unless remedied. These include the formulation of 'blanket' projects, broad and indefinite proposals with many objectives or a composite one; projects which fail to take into account what has been done or the general status of investigations on the subject; projects with defective technic or inadequate procedure; and projects which comprise essentially demonstration and routine efforts. Regarding some of these matters it is

pointed out that 'there is no excuse at the present day for the experimenter to engage in demonstration, and there is even less for him to make experiments to teach himself what he should have learned from the literature.' ...

"As usual the report gives much space to a series of summaries of the principal findings in the stations' investigations. These reviews, prepared mainly by members of the Record staff, deal in turn with soils and fertilizers, field crops, horticulture, economics, entomology, animal breeding, animal nutrition and production, dairy manufacture, veterinary medicine, foods and nutrition, agricultural engineering, and agricultural economics and rural sociology. Although complete accounts of all the important work in progress at each station have not been attempted, the reviews demonstrate that the stations are endeavoring to solve a wide range of significant agricultural problems and are meeting with marked success in many diverse fields. They also afford concrete evidence of the practical value of their work and the aid they are rendering in making the agricultural industry more resourceful and efficient." - Experiment Station Record, v.61, no.7, p.601-608.

The summary of experiment station work in the field of agricultural economics was written by Eric Englund and may be found on p. 69-73.

Export Problems

Bosshard-Bönisch, Walter. Probleme der exportförderung. Zürich, Buchdr. E. Rüegg, 1927. 66p. 286 B643

Separatabdruck aus der "Schweizerischen arbeitgeber-zeitung."

Export problems and some of the means taken to solve them by various countries are discussed.

Fats, Inedible Animal

Zapoleon, L. B. Inedible animal fats in the United States, considered with special reference to sources of animal waste, the rendering industry, municipal reduction, and some effects of meat inspection. Stanford University, Calif., Food research institute, 1929. 353p. (Leland Stanford junior university. Food research institute. Fats and oils studies. no.3, December 1929) 307.9 L53

"The production of animal by-products bears an important relation to the economics of the food industries. It presents, besides, a number of distinctive economic problems, as well as problems of public health and regulation, that are of serious import to the great livestock industries and to the public. The situation is complex; political factors and more or less obsolete systems of regulation notably affect the working of economic forces. Such non-economic factors limit the industry in some directions and tend to expand it in others, but in many respects they make for economic loss and waste, and foster an artificial development...

"Into the production of inedible fat and joint or related products goes a heterogeneous class of animal material that, owing to origin, character, regulation, or absence of a market, cannot be used for food or edible fat, and also possesses no other industrial use. A study of the raw materials becomes, in effect, an analysis of the sources of incidental by-product and waste: on the farm, in the packing houses, and

in the course of distribution and consumption. The volume of such material is immense...

"All these waste products compete with and supplement other materials, notably vegetable oils, mineral oils, oil cake and other feeds...

"The United States exports substantial quantities of animal by-products, and imports a still larger volume...

"In 1912 the recorded output of grease and tallow was 358 million pounds, and in 1923 it was 770 million, an increase of over 100 per cent. In the succeeding four years it fluctuated within narrow limits, the output of 1927 being 773 million, and of 1928, 755 million...

"Since a substantial part of the material used for inedible tallow and grease arises from condemnations of animals, carcasses, parts, and meats, it is evident that meat inspection is an important factor in the fat situation...

"The large domestic production of inedible animal fats, which is not approached by that of any other country, is peculiar to the organization of the American meat industries. It is an indication of the magnitude of animal by-product, waste, and preventable economic loss. In the main, these are inter-industry losses, beyond the control of individual producers. Obviously, the ultimate burden falls upon the public, although in some instances the live-stock producers and meat packers are the more immediately affected...

"The competition for animal by-products and meat wastes, by rendering plants, municipal reduction works, and hog feeders, lessens the opportunity for an economical and effective disposal of such materials. For commercial salvage a large volume of material must be locally available. A more conscious or directed development of the salvaging industries appears to be needed. It seems to be a case where unrestricted competition serves neither public nor private interest."

Germany - Agriculture

Dietze, C. v. Getreidemonopol? ... 2. Aufl. Berlin, P. Parey, 1929. 24p. 59 D56

A discussion of the advantages and disadvantages of a grain monopoly for Germany from an economic and a political standpoint.

Rossberg, Hans. Der anteil der genossenschaften am neuaufbau des agrarkredits. Berlin, W. Christians, 1929. 229p. (Christians volkswirtschaftliche bücherei. bd. 11) 284.2 R73

The rôle played by cooperation in the rehabilitation of agricultural credit in Germany is discussed.

Grain Trade - Canada

United grain growers, ltd. Twenty-third annual report ... for the twelve months ending August 31st, 1929. Winnipeg, Printed at the company's printing plant, the Public press [1929] 21p. 286.81 Un3

"The outlook for the present year is not bright. Without doubt the total quantity of all grains produced in the prairie provinces will be considerably less than one-half of that produced a year ago, in fact probably not more than 40 per cent. This, of course, has a very direct bearing

on the operation of a large line of country elevators, for while our revenue is tremendously diminished through the reduction in the volume of grain to be handled, much of our expense is of a fixed character and cannot be reduced. There are, for instance, interest charges, depreciation, taxes and insurance. These are all items of a fixed character. In addition, there is the problem of closing elevators. At scores of points we have good agents who have given loyal service to the Company for many years past, where, because of crop shortage, our handling this year may not be more than 20,000 or 25,000 bushels. At many of these points the grain is practically all in now, but the expense goes on for the balance of the year, and there is no way to avoid it. Your Board hope that the delegates and the shareholders generally will keep these facts in mind in the contribution they individually can make to the successful carrying on of the Company's business.

"Crops throughout the world this year have fallen away below last year's big production. Taking Europe as a whole, its wheat crop is slightly less than a year ago, while in the coarse grains taken all together, somewhat better. The big wheat exporting countries - namely, Canada, United States, the Argentine and Australia - it is estimated now will be at least 500,000,000 bushels lower in their production this year than they were a year ago. So far as world supplies are concerned, this reduced production is in considerable measure compensated by the large carry-overs in Canada, United States and the Argentine. Nevertheless, it looks this year as if supply and demand will be pretty delicately balanced, and there is good reason to hope that this year's crop will move to market at satisfactory prices."

Hand-To-Mouth Buying

Lyon, Leverett S. Hand-to-mouth buying; a study in the organization, planning, and stabilization of trade. Washington, D. C., The Brookings institution, 1929. 487p. 280 L992

In the director's preface, Dr. Edwin G. Nourse writes in part as follows:

"This study takes the business man's phrase 'hand-to-mouth buying' and interprets it in terms of both the business and the economic issues involved. On the basis of a great mass of business statistics, it undertakes a measurement of the changes which have been going on and of their actual significance in the organization of production and distribution of goods. Examination is made of the relation of all of these phenomena to the problem of business stabilization; and the forces which are likely to determine the future of hand-to-mouth buying are set forth.

"The study represents perhaps the most extensive application of trade statistics to a practical problem that has yet been made. Through first-hand contacts with business, the author has supplemented the large volume of data which the Department of Commerce and the Federal Reserve Board have been collecting over a decade with statistics obtained from trade associations and individual concerns. The result is a volume which should be valuable not only to business men who have found hand-to-mouth buying a matter for consideration, but to all those who are concerned with problems of trade, business stabilization, and economics generally."

In presenting the evidence, studies of the following are included: the canning industry; wholesale groceries; textile mills; and fresh meat

marketing. The effects of the stock burden of goods for sale by others than merchants are discussed, with canned foods, meat products, butter and cheese, and refined sugar as examples from the food industry; and wheat and cotton as examples from agriculture.

Jute

South Africa. Dept. of agriculture. Economic series no. 9. Jute and jute products with special reference to the high-priced grain bags in South Africa, by M. Van den Hoek... Division of agricultural economics and markets. Pretoria, The government printer, 1929. 14p. (Its Bulletin no. 72)

The foreword signed by the Acting Chief, Division of Agricultural Economics and Markets of the Union of South Africa states that:

"Early in the year a special request was addressed to the Department to investigate the causes of the relatively high post-war prices of grain bags. This bulletin contains the findings of the officer who investigated the matter, which unfortunately indicate that those causes are entirely beyond the control of South African importers and producers. The bulletin itself should serve a useful purpose in acquainting farmers with the actual conditions prevailing in the grain-bag market."

Land Economics

National association of real estate boards. Annals of real estate practice 1929. Chicago [1929] 1033p. 232.9 N21

In addition to papers prepared for the annual meeting and the convention of the National Association of Real Estate Boards in January and June 1929, respectively, this volume contains a number of papers prepared especially for it. Among the articles of especial interest to land economists are the following:

Farm appraisals, by C. B. Jennett; Advertising farm lands, by Lloyd D. Herrold; How to make more money in the farm land business by using scientific knowledge and modern business methods, by J. E. Johnson; Profit in farming, by Edward Sherwood Mead; Community small farms, by Elwood Mead; The future work of the farm land realtor, by George S. Wehrwein.

The volume contains also the standard form of the Farm Land Division and the Appraisal Division of the National Association of Real Estate Boards and the names and addresses of the officers of these and other divisions as well as of their committees. Among the latter are the Committee to Investigate Methods of Federal Farm Land Banks - 1930, Committee on Farm Land Publicity, Committee to work out Suggestions for Ways to Take Care of the Isolated Farm Land Dealer, and Taxation Committee.

Livestock Marketing

Beeler, M. N. Marketing purebred livestock. New York, The Macmillan company, 1929. 393p. 230.3 B39

Dean F. B. Mumford of the College of Agriculture of the University of Missouri writes in the foreword:

"The breeders of purebred livestock have made a contribution to agri-

culture which cannot be well estimated. The achievements of the breeders of domestic animals are no less noteworthy than the progress and development in mechanical invention. The wide distribution of purebred livestock will be a distinct advantage and benefit to the industry. Purebred livestock is more efficient and therefore more profitable.

"The methods of marketing purebred livestock are important. If the methods employed are of such a nature as to encourage producers of ordinary unimproved livestock to use more efficient animals, then such methods will contribute to the betterment of the livestock farmer's business. If, on the other hand, the methods of distribution are such as to arouse suspicion and bring discredit to the breeders of purebred livestock, they may actually discourage the industry and retard the general distribution of better and more profitable animals.

"The publication of the present volume, written by Mr. M. N. Beeler, is timely and will be of great value to all breeders of purebred livestock. It is of particular interest to the inexperienced breeder who desires to develop a legitimate and profitable business. The material upon which this volume is based has been collected through a series of years from original sources. It is in my opinion a valuable contribution to the literature of animal husbandry."

Market Data Handbook.

U. S. Bureau of foreign and domestic commerce. Domestic commerce series, no.30. Market data handbook of United States, by Paul W. Stewart. Washington, U. S. Govt. print. off., 1929. 535p.

The primary purpose of this compilation of economic data according to the introduction is to furnish a convenient source book of market information by counties. It may also serve "as a guide in the evaluation of the major basic activities in all sections of the country and form the basis of comparison in a wide variety of fields.

"Three general types of markets are considered, the general consumer, the farm, and the industrial; and while the selection of items for inclusion under each of these is somewhat arbitrary, an effort has been made to place under each the items which would be of greatest value to those interested in marketing to these respective types of consumers...

"The county was selected as the statistical unit, primarily because it is the smallest political unit for which satisfactory statistics are available."

The volume is fully described by Paul W. Stewart of the U. S. Dept. of Commerce in Printers Ink, Dec. 5, 1929. From this, the extracts below are taken:

"The material is grouped into four major divisions; the industrial market; an allied tabulation on the location of manufacturing industries; the farm market; and the general consumer market...

"The general consumer market table contains several new indexes of income, wealth, and standard of living, which should serve to throw additional light on the problem of market research. Of the twenty-two columns in the table, eleven are new data. Among the more important new contributions might be mentioned: The estimates of average annual cash income from farm sales over a period of three years for each county in

the country; value added and value of manufactured products for 1927; total value of mineral products, 1927; combined circulation of fifteen national magazines; circulation of daily and Sunday newspapers; and circulation of weekly, semi-weekly, and tri-weekly papers."

Marketing and Food Supply

New England research council on marketing and food supply. Annual report of the secretary... October 24, 1929. [Boston? 1929] 6p. Mimeographed.

The library has, in addition, the Program of Annual Meeting, October 24-25, 1929 and the following mimeographed reports: Report of the Crop Reporting Committee; Report of the Activities of the New England Crop Reporting Service; Report of Activities of the New England Radio Market News Service; Report of the Committee on Research in the Economics of the New England dairy industry; The Report of the Committee on Research in the Economics of the New England Poultry and Egg Industry; and the Report of the Vegetable Committee

Meat Marketing - Switzerland

Bern (Canton) Landwirtschaftliche auskunftsstelle. Mitteilung nr. 1. Die organisation des schlachtviehabsatzes. Bern, Verbandsdr. A.-G., 1928. 96p. 17 B452 no.1

A survey of meat production and prices in Switzerland shows the need for an organized market.

Prices

Bayer, Carl. Die preisschere in der landwirtschaft. [München, Druck: J. G. Weiss'sche buchdr., 1928] 63p. 284.3 B34

The author discusses the validity of a graphic representation of the relation between prices of agricultural products and prices of manufactured means of production as a basis for judging the agricultural situation of a country.

Protein as a Factor in Wheat Grades

Canada. Parliament. House of commons. Select standing committee on agriculture and colonization. Minutes of proceedings and evidence and report, in respect to the consideration of including protein as a factor in the statutory definitions of contract grades of wheat and its effect on existing methods of inspecting and grading, together with the subject of storage, mixing, inspection and grading of grain, generally, and of the administration of the Canada grain act. Session - 1929. Ottawa, F. A. Acland, printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty, 1929. 815p.

At head of title: Appendix no. 6.

"[This] Fourth and Final Report of the Committee of June 5, 1929, is composed of a series of Recommendations, to all of which the House gave concurrence; those requiring legislative sanction were incorporated in a Bill to amend the Canada Grain Act which passed Parliament and appears as Chapter 9 of the Statutes of 1929."

Russia - Five Year Plan for Agriculture

Wolf, M. M. Puti rekonstruktsii sel' skogo khoziaistva v piatiletie... (Ways and means for the reconstruction of agriculture by the five-year plan) 2. ed. Moskva, Izdatel' stvo "Planovoe khoziaistvo," 1929. 139p. 281 W833 Ed. 2

This pamphlet contains a brief exposition of the five-year plan, "piatiletka" for the development of Russian agriculture, by the Chairman of the Agricultural Section of the State Planning Board of U. S. S. R., commonly known as Gosplan. The author dwells on the principal aims of the plan and discusses such subjects as the farm power problem, the technical reconstruction of agriculture, the development of collectivist farming and of agricultural cooperation, agricultural prices, the development of the different agricultural regions, etc. Statistical tables are included which give estimates and forecasts that illustrate the plan.

An introduction, signed by G. M. Krghhavovskii, is included. L. Volin.

Standards for Dried Fruit

South Africa. Dept. of agriculture. Bulletin no. 67. Dried fruits.

Their standardization and preliminary grading and culling. By L. Perkins. [Pretoria? 1929] 7p. F.F.

The author is Dried Fruit Officer, Elsenburg School of Agriculture and Experiment Station. He states in his introductory remarks that the general quality of the South African pack and its success on world markets lies almost entirely in the hands of the primary producers. No perfection of mechanical grading can make up for lack of quality in the fruit itself. Standards are discussed in connection with color, moisture, skin condition, etc. and a plan for a concrete sulphur house is given, drawn to scale. There are also three excellent colored plates for raisins, sultanas, and currants, respectively and a drawing which shows a method of field tray stacking.

Wheat Statistics

U. S. Federal farm board. A compendium of wheat statistics (of interest to the Pacific Northwest) Comp. by Wm. A. Schoenfeld ... in collaboration with John S. Dennee. Seattle, Wash., Dec. 1929. 162p. 173 F331C Mimeographed.

In addition to wheat statistics of acreage, condition, yield and production 1924-1929, for the states of Washington, Oregon, Montana and Idaho, statistical information relating to public elevators and warehouses, terminal markets, exports, movement, prices, and protein content of Montana wheat by counties is given.

PERIODICAL DISCONTINUED

The issue of the mimeographed periodical entitled Agricultural Cooperation, dated December 28, 1929 (v.7, no.26) carries on its first page the statement which follows:

"This issue of Agricultural Cooperation completes Volume VII which will be the last of the publication in its present form. An index covering the

past year is being prepared and will be ready for distribution in a few weeks. Those desiring copies should address their requests to the Division of Cooperative Marketing, Federal Farm Board, Washington, D. C.

"It has been the purpose of the editors of the publication during the past seven years to present in an unbiased manner the facts and figures which would tell the story of the beginnings in America of farmer controlled cooperative marketing and purchasing, the development of the more successful and larger enterprises, and the spread over the country of the cooperative method of handling farm business.

"While Agricultural Cooperation will no longer be issued in its present form, it is quite probable that the type of material which has made up the contents of the publication will be prepared for dissemination in some other form.

"Persons wishing to continue to receive such information as may be available for distribution should make their requests in writing, stating the use which they make of the information and the necessity of their continuing to receive the same. Such requests should be addressed to the Division of Cooperative Marketing, Federal Farm Board, Washington, D. C."

BIBLIOGRAPHIES

Standardization of farm products in foreign countries; a short list of references, comp. by Louise O. Bercaw, Library, Bureau of agricultural economics. Washington, D. C. Jan. 6, 1930. 6p. Typewritten. May be borrowed for copying.

U. S. Federal farm board. A selected list of references, comp. by Mamie I. Herb, Library, Bureau of agricultural economics. Washington, D. C. Jan. 9, 1930. 13p. Typewritten. May be borrowed for copying.

CORRECTIONS

Through a much regretted error, the January, 1930 issue of Agricultural Economics Literature, which is No. 1 of Volume 4, has its page numbers continued from the previous volume instead of beginning with page 1. It will be necessary for those who wish to keep a permanent file to re-number that issue, since the Index to Volume 4, which will be published at the end of the year will refer to its pages as though they had been correctly numbered - 1, 2, 3, etc.

On p. 476 of the January issue, in the first item, the word China was substituted for Chain. The entry should read:

U. S. Bureau of foreign and domestic commerce. Chain stores; a reading list. [Washington, D. C., 1929] 11p. Mimeographed.

STATE PUBLICATIONS

Compiled by Mary F. Carpenter

Alabama

Garman, C. G. Mechanics of multiple correlation analysis illustrated by a problem in farm organization. (Ala. Agr. Exp. Sta., Auburn. 1929. 13p.) Mimeographed.

McLean, E. E., Garman, C. G., and Pope, J. D. A statistical study of the agriculture of nine counties in the Black Belt of Alabama, 1900-1929. (Ala. Agr. Exp. Sta. Auburn. 1929. 20p.) Mimeographed.

California

Allen, F. W. Plum growing in California. (Calif. Col. of Agr. Agr. Ext. Service, Berkeley. Circ. 34. 1929. 65p.)

Although most of this bulletin is devoted to culture, there are a few pages on the economic aspects of the plum industry.

California. Dept. of agriculture, Sacramento. Monthly bulletin, v.18, no. 11. November, 1929. p.579-644.

Includes several articles on the Agricultural Legislative Committee and one by P. K. Wilson entitled: Standardization Enforcement Problems.

Shear, S. W. Pacific coast pear supply and price situation. (Calif. Agr. Exp. Sta., Berkeley. 1929. 9p.) Mimeographed.

An address presented to the Western Pear Meet ... Medford, Oregon, November 13, 1929 ... The data supplements Experiment Station Bulletin 452.

West, C. H. The use, value, and cost of credit in agriculture. (Calif. Agr. Exp. Sta., Berkeley. Bul. 480. 1929. 47p.)

Paper no. 4 of the Giannini Foundation of Agricultural Economics.

Connecticut

Connecticut. Dept. of agriculture, Hartford. Connecticut grades for eggs, bunched vegetables, and strawberries effective August 1, 1928. Also specifications for standard containers. n.d. 8p.

Illinois

Illinois. Agricultural experiment station, Urbana. A year's progress in solving farm problems of Illinois... Forty-second report ... 1929. 270p.

A subject index and an index by projects facilitates the finding of reports of interest.

Iowa

Iowa. Agricultural experiment station, Ames. First annual report of the Webster county farm record route. An economic study of the organization and management of 25 North Central Iowa farms. 1929. 24p. Mimeographed.

Shepherd, G. S. Does Iowa "dump" its grains? (Iowa. Agr. Exp. Sta., Ames. Circ. 118. 1929. 24p.)

Termohlen, W. D. Egg grades and grading. (Iowa. State Col. of Agr. and Mech. Arts. Ext. Service, Ames. Ext. bul. 159. 1929. 8p.)

Kansas

Fitch, J. B. Farm dairying. (Kansas. Agr. Exp. Sta., Manhattan. Circ. 143. 1929. 31p.)

Marketing dairy products, p.3-4.

Kansas State board of agriculture, Topeka. Twenty-sixth biennial report. ... 1927 and 1928. 597p.

Includes signed articles on economic phases of agriculture and tables giving statistics by counties.

Salmon, S. C., and Throckmorton, R. I. Wheat production in Kansas. (Kansas. Agr. Exp. Sta., Manhattan. Bul. 248. 1929. 84p.)

Marketing the wheat crop, p.61-70

Maryland

Maryland. Commissioner of labor and statistics, Baltimore. Berry and vegetable pickers in Maryland fields. Child labor in vegetable canneries in Maryland. 1929. 26p.

Michigan

Michigan. Agricultural experiment station, Lansing. Quarterly bulletin, v.12, no.2. November, 1929.

Farm business studied in Kalamazoo County, by F. T. Riddell, p.44-50.

Minnesota

Jesness, O. B. Cooperative marketing in Minnesota. (Minn. Univ. Agr. Ext. Div., University Farm, St. Paul. Minnesota farm business notes, 85. 1929. p.1-3) Mimeographed.

Mississippi

Wilson, R. S. Report of three -acre better cotton contest, 1928. (Miss. Agr. and Mech. Col. Agr. Ext. Dept., A. and M. College. Circ. 61. 1929. 7p.)

Statistical table shows total expenditures and proceeds.

Nevada

Headley, F. B., and Clawson, . M. Factors affecting the cost of production of alfalfa hay in Western Nevada (Nev. Agr. Exp. Sta., Reno. Bul. 117. 1929. 45p.)

"Other bulletins will follow taking up other phases of this cost of production study begun in January, 1926."

New Mexico

Walker, A. L., Berry, L. N., and Anderson, E. E. New Mexico egg storage studies. Pt. 1. (N. Mex. Agr. Exp. Sta., State College. Bul. 177. 1929. 47p.)

New York

Cornell University. College of agriculture, Ithaca. Farm economics, no. 62, November, 1929. p.1177-1200.

Partial contents - A comparison of business conditions in the Civil War and World War periods, by G. F. Warren, and F. A. Pearson; The 1929 potato situation, by M. P. Rasmussen; Season of freshening in the New York milk shed, by M. P. Catherwood; Wholesale prices of beans in New York City, by H. N. Young.

Ohio

Hartman, S. C. Truck farming in the Marietta section, Washington County, Ohio, 1920-1924. (Ohio. State. Univ. Dept. of rural economics, Columbus. Mimeograph bul. 20. 1929. 57p.)

In cooperation with the Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station.

Straszheim, R. E., and Falconer, J. I. An estimated gross cash income from the sale of agricultural products from Ohio farms by counties - 1927. (Ohio State Univ. Dept. of rural economics, Columbus. Mimeograph bul. 22. 1929. 9p.)

In cooperation with the Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station.

Oklahoma

Fetrow, W. W. Economic conditions of farmers in Oklahoma as related to membership in the Oklahoma Cotton Growers Association. (Okla. Agr. Exp. Sta., Stillwater. Bul. 186. 1929. 23p.)

Oklahoma. Agricultural experiment station, Stillwater. Current farm economics, v. 2, no.4, December, 1929. n.p.

Partial contents - Farm accounts aid in making satisfactory farm leases, by Peter Nelson; Tenants, landlords, think over that proposed move - it may not pay, by J. T. Sanders; Some social aspects of tenancy and moving in Oklahoma, by O. D. Duncan.

Oregon

- Dreesen, W. H. Trends of tax levies in Oregon with emphasis upon rural and city real properties. (Oreg. Agr. Exp. Sta., Corvallis. Bul. 257. 1929. 46p.)
- Gatlin, G. O. Cooperative marketing and purchasing in Oregon in 1929. An appraisal of the present situation with suggestions for further development. (Oreg. Agr. Col. Ext. Service, Corvallis. Ext. bul. 416. 1929. 12p.)
- Nelson, O. M. Cost of producing sheep on Western Oregon farms. (Oreg. Agr. Exp. Sta., Corvallis. Circ. 94. 1929. 31p.)

Pennsylvania

- Donaldson, R. B., and James, D. M. Economic trends of the vegetable industry. (Pa. Dept. of Agriculture, Harrisburg. Gen. bul. 493. 1929. 15p.)
- Pennsylvania. Agricultural experiment station, State College. Forty-second annual report ... 1929. 47p.
Report on certain projects of the Dept. of Agricultural Economics, p.7-9; List of active projects, p.37.

Rhode Island

- Corbett, R. B. Preferences and practices in buying vegetables in Providence, Rhode Island. (R.I. Agr. Exp. Sta., Kingston. Bul. 220. 1929. 69p.)
Consumer quantity demands, consumer quality demands, retailer demands and prices are discussed for each of twelve vegetables.
- Tennant, J. L. Practices on Rhode Island dairy farms. (R.I. Agr. Exp. Sta. Kingston. Bul. 219. 1929. 41p.)

Vermont

- Bell, E. W. Studies in Vermont dairy farming. V. Cabot-Marshfield area. (Vt. Agr. Exp. Sta., Burlington. Bul. 304. 1929. 29p.)
No. IV of this series, Bulletin 283, showed the relationships existing between feeding practices and economy of production. No. V is a further study of the factors affecting profits on these same farms.
- Camburn, O. M. Milk receiving station operation in Vermont. (Vt. Agr. Exp. Sta., Burlington. Bul. 303. 1929. 38p.)

Virginia

- Ballinger, R. A., and Coombs, Whitney. Taxes on farm and urban real estate in Virginia. (Va. Agr. Exp. Sta., Blacksburg. Bul. 268. 1929. 30p.)

Wisconsin

Brown, A. A. Marketing quality eggs. (Wis. Dept. of agriculture and markets, Madison. Bul. 103. 1929. 55p.)

Suggestions and information for the producer and dealer.

Wisconsin. Dept. of agriculture and markets, Madison. Land economic inventory of Northern Wisconsin, Bayfield County. (Bul. 100. 1929. 93p.)

In cooperation with the State Geological and Natural History Survey and the Conservation Commission.

Contents:- Pt. 1, The soils of Bayfield County; Pt. 2, The general land cover; Pt. 3, The economic survey.

Wisconsin. Dept. of agriculture and markets, Madison. Wisconsin agriculture. Crop and livestock statistics 1928 and special studies. (Supplement 1 to Bul. 90. 1929. 42p.)

Prepared by Wisconsin Crop Reporting Service. In cooperation with U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE PUBLICATIONS

Economic in Character

Compiled by Katharine Jacobs

Circulars*

- 80. Organization and management problems of cooperative oil associations in Minnesota, by Rudolph K. Froker, and H. Bruce Price. Nov. 1929. 47p.
- 83. The handling of California table grapes, by C. W. Mann. Nov. 1929. 14p.
- 91. Market supplies and prices of apples, by J. W. Park. Nov. 1929. 92p.
- 101. The farm real estate situation, 1928-29, by E. H. Wiecking. Dec. 1929. 67p.

Farmers' Bulletins*

- 1614. Business records for poultry keepers, by E. R. Johnson, and A. R. Lee. Dec. 1929. 20p.
- 1615. Hay stackers and their use, by L. A. Reynoldson. Nov. 1929. 22p.

Miscellaneous Publications*

- 60. List of available publications of the United States Department of agriculture, June 1, 1929 ... comp. by J. O. Riley. Nov. 1929. 71p.
Arranged alphabetically by subjects.

*Requests for these publications should be addressed to the Office of Information, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Washington. D. C.

Service and Regulatory Announcements (Agricultural Economics)*

108. Amendment no. 1. Amendment to the standards for rough rice. Sept. 20, 1929. 2p.
118. Classification of leaf tobacco covering classes, types, and groups of grades, issued under the authority of the Tobacco stocks and standards act. Nov. 1929. 8p.

Statistical Bulletin **

27. Car-lot shipments of fruits and vegetables from stations in the United States for the calendar years 1926 and 1927. Prepared by the Bureau of agricultural economics. Nov. 1929. 156p.

Technical Bulletin**

154. A method of determining the color of agricultural products, by Dorothy Nickerson. Dec. 1929. 32p.

Mimeographed Publications of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics*

- The agricultural situation; a radio talk, by A. B. Genung. Jan. 2, 1930. 3p.
- Buying and selling livestock by grade, by C. E. Gibbons ... Address, Cooperative short course and county agents' meeting, Blacksburg, Virginia, December 17, 1929. 9p.
- December first cotton report; a radio talk, by W. F. Callender. Dec. 9, 1929. 2p.
- Federal hay inspectors, November 1, 1929. 2p.
- A few high lights in the 1929 farm business; a radio talk, by C. W. Kitchen. Dec. 31, 1929. 3p.
- Foreign trade of the United States, annual, 1790-1929. Cattle, beef and beef products, by Caroline G. Gries. Dec. 16, 1929. 71p. (Issued as Report F S 45 of the Division of statistical and historical research)
- Foreign trade of the United States, annual, 1790-1929. Hogs, pork and pork products, by Caroline G. Gries. Nov. 27, 1929. 65p. (Issued as Report F S 44 of the Division of statistical and historical research)
- Grade requirements for broomcorn. 1929. 2p.
- Grain market situation; a radio talk, by G. A. Collier. Dec. 12, 1929. 3p.
- How to purchase alfalfa for dairy feeding. Oct. 10, 1929. 2p.
- Market prospects for late or main-crop potatoes. 1929, with statistical tables. Dec. 2, 1929. 15p.
- Marketing Michigan potatoes; summary of 1928-1929 season, by R. H. Shoemaker. Nov., 1929. 36p. (Issued in cooperation with Michigan Department of agriculture, Bureau of foods and standards)

*Requests for these publications should be addressed to the Division of Economic Information, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

**Requests for these publications should be addressed to the Office of Information, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

Marketing western New York onions; summary of 1928-29 season, by S. W. Russell, and A. L. Thomas. Dec., 1929. 31p. (Issued in cooperation with New York State department of agriculture and markets.)

Marketing western New York potatoes; summary of 1928-29 season, by S. W. Russell, and A. L. Thomas. Dec., 1929. 34p. (Issued in cooperation with New York State department of agriculture and markets)

Potato outlook charts, with explanations. Nov., 1929. 23 charts.

The price situation; a radio talk, by Dr. O. C. Stine. Dec. 16, 1929. 3p.

Recent farm tax changes; a radio talk, by Eric Englund. Dec. 11, 1929. 5p.

The relation between production, prices and acreage of potatoes on the eastern shore of Maryland, by L. H. Bean. 1929. 5p. Charts.

Sowings of winter grains; a radio talk, by S. A. Jones. Dec. 23, 1929. 2p.

Summary of standard tobacco grades for U. S. Type 23. Dec., 1929. 4p.

Tales the butter market tell; a radio talk, by L. M. Davis. Jan. 6, 1930. 2p.

Truck crop reports issued by the United States Department of agriculture. 1929. 9p.

What potato inspection at the markets discloses; a radio talk, by F. G. Robb. Jan. 6, 1930. 2p.

Miscellaneous *

Extension work in cooperative marketing. C. W. Warburton, Director of extension work. Dec. 1929. 7p. (Issued by Extension service as Extension service circular 117) Mimeographed.

An address delivered at the joint session of the agricultural-teaching, research and extension sections during the convention of the Association of land-grant colleges and universities, Chicago, Ill., November 12, 1929.

Our contract grain markets; a radio talk, by J. W. T. Duvel. Oct. 15. 1929. 3p. (Issued by Grain futures administration) Mimeographed.

Progress in southern dairying; a radio talk, by J. H. McClain. Oct. 30, 1929. 2p. (Issued by Bureau of Dairy industry) Mimeographed.

Some recent developments in farm machinery; a radio talk, by S. H. McCrory. Oct. 8, 1929. 3p. (Issued by Division of agricultural engineering, Bureau of public roads) Mimeographed.

CORRECTION

In the December, 1929, issue of Agricultural Economics Literature, the last item on page 421: Wheat acreage, 1922-1929, was attributed to the Division of crop and livestock estimates. It was issued by the Division of statistical and historical research.

* Requests for these publications should be addressed to the office issuing them.

PERIODICAL ARTICLES

Compiled by Louise O. Bercaw and A. M. Hannay

Agrarian Reform - Lithuania

Agrarian reform in Lithuania. (In International Institute of Agriculture. International Review of Agriculture. pt. 2. Monthly Bulletin of Agricultural Economics and Sociology, year 20, no.7, July, 1929, p.280-294. Published in Rome, Italy)

The author discusses the agrarian reform in Lithuania; its causes, its legal bases, and its results.

Agricultural Credit - Mexico

Mortgage notes issued by the landowner under Mexican agricultural legislation. (In International Institute of Agriculture. International Review of Agriculture, pt. 2. Monthly Bulletin of Agricultural Economics and Sociology, year 20, no.7, July, 1929, p.278-280. Published in Rome, Italy)

The author discusses the Mexican law of Feb. 10, 1926 which conferred on landowners the power to issue mortgage notes. "The Mexican law on agricultural credit introduces a new principle, that of the promotion for better distribution of the land among the cultivators... In general it is to be observed that the element of reform in this law is the organization of corporate and cooperative bodies."

Agricultural Credit - New Zealand

MacDonald, J. W. How New Zealand is solving problems of rural credit and agricultural relief. (In Trust Companies, v.48, Apr. 1929, p.589-592. Published at 55 Liberty St., New York City)

Copy of article in pamphlet collection.

An abstract of this article, by Lawrence Smith, is in Social Science Abstracts, v.1, nos. 11-12, Dec. 1929, item 10176.

Agricultural Credit - Philippine Islands

Leon, Mariano S. de. The rice and corn fund. (In Philippine Agricultural Review, v.22, no.3, third quarter, 1929, p.251-255. Published by the Bureau of Agriculture, Department of Agriculture and Natural Resources, Manila, Philippine Islands)

This is an account of the rice and corn fund, or a large appropriation made by the Philippine Legislature in 1919 which "shall be invested exclusively in loans to Agricultural Credit Cooperative Associations organized under Act 2508 and its amendments, for the purpose of encouraging and stimulating the breaking in and cultivation of new rice and corn lands, which are, or have been, lying fallow, and for the purchase of the work cattle and of agricultural implements necessary to increase the production of rice and corn in the Philippine Islands."

This special fund was to be available only until June 30, 1925, but the act has been amended so that the law may continue in force until June 30, 1930.

Agricultural Credit - Yugoslavia

The new agricultural bank in Yugoslavia. (In International Institute of Agriculture. International Review of Agriculture, pt. 2. Monthly Bulletin of Agricultural Economics and Sociology, year 20, no.7, July, 1929. p.276-278. Published in Rome, Italy)

Outlines the organization and activities of the new agricultural bank.

Agriculture - Europe

Wilcox, E. V. Ruthless farm relief. Crops and government edicts in south-eastern Europe. (In Country Gentleman, v. 95, no.1, Jan. 1930, p.14-15, 123, 131, 133, 134. Published at Independence Square, Philadelphia, Pa.)

The last of a series of articles by Mr. Wilcox on Europe's agriculture.

It deals with Italy (the battle for grain and the reclamation program); Jugo-Slavia (agrarian reform); Bulgaria; Rumania (agrarian reform); European Turkey; Greece (reclamation project); and Albania.

Agriculture - Scotland and Wales

Bensusan, S. L. The farmlands of Scotland and Wales. (In Nineteenth Century and After, v. 106, no. 634, Dec. 1929, p. 813-822. May be obtained from Leonard Scott Publication Company, 249 West 13th St., New York City)

Reviews the agricultural situation in Scotland and Wales. The following is the writer's concluding paragraph:

"It follows that the labour outlook in both Scotland and the principality is very serious, and the movement towards smallholdings would appear to be the only popular one among those who work on the land. Give a man a few acres in Wales, and he will work from dawn to dusk, quite content if he can keep his roof over his head and his table well spread. In Scotland the smallholder will not regard his holding as the final goal, but as a medium of self-support through which he will be able to better things for his family; he does not wish to keep them in constant servitude to the farm. But, when we come to consider the whole question broadly, it would seem as though the real crux of the agricultural problem in Scotland and Wales, as in England, lies in the disposal of the finished article. When marketing can be improved so that the producer has his fair share of what the consumer pays, the land will regain the popularity it has lost."

Agriculture - United States

Davenport, Eugene. What's ahead for agriculture. (In Hoard's Dairyman, v.74, no. 24, Dec. 25, 1929, p. 1131, 1145. Published at Fort Atkinson, Wis.)

The writer briefly discusses some of the things which complicate the farm problem: the use of gasoline and electricity; good roads and schools which are necessities but which cost money; machine farming; the increase of weeds and insects; a dwindling bird population; the demand for quality products; the production of a greater variety of crops; unemployment in the cities, etc. He also makes some guesses as to what's ahead for agriculture. "The present prospect of better assurances of peace is a bright star on the horizon of agriculture ... The signs of the times would seem

to indicate an increasing degree of refinement in food products."

Bookkeeping

Farm accountancy results in various countries. (In International Institute of Agriculture. International Review of Agriculture, pt. 2. Monthly Bulletin of Agricultural Economics and Sociology, year 20, no.7, July, 1929, p.235-275. Published in Rome, Italy)

This article, signed R. B., contains a brief descriptive and statistical summary of farm accountancy results in Bavaria, Saxony and Anhalt, Austria, Switzerland, Netherlands, Sweden, and Estonia.

Canada

The Gazette, v.159, no.4, Jan. 4, 1930, section II. 83p. Published at Montreal.

This issue is devoted to the Gazette's commercial and financial review for the year 1929.

Partial contents: Quebec's agriculture in 1929, by J. L. Perron (p.42, 44); The Canadian milling industry, by C. H. G. Short (p.52, 56); Canada's tobacco industry is flourishing, by N. T. Nelson (p.56); Export hay trade doubled in 1929, by Stanley Jackson (p.64); Canada's grain export trade for 1929, by Stanley Jackson (p.66,70); Canada's agricultural production, 1928-29, by W. Dougan (p.72, 74, 76); The cotton industry in 1929, by F. G. Daniels (p.80-86)

Coffee - Brazil

Brazil's control of coffee. (In National city bank of New York [Monthly letter on] economic conditions, governmental finance, United States securities, January, 1930, p.12-15. Published at New York City)

Discusses the coffee situation in Brazil which is in great confusion owing to developments which have followed Brazil's stabilization policy as carried out by the Coffee Institute. For the third successive year the Brazilian supply alone is in excess of world consumption and young trees are coming into bearing every year in all coffee countries. Some uncertainty about the renewal of a loan by London bankers apparently was the immediate cause of the crisis. The coffee market then suffered its most serious break. Loans have been obtained which will presumably finance the Coffee Institute through the crop year, but the institute has made a very substantial price reduction. An announcement by London bankers that the São Paulo Government "is now engaged in working on a comprehensive scheme to deal with the present situation with a view to facilitating the gradual liquidation of the large accumulations of coffee stocks in the interior... indicates that the price reduction is part of a fundamental change of policy."

In the last part of the article the writer quotes from an article by Dr. J. C. Muniz in the Bulletin of the Pan American Union for December entitled: What It Costs To Grow Coffee.

Commodity Exchanges

Price, Theo H. The commodity exchanges - their opportunities. (In Commerce and Finance, v.18, no.52, Dec. 25, 1929, p.2729-2730. Published at 95 Broad Street, New York City)

Stresses the importance of the world's commodity exchanges and gives a list of 123 exchanges grouped by countries. Exchanges on which futures trading is conducted are starred.

Cooperation

Plunkett, Horace. Cooperation and peasant agriculture. (In Agricultural Journal of British Guiana, v.2, no.3, Sept. 1929, p.123-127.)

A brief review of the development of cooperation among peasant farmers, of the methods by which the results outlined have been obtained, and of the advantages of cooperation to peasant farming communities.

Cooperation - Burma

Hay, Christopher. Cooperation in Burma. (In Mysore Economic Journal, v.15, no.11, Nov., 1929, p.496-500. Published in Bangalore City, Mysore, India)

Cooperation - Great Britain

Cooperation in agriculture and fisheries. (In Gt. Brit., Ministry of Labour. Gazette, v.37, no.12, Dec., 1929, p.440-441. Published by H. M. Stationery Office, London)

Gives particulars (number, membership, sales, wages, etc.) of agricultural cooperative societies in Great Britain from 1914-1928, inclusive.

Cost of Production - Sugar Cane

Pratt, J. S. B. jr. Reducing production costs. (In Facts about Sugar, v.24, no. 50, Dec. 14, 1929, p.1190-1193, 1195. Published at 135 Front St., New York City)

Suggestions are given as to various means of reducing production costs on sugar cane plantations.

Cotton

Ashby, Forrest Bee. Cotton futures as forecasters of cotton spot prices. (In American Statistical Association. Journal, v.24, new series no. 168, Dec. 1929, p.412-419. Published at Rumford Press Bldg., Concord, N. H. Editorial Office, Columbia University, New York City)

Owsley, Frank Lawrence. The Confederacy and King Cotton; a study in economic coercion. (In North Carolina Historical Review, v.6, no.4, Oct. 1929, p.371-397. Published by North Carolina Historical Commission, Fayetteville and Morgan Streets, Raleigh, N. C.)

A well documented article which deals with the unsuccessful efforts of the Southern Confederacy, by means of a cotton embargo, the burning of cotton, and the restriction of the cotton acreage, to force England and France to come to her aid.

Warner, C. B. A plan for the marketing of farm products. (In Manufacturers Record, v.96, no.23, Dec. 5, 1929, p.75-76. Published at Baltimore, Md.)

The following is quoted from the first paragraph of this article:

"In January, 1927, it was my privilege to introduce to a national farm association the economic principle that the farm is an industrial unit, and should follow those lines which other industrial units have found to be of value. Two other principles were also advanced to link up with the first, forming a complete plan of marketing, and these were: Vertical alignment in the farming industry and the closed market by contract. At that time these three principles were new to the farming interests, but they were received with an open mind. At present the first one is generally accepted, the second only partially, and the third is now being published for the first time. Farm marketing is an economic problem of the competitive system under which we are now living. Since these principles are woven into the fabric of general marketing, they cannot be ignored."

Cotton is the commodity used by the author "as an example of a farm product that should be aligned with other industrial groups in a vertical direction."

County Agents

Jensen, W. F. The duties and limitations of the county agent. (In Who is Who in Grain and Feed, v.19, no.4, Dec. 20, 1929, p.30-31. Published at Toledo, Ohio)

This is a reprint of one of Mr. Jensen's bulletins in which he outlines the legal status of the county agent.

"The county agent is a teacher. He is not legally permitted to go beyond the work of teaching, and the law encourages personal contact with the farmer, with instructions, demonstrations and teaching applicable to the individual farmer's requirements.

"On August 25, 1922, the then Secretary of Agriculture, Mr. Wallace, called attention to the fact that the duties of extension agents were educational: that they must work with the entire public, that the law contemplated cooperation with farmers' organizations (if these organizations so desired); but that such cooperation must be on the lines of work which came under their duties as public servants."

The author quotes from the statement of Secretary Wallace and also from Prof. F. B. Mumford. In conclusion, he states that if the county agent should promote farm marketing enterprises as suggested by the Federal Farm Board it would "make the county agent subservient to other elements in government, and the county agent would be out of harmony with many of the farmers, and his services would not be accepted as disinterested."

Crop Estimates

Beyleveld, A. J. Determination of a precise indication of change in crop acreage. (In American statistical association. Journal, v.24, new series no. 163, Dec. 1929, p.405-411. Published at Rumford Press Bldg., Concord, N. H. Editorial Office, Columbia University, New York City)

Cuba

Platt, Robert S. Geography of a sugar district: Mariel, Cuba. (In Geographical Review, v.19, no.4, Oct. 1929, p.603-612. Published by the American Geographical Society, Broadway at 156th St., New York City)

"The study here presented exemplifies a type of regional geographic work. It deals with what may be termed the pattern of human occupancy in a small district in a tropical agricultural region. Mariel is one of the smaller ports of Cuba, shipping about one per cent of Cuban exports."

Economic Conditions

Arnst, Samuel P. Business and agriculture. (In Commercial West, v. 57, no.1, Jan. 4, 1930, p.13. Published at Minneapolis, Minn.)

The President of the Chicago Board of Trade reviews the business and agricultural situation and predicts that 1930 will be "a year of sound and steady business progress" and that "generally speaking, the whole agricultural outlook is bright."

Steffler, C. W. What hath 1929 wrought! (In Commerce and Finance, v.19, no.1, Jan. 1. 1930, p.11-13. Published at 95 Broad Street, New York City)

Discusses the rise and fall of the stock market, President Hoover's stabilization experiment, the formation of the Federal Farm Board, the changing views about the tariff, the growth of mergers, the growth of large scale enterprise, developments in mass distribution and merchandising, the growth of commodity exchanges, and gains in practical aviation

Export Certificate - Sweden

Utlåtande angående tillämpningen av förordningen angående utförselbevis för råg och vete. (In Kommersiella meddelanden, årg 14, no. 19, Oct. 15, 1927, p.802-816. Published by Kommerskollegium, Stockholm, Sweden)

This article discusses the provisions of a Swedish decree of July 26, 1926, establishing an export certificate for rye and wheat. The period of validity was fixed for two years. This has since been extended to July 31, 1931. Slight changes have also been made in the original enactment. These are contained in a typewritten statement, received in the Bureau of Agricultural Economics from the Swedish Legation, which has been translated and filed in the library. An exporter of at least 500 kilograms of unmilled rye or unmilled wheat to foreign countries or to a Swedish free port is entitled to receive an export certificate, provided the exported commodity be adjudged marketable. This export certificate entitles the holder to import duty-free, within a period of six months, a quantity of milled or unmilled rye or wheat on which the import duty would be equal to the duty on the quantity originally exported, or to receive the amount of the duty specified on the export certificate less 2%. But such payments will only be made if amounts sufficient to cover them have been collected in import duties during the six months prior to the month during which the assignment for export was made. The result on the Swedish grain market is briefly discussed.

Federal Farm Board

Corbaley, Gordon C. Fitting the Federal farm program into the great business structure that the country has developed to distribute foods. (In The Facts in Food Distribution, v.2, no.23, Dec. 21, 1929, p.1-2. Published by the American Institute of Food Distribution, Inc., 369 Lexington Ave., New York City)

This is a message from the American Institute of Food Distribution relative to the program of the Federal Farm Board. The writer states in conclusion: "The Federal Farm program promises to alter materially the entire structure of food distribution.

"That process of altering will be successfully carried through with a minimum of interruption to present business just to the extent that the Government men realize that these new creations will be of maximum immediate value only if they can be peacefully fitted into existing operations and the men whose life work is to conduct these latter operations realize that the Government program is on the way and extend friendly cooperation toward making the necessary adjustments."

Hopkins, Ernest. Farm relief or bank relief? (In New Republic, v.61, no. 786, Dec. 25, 1929, p.134-136. Published at 421 West 21st Street, New York City)

Discusses the Federal Farm Board's policy of granting loans to cooperatives only and whether these loans are really for the relief of the farmers or for the relief of the banks, particularly as regards the situation in California. When the Federal Farm Board offered a second credit of \$750,000 to the grape industry of California "provided the growers would organize and put up \$500,000 of their own for stabilization" the loan was rejected because "the growers believed that the first big loan, the one to Sun-Maid, was really a hand-out to the banks."

Fruit - Canadian West

Cassels, J. M. Fruit distribution in the Canadian West. (In Journal of Political Economy, v.37, no.6, Dec. 1929, p.687-712. Published by the Univ. of Chicago at the Univ. of Chicago Press, 5750 Ellis Ave., Chicago, Ill.)

This study is centered upon the Edmonton territory as the distributing area and the Okanagan Valley as the source of supply. It is in ten parts: the organization of the fruit trade; the growers; the packers and the selling agencies; the Committee of Direction; the railways; the brokers; the jobbers; the retailers; the costs of distribution (of apples, Bing cherries, apricots, tomatoes, crabapples, cucumbers, peaches, prunes, and Bartlett pears); and conclusion.

Fruits and Vegetables

Roth, Heinz. Italien. Die bedeutung der kultur von fruchten, gemüse und kartoffeln für den weltmarkt. (In Wirtschaftsdienst, jahrg. 14, hft. 48, Nov. 29, 1929, p.2094-2096. May be obtained from Friederichsen, de Gruyter & Co., Hamburg, 36, Germany)

The rôle of Italian fruit and vegetables on the world market is discussed, and mention is made of some recent government measures for standardization and export regulation.

Germany

Germany. (The Journal of Commerce, Dec. 17, 1929, second section. 76p. Published at New York, N. Y.)

This section is a special German industrial review. Among the articles in it are: Outlook for German agriculture favorable, says Dr. Ehrenforth; Review of potash industry, by Dr. Weiss Berlin; Cotton manufacture most important branch of German textile industry. by Hans Richter-Altschaffer; Review of German rayon industry, by Dr. Alfred Schwoner.

Grain Policy - Poland

Poland's grain policy. (In Polish Economist, v.4. no.12, Dec., 1929, p.407-409. May be obtained at 953 Third Avenue, New York, N. Y.)

"In the course of the summer of this year [1929] all the restrictions on the export of grain were repealed and since that time the Polish grain policy is based on two generally recognized principles, namely non-restriction of export and protection by means of customs duties. In addition, on November 16th the Government introduced for a period of 5 months, that is to April 15, 1930, a customs duty drawback when exporting grain, the products of flour mills and malt."

Meister, M. Polen. Ernte und getreidepolitik. (In Wirtschaftsdienst, jahrg. 14, hft. 48, Nov. 29, 1929, p.2091-2094. May be obtained from Friederichsen, de Gruyter & Co., Hamburg 36, Germany)

The author discusses the reasons for the adoption of a new grain policy in Poland which includes the abolition of restrictions on export, protection by means of customs duties, and the establishment of a drawback which is virtually an export premium. It is paid in cash and not in the form of an import certificate.

Import Control - Sugar cane

Schaw, H. B. Restricciones a la importacion de caña de azucar en los diferentes paises. (In Industria Azucarera año 35, no. 433, Nov., 1929, p. 866-867. Published at 25 de Mayo, 267, Buenos Aires, Argentine Republic)

A summary of restrictions on the importation of sugar cane in 21 countries.

Income

Ingalls, Walter Renton. Dr. Ingalls puts national income by production at 75.9 billions in 1928. (In Annalist, v.34, no. 883, Dec. 20, 1929, p. 1198, 1229. Published by the New York Times Company, New York, N. Y.)

This is a continuation of the author's previous contributions to the Annalist on this subject. His method "is a computation of the production of the principal raw materials (33 in number), comprising upward of 90 per cent of all that we produce, at values prevailing in 1913. I multiply this total by an empirical factor (3.08 for 1928), representing the addition of service. The product is then multiplied by a factor representing the general price level in respect to 1913. For 1928 that factor is 1.8.

"This gives us what may be described as our internal income. We are now deriving a considerable external income, which accrues from our foreign loans and investments. This is estimated and reported annually by the Department of Commerce. The combined data appear in Table I. In Table II are data of income by industries, so far as available, and in Table III are data of index numbers of commodities, quantitatively calculated."

Realized national income set by national bureau at 89.4 billions in 1928. (In Annalist, v.34, no. 883, Dec. 20, 1929, p.1197-1198. Published by the New York Times Company, New York, N. Y.)

Contains advance figures and information from a report soon to be issued by the National Bureau of Economic Research.

Industrialization - Southwestern United States.

Industrialization in the Southwest. (In Southwestern Political and Social Science Quarterly, v.10, no.3, Dec. 1929, p.313-337. Published by the Southwestern Political and Social Science Association, Austin, Texas)

"Adapted from addresses delivered before the Southwestern Political and Social Science Association, March 30, 1929, Austin, Texas."

Consists of 4 papers - Arkansas, by Truman C. Bigham; Louisiana, by James B. Trant; Oklahoma, by Chas. N. Gould; Texas, by Frank R. Rader.

Jute Futures - Calcutta

Sinha, H. Jute futures in Calcutta. (In Economica, no. 27, November, 1929, p.330-337. Published by the London School of Economics and Political Science, Houghton Street, Aldwych, W. C. 2, London, England)

Manager Farming

Taylor, E. H. Managing the land. It means making the most of men, farms and opportunities. (In Country Gentleman, v.95, no. 1, Jan. 1930, p. 16, 102, 103. Published at Independence Square, Philadelphia, Pa.)

This is the second of two articles by Mr. Taylor on group farming under competent management.

Mechanization of Agriculture

La vie agricole et rurale, 18 année, no. 44, Nov. 3, 1929. Published by J. B. Baillière & fils, 19, rue Hautefeuille, Paris (6), France.

Contains several articles on the use of machinery on the farm.

Packers Consent Decree

Bender, Clifford A. Unchaining the packers. Meat distribution is being integrated, but not by the "Big Four." (In Commerce and Finance, v.18, no. 51, Dec. 18, 1929, p.2679-2681. Published at 95 Broad St., New York City)

Rural Organization

Eutterfield, Kenycn L. International aspects of rural organization. (In Rural America, v.7, no.10, Dec. 1929, p.6-7. Published by the American Country Life Association, 105 East 22nd St., New York City)

Rural Reconstruction - India

Ramakrishnan, K. C. Problems of rural reconstruction. (In Reprint from The Magazine, St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly, S. India, 1927, 14p.)

The author calls attention to the fact that there is a persistent tendency in India to over-ruralization. At the same time the most striking feature of the agriculture of India is the phenomenally low yield per acre and per person. Hence intensification of cultivation on the most improved lines, consistent with economy, should be the first task, to be carried out by means of improved implements, manures, and methods. The need of rural education, of the development of agricultural credit and of cooperation is discussed. The necessity for enlarging and consolidating agricultural holdings is pointed out, and suggestions are made for the employment of the surplus labor thus released.

Russia

Smaltz, Alfred G. Bread queues and the five-year plan in Russia. (In Northwestern Miller, v.160, no.9, Dec. 11, 1929, p.914. Published at Minneapolis, Minn.)

The writer describes food conditions in Russia as he saw them during his travels last summer. He also discusses the Five-Year Plan for the Economic Development of Russia which "is a complete and elaborate program to develop and control not only the economic but also the social and intellectual progress of Russia...

"The basic idea of the plan is the so-called industrialization of the Soviet Union by 1933. By that date, Russia must be converted from an agrarian into an agrarian-industrial state, in which future development after 1933 must be industrial...

"The proceeds of agriculture are to pay for the industrialization of Russia. Lenin's idea of collective farming on a communistic basis, which had to be abandoned 10 years ago, is now to be realized beyond Lenin's imagination. The industrialized state farms are to be an adjunct of industry and make the town worker free of the peasantry. The kulck? or rich peasant, who hoards his grain, is to be reduced to poverty. The labor for the state farms is to be drawn from the poorer peasantry. At any rate, the outlook for both poor and rich peasants is none too cheerful. The workers on the state farms are to receive a fixed wage, and the rich peasants are to be reduced to a state where there will be no choice but to work on state farms."

Rye - Prices - Germany

Ritter, Kurt. Das problem des roggenpreises. (In Wirtschaftsdienst, jahrg. 14, hft. 48, Nov. 29, 1929, p.2069-2073. May be obtained from Friederichsen, de Gruyter & Co., Hamburg 33, Germany)

The author gives a brief account of some suggested measures for coping with the situation brought about in Germany by over-production and the consequent low price of rye. He discusses plans for directly influencing prices by tariff changes or by such means as warehousing, and for indirectly influencing them by increased consumption of rye as food and as fodder. He indicates the need of a long-time programme, and suggests limitation of production and reduction of production costs, to be brought about, if possible, through the intervention of the Chambers of Agriculture and other agricultural associations.

Tariff

Beale, Howard K. The tariff and reconstruction. (In American Historical Review, v.35, no.2, Jan. 1930, p.276-294. May be obtained from the Macmillan Company, Prince and Lemon Streets, Lancaster, Pa., or 60 Fifth Avenue, New York City)

The following is quoted from the first part of this article on the tariff and reconstruction after the Civil War:

"Undue emphasis has always been placed upon the purely political phase of Reconstruction...

"In reality, the Reconstruction controversy had two phases: one which concerned the South and its post-war problems, and one which involved social and economic disputes old as the nation itself, in which the Civil War was but an interlude. Many were radicals because of honest convictions concerning the South; others, because they realized that a return of the South to Congress meant a union of South and West which would deprive the growing business interests of the country of the favors that radical rule would insure to them. These radicals felt that if such economic questions were at issue Western radicals would be driven to support Johnson and the conservatives whose economic policies were more to the Western taste. The difficulty was met by a campaign of vituperation and "waving of the bloody shirt" which pushed the economic questions into the background as irrelevant. After November, 1866, the radicals were supreme. When the South did once more secure a voice in government the new economic order of New England radicals had been established beyond danger from agrarian attack.

"Among these economic questions that influenced Reconstruction was the tariff."

Tariff - Russia

Czechowicz, Paul. Wesen und entwicklung der zollpolitik der UdSSR. (In Wirtschaftsdienst, jahrg. 14, hft. 51, Dec. 20, 1929, p.2209-2215. May be obtained from Friederichsen, de Gruyter & Co., Hamburg 33, Germany)

The organization and development of the tariff policy of the U.S.S.R. are discussed.

Taxation

Coombs, Whitney. Why farm taxes have increased. (In Rural America, v.7, no. 10, Dec. 1929, p.8. Published by the American Country Life Association, 105 East 22nd St., New York City)

"Taxes have gone up partly because of the general rise in the price level and partly because the average community wants things which can be had only by paying more and more taxes."

Wheat

Bell, E. J., jr., and Dexter, John. When it pays to "haul coals to Newcastle." (In Northwestern Miller, v.160, no.9, Dec. 11, 1929, p.913. Published at Minneapolis, Minn.)

Presents "some of the basic elements in the wheat price relationship between Canada and the United States. They are the prime influences at the present time which are responsible for diverting more wheat than usual from Montana to Canadian shipping points."

The post-harvest depression of wheat prices. (Wheat Studies of the Food Research Institute, v.6, no. 1, Nov. 1929. 40p. Published at Stanford University, Calif.)

This study is the work of Holbrook Working with the assistance of Adelaide M. Hobe. It is in four parts with appendix tables. Titles of the four parts are: Cash wheat prices; Cash-future spreads; Apparent dealers' profits from storage; Potential gains from farm storage.

Rationalisation experiments on the wheat market in France. (In International Institute of Agriculture. International Review of Agriculture, pt. 2. Monthly Bulletin of Agriculture and Sociology, Year 20, no. 7, July, 1929, p.294-297)

REVIEWS

A selected list of recent reviews.

It has been suggested that a list of selected reviews would be a useful addition to Agricultural Economics Literature each month. Suggestions of reviews to be included in the list and comment as to its usefulness will be welcomed.

Aereboe, Friedrich. Agrarpolitik. 1923.

Reviewed by Kurt Schneider in Journal of Farm Economics, v.11, no.4, Oct. 1929, p.672-675.

Beveridge, Sir W. H. British food control. 1923.

Reviewed by E. F. Wise in Economic Journal, v.39, no.156, Dec. 1929, p.566-571, in an article entitled The History of the Ministry of Food.

- Black, John D. Agricultural reform in the United States. 1929.
Reviewed by Asher Hobson in Journal of Farm Economics, v.11, no. 4, Oct. 1929, p.667-671.
Reviewed by Benjamin H. Hibbard in American Economic Review, v.19, no.4, Dec. 1929, p.675-677.
- Brigden, J. B., and others. The Australian tariff - an economic enquiry. 1929.
Reviewed in the Round Table, no. 77, Dec. 1929, p.161-169, in an article entitled The Tariff Report.
- Carr, Lewis. America challenged. 1929.
Reviewed by W. J. Spillman in Journal of Farm Economics, v. 11, no 4, Oct. 1929, p.675-676.
- Dorau, Herbert B., and Hinman, Albert G. Urban land economics. 1928.
Reviewed by G. B. L. Arner in Journal of Political Economy, v.37, no.6, Dec. 1929, p.743-745.
- Harms, Bernhard, ed. Strukturwandlungen der deutschen volkswirtschaft. 2nd ed. 1929. 2v.
Reviewed by F. B. Garver in American Economic Review, v. 19, no.4, Dec. 1929, p.662-663.
- Kirkpatrick, Ellis Lore. The farmer's standard of living. 1929.
Reviewed by Carle C. Zimmerman in American Journal of Sociology, v.35, no.3, Nov. 1929, p.498-499.
Reviewed by Elizabeth E. Hoyt in Journal of Farm Economics, v.11, no.4, Oct. 1929, p.671-672.
- Montgomery, Robert Hargrove. The cöoperative pattern in cotton. 1929.
Reviewed by Edgar T. Thompson in American Journal of Sociology, v.35, no.3, Nov. 1929, p.514-515.

Reviewed by John Jewkes in Economic Journal, v. 39, no.156, Dec. 1929, p.601-603.
Reviewed by Melvin T. Copeland in American statistical association. Journal, v.24, new series, no. 168, Dec. 1929, p.447-449.
- O'Brien, George. Agricultural economics. 1929.
Reviewed by E. G. Nourse in American Economic Review, v.19, no.4, Dec. 1929, p.672-674.
- Peterson, George M. What about the year 2000? 1929.
Reviewed by P. K. Whelpton in Journal of Farm Economics. v.11, no. 4, Oct. 1929, p.676-678.
- Phillips, Ulrich B. Life and labor in the old South. 1929.
Reviewed by Broadus Mitchell in American Economic Review, v.19, no.4, Dec. 1929, p.655-657.

Seligman, Edwin R. A. The economics of farm relief: a survey of the agricultural problem. 1929.

Reviewed by H. Bruce Price in American Economic Review, v.19, no. 4, Dec. 1929, p.670-671.

Reviewed by H. C. Taylor in Rural America, v.7, no.4, Apr. 1929, p. 7, 12. Another review by Dr. Taylor appeared in the Burlington Free Press and Times, April 10, 1929. The latter review was reprinted in Agricultural Economics Literature, May, 1929, p.159-161.

Social science research council. Advisory committee on economics and social research in agriculture. Research method and procedure in agricultural economics. 1928. 2v. Mimeographed.

Reviewed by Fred G. Harden in Journal of Farm Economics, v.11, no. 4, Oct. 1929, p.664-667.

Tooke, Thomas, and Newmarch, William. A history of prices and of the state of the circulation from 1792 to 1856. 1928.

Reviewed by Frederick C. Mills in American statistical association. Journal, v.24, new series no. 168, Dec. 1929, p.453-454.

Warren, G. F., and Pearson, F. A. Interrelationships of supply and price. 1928. Cornell University (N.Y.) Agricultural Experiment Station Bulletin 466.

Reviewed by Holbrook Working in American statistical association. Journal, v.24, new series no. 168, Dec. 1929, p.437-441.

Yoder, Fred R. Introduction to agricultural economics. 1929.

Reviewed by E. G. Nurse in American Economic Review, v.19, no.4, Dec. 1929, p.672-674.

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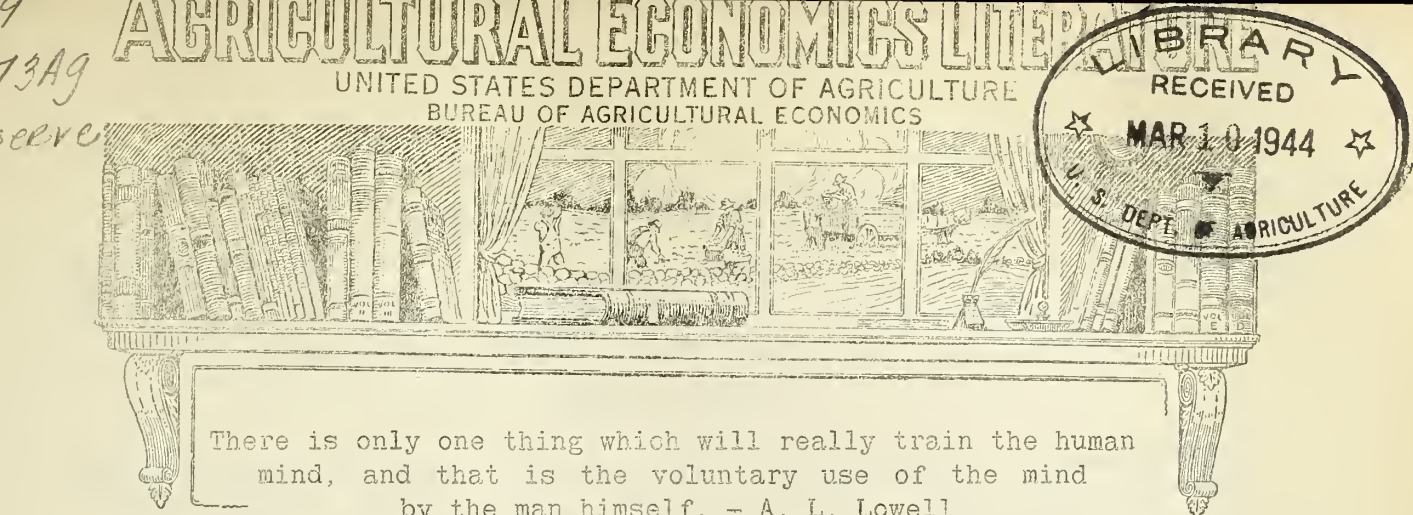
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- Elmes, Robert W. The Great Lakes grain movement. Buffalo and St. Lawrence shipway ... Distributed to its membership by Buffalo Chamber of commerce. December 1929. [Buffalo? 1929] 26p.
- Grayson, Theodore J. Investment trusts, their origin, development and operation. New York. J. Wiley & sons, inc.; [etc., etc.] 1928. 434p. 284 G797
- Harriman, Henry I. New England and the St. Lawrence seaway. Boston, 1929. 151p. 286 H23
- Hirsch, Heinrich Theodor. De inlandsche landbouw-productie in verband met het welvaarts-probleem. Wageningen, H. Veenman & Zonen, 1929. 117p. 281 H61
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- Illinois. Chamber of commerce. Research dept. Farm equipment in Illinois [by] Jennie Lee Schram. Chicago [1928] 6p. Mimeographed
- Metropolitan life insurance company. Policyholders service bureau. [Addresses delivered at the Mississippi Valley manufacturers and wholesalers conference, St. Louis, Mo., April 17, 1929.] New York, 1929. 9 nos.
Baumhogger, Walter G. Keeping tuned in with the rapidly changing consumer demand.
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Rand, Frank C. Effective sales administration and profits.
Sampsell, Marshall E. Research as an aid to improved sales methods.
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- U. S. Tariff commission. Linseed oil; supplementary report of the United States Tariff commission to the President of the United States. Differences in costs of production of linseed oil in the United States and in the principal competing country [the Netherlands] as ascertained pursuant to the provisions of section 315 of title III of the Tariff act of 1922. Washington, U. S. Govt. print. off., 1929. 66p. 173 T17Lin
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This Bureau cannot supply the publications listed herein other than those expressly designated as publications of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Books, pamphlets, and periodicals mentioned may ordinarily be obtained from their respective publishers or from the Secretary of the issuing organization. Many of them are available for consultation in public or other libraries.

Mary G. Lacy, Librarian,
Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS LITERATURE

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March, 1930

No. 3

SIGNED REVIEWS

Davis, Joseph Stancliffe. The farm export debenture plan. Stanford University, Calif., Food research institute (1929) 274p. (Food research institute. Leland Stanford junior university. Miscellaneous publications no. 5) 389.9 F73 no.5

In this book, Dr. Davis, one of the directors of the Food Research Institute, who is on leave of absence and is now the chief economist of the Federal Farm Board, levels a polite but well-sharpened lance at the so-called "debenture" plan.

It is easily the most comprehensive study yet presented, at least on the negative side of this proposition. The author states the essentials of the plan, the case made out for it, discusses its prospective cost, and finally subjects it to critical analysis as potentially applied to several specific commodities. The latter part of the book also contains two chapters on foreign experience with somewhat similar plans. Interspersed throughout the text is a multitude of citations from Congressional testimony and contemporary sources.

Certainly the author leaves no doubt as to his disaffection for "debenture." Paragraph by paragraph, the indictment proceeds throughout the entire 265 pages.

So consistently is this iconoclastic attitude maintained that in places he will doubtless be accused of somewhat leaning over backward. He questions the degree of the farmer's economic grievance. While admitting that the agricultural situation justifies "in the national interest, vigorous measures on behalf of the farming class - yet it must be said that the degree of injustice to which farmers have been subject has been materially exaggerated in recent years, and that the reasoning about the tariff and other forms of protection, in particular, is inaccurate and misleading to a considerable extent." Further qualifications follow respecting the actual extent of the agricultural depression.

In the field of critical argument on the specific phases of the debenture proposal, Dr. Davis is thoroughly at home. His exceptions and counter arguments are well grounded in facts and figures. Marshaling data which are reasonably impressive, he calls into question practically every leading point made by the proponents of the debenture plan. The gist of his conclusions is that the scheme would not raise prices to farmers by anything like the full debenture rate; that it would inject a factor of price instability rather than stability; that the cost of the system would far exceed the computations made by its advocates; that it would apply with wide differentials and with dubious benefit to producers of the several classes of wheat and of cotton, cattle, corn, tobacco, rice, and with further uncertainties as to derived products such as

flour and meats; that it would generate almost certain offsets in the way of stimulated or modified production; that it would inevitably invite foreign reprisal or defensive action (just as the Australian export bounty on butter has been met by anti-dumping tariffs which at present practically exclude such butter from the United States and Canada) and finally that the experience of other countries with this type of legislation does not offer any convincing argument in its favor, at least when contemplated as a permanent feature of our national economic system.

The author's final word on the matter is as follows: "In short, our investigation of the probable operation of the debenture plan leads to the conclusion that its shortcomings have been largely overlooked, and that its practical virtues have been gravely, however, unintentionally, misrepresented. In our considered judgment, the plan would fail in practice to yield the promised advantages. No one can foretell how well or how badly it would work, but it seems safe to assert that at best it could not be expected to yield more than a portion, and probably only a small fraction, of the gross benefits that are claimed for it, and this at a heavy cost to the Treasury and at the risk of numerous complications, both domestic and international, as well."

On the whole, this book must be rated as an important contribution to the subject of farm relief via legislation. The author sustains his point of view with a completeness which bespeaks both diligent research and an ample faculty for critical analysis. Whatever one's opinion of the export bounty idea, this is one of the books which must have a place upon the desk of every student of the politico-agricultural problem. - A. B. Genung, Senior Agricultural Economist, Division of Economic Information

Nasu, Shiroshi. Land utilization in Japan...prepared for the Third session of the Institute of Pacific Relations. Tokyo (Institute of Pacific relations, 1929) 262p. 282 N18

This study was prepared as a preliminary report for the third session of the Institute of Pacific Relations under the direction of the Research Committee of the Japanese Council of the Institute. It is published in English.

The volume is prefaced by three maps, - (1) arable land in Japan proper, splendidly presented by the dot system, (2) a general soil map of Japan, Chosen and Formosa, prepared by T. Seki and T. Yokoi, of the Imperial Agricultural Experiment Station, Nishigahara, Tokio, and (3) a graph-map of utilization of arable land in each prefecture, showing proportion in each major crop by means of segmented circles of varying size.

The book is an excellent compilation of data which only persons thoroughly familiar with the statistical work of the Japanese government could prepare. It is evident that in many particulars the Japanese government has collected statistical data in greater detail and to a greater extent than the government of the United States. These statistics are supplemented by data gathered by the Hypothec Bank, by prefectural agricultural associations, and in surveys by the authors of the book.

The introductory chapter, which includes one-fourth of the book, asks these two questions: 1. "How is the utilization of land in Japan de-

terminated by her natural and social conditions? - 2. What changes are possible in these natural and social circumstances?"

The natural conditions are a mountainous country having only 25 per cent of its area with a slope of less than 15 feet in 100 feet horizontal distance. Practically all land with a greater slope than this can be used only for forest or grazing. This 25 per cent topographically arable is further reduced by non-arable soils, notably an almost completely leached laterite and sand dunes, to about 20 per cent. About 16 per cent of the land area is cultivated at present, or 80 per cent of the potential area, infertility of soil, difficulty of drainage and other adverse conditions rendering the cultivation of the remainder uneconomic at present. In the United States about half the land is potentially arable and half of this half is cultivated at present.

The significant social condition is 60,000,000 people, supported largely by 15,000,000 acres of arable land, an average of $1\frac{1}{4}$ acre per person. This is a smaller area than in any other country in the world. In the United States there are about three acres of crops per person, in Germany one acre, in China a half acre. Yet the standard of living is higher in Japan than in China because the acre-yields of the crops are much higher. Science has been applied to agriculture in Japan almost as far as it is economically feasible to apply it.

The area of arable land reached its peak in 1921 and has decreased since, about 200,000 acres, owing partly to natural catastrophes and to expansion of urban districts, construction of roads and railroads, etc.; while the yield per acre of rice, which occupies over half the arable land, was higher in the period 1918 - 1922 than in the period 1923 - 1927. Moreover, 30 per cent of the rice fields and 27 per cent of the upland fields are used to produce a second or third crop in season, and climatic conditions do not permit much further extension of such practice.

As population continues to increase about 1.5 per cent a year, imports of food have been increasing; but, happily most of these food imports have come from Korea and Formosa. A chapter is devoted, therefore, to the conditions of land utilization in these possessions, and the conclusion is reached that population is pressing on the land resources almost as severely in these territories as in Japan proper. There is, however, greater opportunity than in Japan proper to increase production through the application of capital and scientific knowledge. But population is increasing in these countries also about as rapidly as in Japan, and further agricultural development can afford relief for only a few decades at most. Already the per capita consumption of rice is declining in Korea, and the cheaper millets and sorghums are being substituted; whereas in Japan proper the per capita consumption of rice is still increasing.

This is, necessarily, the briefest sort of summary of the argument, which is developed in detail and with the aid of numerous tables (about 134 in number), maps and graphs. Very valuable are the data on standards of living of Japanese farmers compared with urban workers in Japan and with farmers in the United States. Since the Japanese farm family averages 7 persons, as compared with 4.4 in the United States, the conclusion is reached that the Japanese expenditure per person in the farm population is only about one-fifth the American expenditure. The book also contains

some excellent data on diminishing returns in the use of fertilizers, and on the value of land and the rate of profit. There is also remarkable data on Japan's international position and accounts receivable and payable.

Chapter I of the book is entitled, Land Utilization in Japan; Chapter II, The General Condition of Japanese Agriculture; Chapter III, Changes in Arable Land Area and the Rate of Exploitation of the Arable Land; Chapter IV, The Annual Frequency of Arable Land Utilization; Chapter V, Productive Power of Arable Land; Chapter VI, Condition of Land Utilization Viewed from Its Population Supporting Power; Chapter VII, The Utilization of Forests and Wild Lands. The concluding chapter of the book is entitled, Land Utilization in Japan in the Near Future and includes subheadings, Food supplying power of the land and Population maintaining capacity. So far as the reviewer knows there is nowhere else in land utilization literature such an adequate study of the capacity of a country to feed its people in the near future. It is pioneer work that the author and his colleagues are doing, and it is almost needless to point out its fundamental value.

Probably the principal reason why such important studies in relation to national and international policy have not been made in the past is that statistical information and technique have been adequate only in recent years. It is significant that this outstanding study should have been made in Japan and by Japanese, - a study many portions of which could not be made in the United States because of insufficient data. O. E. Baker, Senior Agricultural Economist, Division of Land Economics

Daniel, Arnold. Das vordringen der agrardemokratie in Europa und die lage des grossgrundbesitzes in Ungarn. (In Archiv für Sozialwissenschaft und Sozialpolitik, bd. 62, hft. 2, Oct. 1929, p344-393; hft. 3, Dec., 1929, p.524-554)

The author discusses the progress of agricultural democracy in Europe and more particularly in post-war Europe. He points out that a strong movement of opposition to private ownership of large estates became evident at the end of the nineteenth century, both in the economically progressive Great Britain and the economically retrogressive Russia. He attributes this to the low land rent in both countries, due in England to industrial prosperity and in Russia to the low degree of fertility of the land.

A brief outline of the history of land tenure in Russia is given to show that, contrary to the common belief, the greater proportion of the land in Russia did not belong to the aristocracy, but that in 1905 seventy per cent of the land belonged to peasant owners. The class of landed proprietors in Russia before the revolution was much smaller in proportion to the population than in the countries in the west of Europe, and the author points out that the revolution of 1917 was initiated and carried out by the peasants. He believes that it would have taken place even had there been no war, inasmuch as it was the result of over-population, with no outlet in industry or emigration.

In France, on the other hand, one of the most fertile countries of Europe, the revolution, though, like that of Russia, it was the result of agricultural over-population, did not result in a really democratic divi-

sion of land. Before 1789 one third of the land belonged to the peasant farmer. At the end of the nineteenth century he still owned only one third of the land. In the France of today one third of the land belongs to each group of large, medium, and small farms. But the author contends that, under certain circumstances, even in the most fertile country, a completely democratic division of land may take place, and he believes that this is in process in France.

The varied expression of agrarian reform in other European countries is discussed. In Germany it was not thoroughgoing. Industry felt its dependence upon agriculture and realized that its needs could be better supplied by a preponderance of large rather than of small farms. The very moderate land settlement law of 1919 resulted in the expropriation from large estates of only 26,000 hectares for settlement purposes. The author believes that, in Germany as in England, division of landed property will only come with increasing prosperity which will draw the workers away from the land and make land settlement a vital necessity.

The history of the struggle for agrarian reform in Hungary is outlined. Before 1867 Hungary was the land par excellence of aristocratically owned large estates, the ground rent of which amounted to about fifteen per cent of the national income. Gradually the ranks of the nobility were invaded by those of less unimpeachable descent, and the gentry played an important rôle in the country between 1867 and 1918. Of the three parties that shared in the revolutionary government, formed on October 31, 1918, it was the radical party alone that proposed that the decision with regard to land distribution be left to a congress of peasants. The social democratic party was unwilling to share its newly acquired power with a new, numerically large, and still uncertain factor, and as its power increased, it continued its policy of vacillation with regard to the agrarian question. Two arguments were used by the opponents of the division of large estates. These were the difficulty of obtaining the necessary equipment for a large number of small farms, and the fear of a greatly diminished supply of agricultural products in the city markets, especially of grain and potatoes. The peasants were persuaded that they were better off as hired workers than as landowners, and this view was emphasized by an increase of wages for agricultural workers.

The carrying into effect of the agrarian reform law of February, 1919 was hardly begun when the Károlyi government fell, and bolshevism held sway. A quick, radical land distribution might have won the masses for the new government, but it temporized and lost their support by a failure to keep its promises. And so the way was prepared for the victory of the counter-revolution, organized by the aristocracy and the gentry. In this counter-revolution in 1919, the author sees the birth of fascism which he describes as a piece of feudalism within a capitalist society, inasmuch as it depends upon the loyalty of the masses towards their leaders who, in turn, are responsible for their well-being. Its essential characteristic is control of the state by a middle class without an economic background. Originated by the large landowners, the counter-revolutionary movement in Hungary soon became a tool in the hands of the middle class, largely because of the lack of political power of the large landowners and the Jews on one hand, and on the other, because of the nationalist propaganda of the middle class, the fear of a revolution on the part of the poorer peasants, and corruption within the ranks of the latter. And so there was established a Bureaucracy which assured to a large proportion of the

middle class a parasitical existence at the expense of the community. At the same time a constant increase in the agricultural population of the country and in its poverty, the consequent unfavorable reaction on trade and industry, and high taxes brought about a deficit of capital. Although fundamentally opposed to the large landed estate, the party in power was not wholehearted in its agrarian reform, which became less than a half-measure, a number of small parcels of land being given to as many people as possible to keep them quiet, without encroaching too much on the large estate. And even this program was only partially carried out.

The Hungarian aristocracy was still powerful in 1928. But in 1929 it was threatened by another agricultural crisis. The advantage to the landowner of low wages, due to excess of population, was more than offset by the prevailing disadvantages of low prices of agricultural products, high taxes and high rate of interest. The outlook for the small farmer would seem more hopeful, inasmuch as there is a market for the products of intensive farming, provided they reach a certain standard of quality. But to supply such a market requires technical knowledge which can only be acquired by means of a well-organized educational campaign, or by the adoption by the large landowners of an improved system of farming by which the peasant might profit. But this does not attract the large landowner in Hungary, inasmuch as rationalization of the peasant farm would practically mean the victory of agricultural democracy. In the Hungary of today the situation is essentially the same as that in France before 1789. As in France, conditions in Hungary may lead, only more easily and more completely, to the downfall of the aristocracy and to the victory of agricultural democracy. - A. M. Hannay, Bibliographical and Research Assistant, Economics Library

Orwin, C. S. The reclamation of Exmoor forest. London, Oxford university press, H. Milford, 1929. 172 p. 277 Or9

The Exmoor Forest region of England is familiar to every user of the English language because of Richard Blackmore's "Lorna Doone." Its high moorland lies in Somersetshire and Devonshire, its uplands being bounded by the low alluvial plain of Sedgemoor on the east, by the lower basin of the Exe on the south, in part by the basin of the Taw on the west, and by the Bristol Channel on the north. Excluding the Brendon and Quantock Hills along the eastern edge, the area consists of about 120 square miles. The royal forest proper contained about 20,000 acres and its existence extended backwards from 1815, the date of the Act for its enclosure, "for a thousand years or so, into the time when records cease, and their place can be supplied only by conjecture."

The story of the reclamation of Exmoor Forest during the nineteenth century by John Knight (1765-1850) and his son, Frederick Knight (1812-1897) is part of the larger subject of the spread of the inclosure movement and the allotment of the common lands in the later eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, which coincided very largely with a prolonged period of high prices for agricultural produce, consequent on the disturbed conditions in warring Europe and the demands of growing urban populations. Students of this larger subject are familiar with the general procedure incident to the inclosure of land under the Hanoverians and know that large areas, hitherto unproductive, were brought under cultivation in those times, but very little has been done in the way of studying in detail

the steps by which these reclamations were undertaken, of the persons to whose initiative they were due, of the difficulties they had to meet and of the actual results. Although the inclosure and settlement of Exmoor Forest presented exceptionally difficult problems, the venture is typical in many ways of the efforts of men of means who undertook similar projects in all parts of England during the course of the industrial revolution. Hence, the value of this delightfully written history of the reclamation of Exmoor Forest by C. S. Orwin, Director of the Agricultural Economics Research Institute of Oxford.

Except for one small farm, Exmoor Forest's 20,000 acres was a complete waste, untouched by man, when the initial steps of its reclamation were taken in 1815. "Except for the one farm house there was no habitation upon it; except for a few ancient trackways it was untraversed. It was unfenced... It was extra-parochial, and it possessed no social institutions of any kind except the Swainmote Court and the inn-keeper's license held by the tenant of the farm."

Mr. Orwin takes the history of the reclamation of Exmoor Forest from the construction of its boundary wall and the metalling of the old trackways to the breaking of the soil, first with ox-teams, then with horses, and later with steam tackle. He next tells of the vain attempts to grow corn in an impossible climate and of mixed farming and dairying by young men from the more fertile farmlands of the midlands and southern counties who settled on the new farms. These tenants came and went, and Exmoor developed by a process of trial and error until the time when a farming system adapted to the potentialities of the locality at last evolved and native farmers occupied the holdings. The story of the great sheep-ranching enterprise - probably unique in England - on the unimproved portions of the Forest is also told. So also is the building of the village of Simonsbath and the evolution of a civil and ecclesiastical parish. A chapter is also devoted to the efforts to develop the mineral resources of the region. May we have more of these special and intensive studies of geographical units, not only of England, but America; then we can have more adequate general summaries. - Everett E. Edwards, Associate Agricultural Economist, Division of Statistical and Historical Research.

Ishizaka, K. Nihon nogyo shiron (Historical discussion on Japanese agriculture) (2d ed.) Tokyo, 1927. 624p. 34.3 Is3
Text in Japanese.

This is one of the few books that have been written on the history of Japanese agriculture. In his introduction, the author, who is an agricultural economist, attempts to interpret history as a record of human behavior, motivated by the natural instinctive tendencies and especially by the need for the economic necessities - food, clothing, and shelter, rather than as an ever unfolding panorama representing the cultural development of a human society. He feels that the history of agriculture is, in itself, a science and, in order of importance, should stand above all other branches of learning in agriculture.

In the second chapter, which treats of the origin of agriculture, the author examines the various theories that have been advanced. He

mentions the importance of legends and mythology in any study of origins and gives several Japanese fairy tales and myths as illustrations. He closes his discussion by referring to the relationship between primitive faith and the origin of agriculture.

In the third chapter, the author deals with the transition of agriculture, describing in detail, conditions in primitive societies, generally. He finds fault with the industrial stages of Japanese agriculture, as given, by List, the nationalist. It is interesting to note that he finds evidence of the slavery of women in the primitive stages of agriculture. He discovers that the marriage system emerged as the necessary result of female labor on the farms.

In the fourth chapter, the discussion is divided into five parts under the general heading: The Development of Agriculture.

In the first place, the author enters into the agricultural conditions in the primitive stage (prehistoric to A. D. 644) of human civilization and discusses these topics: The origin of the Japanese race, the marriage system, the family system, group organizations, the "God field"-an supposedly experiment station, the new settlement, the cave inhabitants, the increase of population and the development of land resources, crop systems, farm tools, idyllic songs, domestic animals, sericulture, and land systems.

In the second place, the author deals with the conditions in the ancient period (A. D. 645-930). The main points taken up are: Family communism, the advent of Korean civilization, communication with China, the Taikwa Reform, the land allotment system, the Domain system, rural life, the irrigation works, the development of sericulture, pasturing, and granary systems, tax systems, foreign and domestic trades, etc. The discussions are detailed and illustrative.

In the third place, the author deals with agricultural conditions in what he designates as the middle ages (A.D. 931-1602). He begins with a discussion of feudalism as the formative force of a new society and goes on to describe the following facts: The relationship between the lords and the peasants, the land tax system, the building of large cities, customs and inheritances, rural conditions under the rival war-lords, the technique and method of farming, the beginning of truck farming, the prohibition of private transactions in landed property, the emancipation of personal slavery, the new tax system, foreign trade under the stimuli of the war period, etc.

In the fourth place, the author enters into the modern period (A.D. 1603-1867) in which he refers to the fall of feudalism, military and economic changes, farm policies under the lords, agricultural policies under the Tokugawa Shogunate, the agriculture-first-of-all policy, the discouraging policy of commerce and trade, the influence of Chinese thought upon policy making, the farmer-soldier policy, the family as a unit of production, the restrictions on land ownership, the social position of farmers, the condition of rural life, the heavy taxation, limitation on the population movement, the great prosperity of Edo, the rice riots, the farmers riots and the reforms at the Beginning of the Meiji Era.

In the fifth place, the author steps into the stage of agricultural development in the recent period (A.D. 1868 to date) by discussing the reforms and the progress of agriculture mainly in the Meiji Era, which

he divides into four separate chronological periods: The first was the age of direct government protection of agriculture. It extended from 1868 to 1882 and marked progress was made in such matters as improvement of land, seeds, breeding, etc. The second period extending from 1883 to 1894, witnessed giant strides in agriculture under the constructive policy of the government, which made over 30 important laws and enactments in the interest of agriculture. The third period (1895 - 1904) was an age of general progress of agriculture under the impetus of military capitalism which was brought about by the victory over China. The fourth period (1905 - 1914) was what the author calls the ripening period of agriculture in modern Japan. Since then, as he sees it, agricultural Japan steps into what Boudin calls the third stage of capitalistic production which is particularly characterized by the belligerency of the nation concerned.

In the fifth chapter, the author offers his conclusion. He sees an inevitable revolution of agricultural production and organization as a part of the whole of the industrial revolution yet to come in Japan. As one might expect from reading his introduction, he believes that there is a class struggle in the present Japanese agricultural situation, for example, the tenant disputes. The development of the history of Japanese agriculture, as seen by the author, is an illustration of the fundamental truth expressed in the principle of economic determinism. - Hoon K. Lee, Senior Translator, Economics Library

Sun, C. Wholesale prices in China in relation to her foreign trade and special movement. (In China. Bureau of Statistics. Statistical monthly, v. 1, no. 6, August, 1929, p.69-116) Text in Chinese.

The question that prompted the author to make the study is What are the international relations of prices in China - an important country where the currency system is based on the silver standard? He examines at the outset the price index numbers existing in China today. He believes that the Shanghai wholesale price index number compiled since September, 1919, is an adequate basis, representing the whole of China, for making comparisons with that of other countries, because it not only comprises a large number of items, but all other index numbers such as the Peiping and Kwangchow are in conformity with it on the whole. The author thinks that it is necessary to compare the United States, Great Britain, and Japan with China, since they have the closest commercial relationships with China.

In order to make it comparable, the author reduces the index numbers compiled in Japan, England, and China to the gold standard of the United States. He gives the decreasing trend of the price index, 1922-1927, calculated by the least square method .20 for China, .26 for the United States, .38 for England, and 6.19 for Japan per annum. The coefficient of correlation between China and the United States is .955 \pm .024, that of China and England .9835 \pm .009, that of the United States and England .918 \pm .043, that of the United States and Japan - .14, that of China and Japan -.38, and that of Japan and England - .34. He offers a brief explanation for the disconcerting fluctuation of price in Japan. The author wonders how the prices in China, the United States and England conform so strikingly close together and tries to explain it by comparing the average purchasing power of the money and exchange rate in China and

the United States. The author affirms that the fluctuation of Chinese prices follows the fluctuation of the exchange rate between China and the United States.

The author proceeds to study the lag between the two series. The author takes pains to trace the cycle movement by eliminating the trends and seasonal variations from the series and reducing the percentage deviation to the standard deviation in order to make it readily comparable. The correlation between the Shanghai prices and the exchange rate of the United States is $.3998 + .0578$ both in the same month, while a month lag - that is, the exchange rate before a month of the price - shows $.3867 + .0585$ and two months lag $.366 + .0596$. Similar correlations exist between Shanghai prices and the exchange rates of England and Japan.

The author spends considerable space and energy in explaining the apparent contradiction arising from the interrelation between the price level and the exchange rates among the gold and silver standard countries. He then enters into the discussion of what he calls the mechanism of price fluctuations. He professes that he does not believe the quantity theory of price as it is, but its validity cannot be entirely ignored. So he proceeds to measure how much the influx and outflow of silver into and from the Chinese markets have affected the price level, but he finds that that is obscured by the presence of copper coins, paper notes, and other unknown quantities of silver exported and imported.

The author discusses the relationship between the price of import and export goods and the silver and gold standards of money. He concludes: If the price of gold goes up, the price of import goods becomes comparatively high, whereas the price of export goods falls, ensuring the influx of silver because of the decreased imports and increased exports. The influx of silver in countries where the silver standard of currency is found causes a general increase in the value of silver in the world market. In other words, the value of gold goes down. If the value of gold falls, the price of export goods goes up and the price of import goods falls with the ensuing outflow of silver from those countries and a corresponding decrease in its value in the world market. That means that the value of gold goes up. Thus it completes a circle.

He refers to certain points concerning the currency reform in China in passing. Ten charts and twelve tables are presented to substantiate the points he makes in the article. - Hoon K. Lee, Senior Translator, Economics Library.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTES AND ABSTRACTS

Agricultural History - India

Moreland, W. H. The agrarian system of Moslem India; a historical essay with appendices. Cambridge, W. Heffer & sons, limited, 1929. 296p. 282 M81.

"This book may be described as an essay in institutional history... The dynastic and military history of the period is now tolerably accessible to students, but it is impossible to obtain from the existing literature a general or connected view of the position of the peasants in their relations with the State, and it is this gap which I now attempt

to fill.

"The contents of my essay will possibly come as something of a surprise to readers who are interested primarily in the agrarian questions of the present day, and who may expect to find it occupied mainly by discussions of the rights enjoyed or claimed by landholders and their tenants. The prominence of questions of right is, however, a recent development in Indian agrarian history, and belongs almost entirely to the British period: in Moslem India, as in the India of the Hindus, the agrarian system was a matter of duties rather than rights. At its root lay the conception that it was the duty of the peasants to till the soil, and pay a share of their produce to the State; so far as private rights or claims were recognized, they were subordinate to this fundamental obligation. The main subject-matter of my essay is consequently an examination of the methods by which the State's share of the peasant's produce was assessed and collected, and of the arrangements under which portions of it were alienated in favour of the classes whom I describe collectively as Intermediaries.

"It is not part of my present purpose to trace in detail the transition from the Moslem system to that which now exists, but a brief reference is required to the main factors which have operated, because it is only by consciously eliminating these factors that we can reach a just idea of the conditions which prevailed in the earlier period." -

Introduction

Agriculture - Czechoslovakia

Brdlik, Vladislav. L'agriculture tchécoslovaque en diagrammes. Prague, 1929. 7p. 24 diagrs. (incl. fold. map) 266.8 B73

These interesting diagrams are based on statistics for the five years 1909-1913. They show that of the area which now constitutes Czechoslovakia 96% is productive as against 90% in Germany, 87% in France, 85% in England and 83% in Denmark. They also show that the capital invested in agriculture is much greater than in any other industry, and that Czechoslovakia ranks 11th in the production of wheat, 3rd for rye, 5th for barley, 7th for hay, 9th for cereals in general, 6th for potatoes, 8th for dairy cattle, 7th for hogs, 13th for sheep, etc.

Agriculture - England

Skilbeck, D., and Messer, M. The incidence of farming prosperity and depression; a survey of conditions in England to-day. Oxford, Clarendon press, 1929. 31p.

Issued by University of Oxford, Agricultural Economics Research Institute.

"The farming industry in England has experienced to the full the violent economic changes which have been the lot of all enterprise in this country during the past fifteen years. The steady progress in evidence before the war gave place to a period of inflated values which culminated in the short-lived post-war boom, and from that time until the present, farming has been carried on, in many districts, under conditions of greatest difficulty...

"English agriculture is not suffering from one simple disease, and there is no one simple and feasible remedy which can readily be applied.

The lack of cohesion which exists in the farming industry makes any idea of general prosperity or depression necessarily vague and undefined. It would seem patent that factors conducive to depressed conditions in one branch of such an industry would not affect at the same time nor to the same extent other branches of the industry. For instance, the price of the coarser wool in America has an immediate effect on the prosperity of upland sheep farms, but upon the wheat lands of East Anglia its effect is practically nil. Similarly, the price of potatoes at Ormskirk is of daily interest to the potato grower but of no moment to the Herefordshire grazier. There is no crop, no live stock common to all farms, and yet, amongst all the variety of interest, not always coincident and frequently conflicting, there is continual reference to 'the agricultural depression', and the formulation of policies for its alleviation goes on notwithstanding that the factors making for depression and stability in farming in England are as diversified as the types of soil, the systems of farming, and the qualities of the men who farm the land.

"Summarizing the results of this inquiry, however, certain definite indications of the conditions of Agriculture in the country are afforded.

"1. Some commodities, such as milk and market garden stuffs, are produced, owing to their highly perishable nature, under naturally protected conditions. Where advantage is taken of this natural protection farmers find themselves on a substantial basis of prosperity. Further, where immediate proximity to a consuming centre makes it possible to combine production with direct retailing the farmer is peculiarly fortunate, and the complaint is less of depressed agriculture than of depressed industry and the consequent contracted purchasing power of the consumer.

"2. Other commodities such as corn and meat, enjoy no such natural production or marketing advantages, but are produced in direct competition with overseas farmers. This competition is being met successfully, (a) by those who tend to conform to the practice of the farmers in the New World, by an extensification of methods, taking little more from the land than nature gives, and in no way seeking to force production; (b) by those who occupy land 'good enough to eat', which can be relied upon under almost any conditions, to give a full return upon the capital and labour expended upon it. It is being met with less success by those on certain types of soil, who are seeking to carry on established systems of farming under economic conditions which to-day leave them no margin on their expenditure.

"3. Apart from commodities, and, to a lesser extent, perhaps, of soil types and farming systems, farmers who are able to operate their holdings without recourse to hired labour on any considerable scale, are meeting the conditions of the times without difficulty."

Bibliography, International

Frauendorfer, Sigmund von. Problems of international bibliography from the viewpoint of a special library. [Rome, International institute of agriculture, 1929?] 15p. Pam. Coll. Mimeographed.

"There is much talk nowadays about rationalization of labour and standardization of tools and working processes and these efforts are by no means restricted to physical labour, but one courageously attacks the field of intellectual effort and even here tries to economize and

facilitate labour wherever possible. Intellectual work consists to a large extent in acquiring the inheritance of former generations and in understanding the working results of the scientific world of today. Since, at our present level of civilization, mental achievements are nearly always transformed into printers ink and paper, a knowledge of literary production is an indispensable necessity for each intellectual worker. The labour saving machinery in this field is called bibliography. In the following pages we shall investigate, whether there are opportunities for rationalization in bibliographical work.

"In this paper bibliography is used in the specific sense of 'literary reference for the purposes of scientific work.' It is evident that a research worker today has less use than ever before for purely lists of books. He specially wishes to be informed of articles in periodicals and other 'hidden' material which relates to his subject. And he wants this information quickly and accurately and as complete as possible, but with worthless material excluded. The modern scientist is seldom satisfied with material in one language only. One expects him to be informed on related works in foreign languages and his own interest requires that he know whether the investigation which he is starting has not already been made on the other side of the Atlantic or Pacific or whether the results are now available in printed form. Mr. Bradford, Librarian of the Science Museum in London, estimates that in the field of natural sciences and technology more than 50% of all scientific work is done in vain and is only useless repetition. Even if this statement be only approximately true, one must confess that something is out of order and some parts of the machinery are running idle. The necessary repairs can only be made by rational organization of bibliographical efforts.

"The number of existing bibliographies is exceedingly high, but very few conform with the requirements outlined above. Where are the indexes which are international in the sense that they deal equally and without bias with all languages? Where are the bibliographies which appear so promptly that they include even the newest publications, which are generally the most interesting? How many bibliographies can rightfully claim sufficient completeness?...

"What is now the solution of the problem? Of course it lies in the division of material and a partition of bibliographical work. Two ways are possible. One might divide by countries and create in each country a bibliographical center which would have to take care of the literature of that country in a general repertory. This solution is an excellent one for library practice with regard to book reference, but for the bibliographical treatment of the contents of periodicals another way seems to be preferable. Here one should not divide by nationalities, but by branches of science, which must be concentrated and organized internationally. One must not forget that for many sciences international organizations, partly of private, partly of official character, already exist. From the list of international societies and organizations issued by the League of Nations we are able to get an idea of how numerous such organizations are. However not all of those organizations are fitted for doing bibliographical work. The first requirement is a well endowed special library which can collect the whole current literature of the field. Furthermore the organization concerned must include all countries of the world or at least handle the affairs of all on an equal basis,

so that real internationalism is guaranteed"

The author devotes the remainder of this paper to the necessary qualities of such an international bibliography under (1) physical form, (2) periodicity, (3) contents (4) arrangement (5) supplements (6) personnel, of which he writes that the "quality of bibliographical work depends entirely on a satisfactory solution of the question of personnel" and (7) relation to library.

Community Survey

House, F. N., and others. Fort Lewis: a community in transition. A report based on a study made by the Community league of Fort Lewis, Roanoke County, Virginia under the auspices of the Cooperative educational association of Virginia with technical assistance by the School of sociology of the University of Virginia. University, Va., Institute for research in the social sciences, 1930. 56p. (University of Virginia. Institute for research in the social sciences. Institute monograph no. 7) 230.9 V81 no. 7

"The account of the development and present condition of the Fort Lewis Community which is presented in the following pages is the outcome of a study which was frankly experimental. It was undertaken largely for the sake of finding out what could be done in the way of a comprehensive study of a local community on the basis of data collected entirely, or almost entirely, by unpaid volunteers - residents of the community. In spite of the fact that a considerable number of 'community surveys' have been made in the United States in the past two decades, we have in print at present comparatively few studies of communities which are based on accurate and detailed investigation, such as would involve a house-to-house canvass. To be sure, such a canvass is both more difficult to execute and, probably, less necessary as a feature of the study of a large town or city, for which the United States Census reports afford certain basic statistical information. When a rural community is to be studied, however, it will usually prove to be the case that the boundaries of the actual community are so far from corresponding to those of any recognized administrative area that the Census can be relied upon for no information about it, and if we desire certain basic facts about number, age distribution, and origin of residents, it is necessary to canvass the community to secure them, after the boundaries of the community have been determined by a preliminary inquiry. (The general method is to locate on a large-scale map, the most remote points from which people come to patronize the stores, schools, churches, and similar institutions located in the community.)

"One reason why more careful studies of local communities have not more frequently been made is that a thorough canvass by salaried investigators sent in from the outside is likely to be both expensive and unproductive. Local residents of a community are suspicious of strangers who come around asking impertinent questions. A committee of their own number, on the other hand, may be able to get the information desired with less resistance. It seems likely, therefore, when the development of a plan for community studies in Virginia was being considered, that an effective and inexpensive procedure might well involve the gathering of the data by local volunteers, who would be guided, in part, by schedules

prepared by technical advisors...The schedules...used in the house-to-house canvass are printed as an appendix at the end of this report." - Introduction.

After presenting the data on population, vital statistics, health facilities, agricultural changes, business, industry, housing, etc., etc., a chapter is devoted to "divisive factors" and another to "forces making for unity."

Cooperation

American institute of cooperation, Baton Rouge, La., 1929. American cooperation; a collection of papers and discussions comprising the Fifth summer session of the American institute of cooperation at Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge, Louisiana, July 29 - August 8, 1929. Washington, D. C., American institute of cooperation [1930] 638 p. 280.29 Am3A

The papers presented at the two weeks conference on cooperation held in Baton Rouge in 1929 are grouped under the following headings:

National policies with respect to the cooperative movement [including statements by Arthur M. Hyde, Alexander Legge, C. C. Teague, Nils A. Olsen and others; Problems and policies of national and regional cooperation; Local problems and policies of cooperatives; Relation of the extension service and vocational schools to cooperation; Programs of the farm organizations; Policies regarding public relations; Membership relations in cooperative associations; Policy-making and management; Cooperative purchasing, processing, and insurance; Cooperative financing of production and physical facilities; Marketing credit and reserves.

Cooperation Among Young Farmers

Getman, Arthur Kendall. Future farmers in action, a brief study of the desirable cooperative relationships among young men preparing for farming occupations. New York, J. Wiley & sons, inc., 1929. 115p. (The Wiley farm series, ed. by A. K. Getman... and C. E. Ladd) 280.2 G33

"The turning of public interest toward cooperation in agriculture does not insure the success of the movement. The effectiveness of cooperation among rural people in the future will depend upon how well the young people are trained in its principles and practices. Frequently farmers who have passed middle life find it difficult to change their point of view toward working with others and thus they resist the newer methods of doing business. At present there seems to be no greater challenge for the schools of vocational agriculture than to prepare students for the demand which will be made upon them in living and working together. These students find themselves at the threshold of adult life in a rural environment that has been almost revolutionized since the turn of the century. Often they are bewildered as they face the changing conditions in modern social and economic life. 'The purpose of democracy,' says the Commission on Reorganization of Secondary Education, 'is so to organize society that each member may develop his personality primarily through activity designed for the well-being of his fellow members and of society as a whole...Consequently, education in a democracy, both within and without the school, should develop in

each individual the knowledge, interest, ideals, habits and power whereby he will find his place and use that place to shape both himself and society toward ever nobler ends.' The Associations of young farmers under the guidance of competent teachers constitute a strategic means of achieving such an objective in training young men for agricultural occupations...

"This volume is intended as a guide to young farmers' organizations. The author has endeavored first, to select a series of life experiences of interest to young men of secondary school age, to illustrate situations which arise when persons strive to work together; second, to present the facts and principles of effective cooperation in narrative form in order to hold the interest of the readers; and third, to base the suggestions and recommendations for the young farmers as far as possible on the findings of scientific study."

Cooperative Marketing. Organization

South Africa. Dept. of agriculture. Economic series no. 4. Co-operative citrus companies; review for 1927, by W. Laesecke...and J. M. Tinley... Division of Agricultural economics and markets. Pretoria, Government printer, 1929. 19p. (Its Bulletin no. 165) 24 So84P

A. P. van der Post, Acting Chief, Division of Agricultural Economics and Markets writes as follows in the foreword dated February, 1929:

"An important section of the work of the Division of Agricultural Economics and Markets is concerned with the business-organization of co-operative associations. In this bulletin a review is given of the activities of eight citrus societies during the year 1927. It is hoped in future regularly to publish similar bulletins dealing with various phases of co-operation and so better to acquaint the farming community in particular and the public in general with the progress made in the co-operative marketing of the agricultural products of the Union." - Foreword.

Cotton Trade

Canney, Ernest E. "Lancashire betrayed"; essays on cotton trade politics... Foreword by F. Holroyd. Manchester, London, and Blackburn, John Heywood ltd. [192-] 127p. 72 Cl6

This small volume is composed of selected addresses and articles relating to the cotton trade, some of which have appeared in the Journal of the Textile Institute and other periodicals. Among the titles of the articles the following may be found: State Aid for the Cotton Industry; Rational Developments in the Organization of the Cotton Industry; National Economic Questions and the Cotton Industry; and Research for Cotton Trade Policy.

Cucumbers - Prices and Supply

Spalding, J. H. Price study of Florida cucumber distribution in the New York city market. [New York] October, 1929. 27p. Typewritten.

One of a series of studies made with the cooperation of the New

York Food Marketing Research Council.

This is a study of the causal factors and results of price fluctuations and an endeavor to apply statistical methods to their interpretation, in so far as such price changes related to the marketing of Florida cucumbers in the years 1924, 1925, 1926 and 1927.

Currant Trade - Greece

Kipps, J. The Greek currant trade: A study in valorisation under public auspices. (In Economic History; a supplement of the Economic Journal, v.2, no.5, Jan. 1930, p.[137] -153. May be obtained from the Macmillan Company, New York)

The author gives an excellent historical review of the Greek currant trade from 1830 to the present time, including the Retention Law of 1895, the Currant Bank, the Privileged Company for the Development and Protection of the Currant Production and Trade which was granted a charter for twenty years in 1905, and other efforts of the government to stabilize the industry in order to secure adequate prices to the producers. The crisis of 1925 when currant prices were extremely low resulted in the establishment of the present Central Currant Office to which were transferred all of the privileges granted to the Privileged Company in 1905. The fundamental difference between the Central Currant Office and the previous organizations is that the industry is now controlled by a cooperative association.

"It has been a strong argument in favour of the original intervention that the growers were unorganised and temperamentally antipathetic to combination in business. The peculiar circumstances of the war reversed this position. The discipline of military service coupled with agricultural prosperity and special loan facilities given to associated growers resulted in so great an advance of co-operation that the majority of Greek peasants are now members of associations. To-day there are 6,243 associations of producers in Greece. Of these 4,927 are agricultural and 1,238 represent the Peloponnese. Six hundred and fifty associations are composed entirely of currant-growers, and it was decided to make these associations the basis of the new organisation.

"The Office is managed by a committee of three elected by the Administrative Council, and the character of the organisation is displayed in the personnel of this Council, on which there are eight representatives of the growers elected by the Unions, one nominee each from the Ministries of Agriculture, Finance and National Economy, and the National Bank, one representative of the grape-growers and two of the export trade. The managing director is the sixteenth member and chairman.

"The ministerial representation on the Council is in order to provide official expert advice, and in virtue of the Government's interest in the currant tax. An attempt has been made to remove the organisation as far as possible from the administration of the Civil Service, and the result has been an almost entirely independent economic entity.

"The original capital of 182,334,233 drachmes was advanced by the National Bank, but this has since been repaid in full and the organisation is now owned entirely by the co-operative associations. This is an innovation of great promise. The great fault of the Privileged Company was that the owners of its capital were shareholders who had no interest in the health of the industry as long as they received dividends, and were not eager for a resolution of the crisis. This difficulty is now

removed, for the co-operative stand to gain much by a re-establishment of equilibrium, and there are now no external interests to be considered. Actually the present management is conscientious and efficient. If it were not, the peasants would have only themselves to blame.

"From this another valuable result follows. The chief objection to the governmental intervention and price-fixing was that it removed the grower's responsibility. The burden of a speculative error was shifted from the grower to the Government and there was no onus on the peasant to retrieve his mistake. That the new organisation reimposes this responsibility to some extent must be accounted a distinct advance. If profits are earned they will accrue to the industry alone, while the incidence of losses will be more nearly on the grower than it has been since 1895.

"The most deplorable feature of the earlier controlling bodies was the incoherent way in which the crisis was treated. Various expedients were tried from time to time, but they were animated by despair more often than by a determination to renew the health of the industry. With minor exceptions the attitude toward over-production was a negative one- the measures taken were defensive rather than progressive, disconnected and ill-sustained. This objection, however, no longer applies. A careful study of the economic and technical aspects of current production has enabled the C.C.O. to evolve, systematise and publish the policy with which it intends to attack over-production, organise the producers, and strive for a considerable reorganisation and rationalisation of the whole industry.

"The policy is founded on an acceptance of the original aim of the intervention, namely, to preserve the currant cultivation at full strength, and to adopt no measures that will tend to drive the peasants from their holdings. On the other hand, the extreme individualism of the growers has been broken down. The Office is not content to deal with isolated individuals, but takes advantage of the growth of the co-operative spirit to deal with local societies, and endeavours to increase their membership, for it realises that the success of its programme depends largely on the goodwill and support of the co-operatives.

"In the first place, a determined attempt is being made to develop the consumption of currants. Previous efforts in this direction were haphazard and uninspired, but an active campaign of propaganda on behalf of the currant is being pursued with such intensity that it ought to provide an answer to the vexed question of how far consumption really can be expanded at present prices. Up to date this advertisement seems to have been more successful in defending the Greek producer against foreign competition than in increasing the quantity of his fruit sold for eating, for exports show but a slight increase.

"The policy with regard to production has also been made public. As an organisation of currant-growers, the C. C. O. is definitely opposed to the method of restriction of production and is disposed to consider the uprooting of a part of the vineyards as an old and out-of-date solution of its problems, which will neither be encouraged by premiums nor enforced by law. The enthusiasm for this incorrigible attitude is provided by the growers of low-grade currants and should not be taken as a reflection on the intelligence of the technical staff, for the practical programme of

the Office contains two hopeful features which will modify the effects of this uncompromising declaration. The Office refuses to accept the present conditions of production as final. In order to solve the problem of over-production it will devote its energies to improving the quality of the product, reducing the costs of production and ensuring that the peasant obtains full value for his produce.

"The resources of the C.C.O. are easily explained. According to its constitution, the whole of the privileges granted to the Privileged Company in 1905 are transferred to it. Thus it may determine the amount of the retention and export duties and operate and distribute the retained currants; collect a tax on all currants produced, equal in amount to the contribution due to the Government; collect a tax on all currants exported, to be used for advertisement purposes; enforce the prohibition of new plantations. Among its other privileges it may also make regulations for the harvesting, drying, packing and merchandising of the fruit; accept fresh currants for retention; and sell currants for eating purposes in Greece.

"But whereas the Privileged Company undertook a series of obligations in return for its privileges, the C.C.O. is only compelled to pay the Government its share of the export tax. The difference in spirit between the two institutions is made plain when we remark that the Office is not compelled to do anything for the growers. Its interests coincide with theirs, and hence there is no question of what it must do, but only of what it may do. We examine, therefore, its functions rather than its obligations.

"The Office declares that it will attempt to harmonise the interests of producers, merchants and consumers, and its primary aim is the protection of the cultivation and commerce of the currant. For this purpose the scope of its functions will embrace the balancing of supply and demand by retention or purchases and the management of the currants so obtained; the systematisation of the offer to commerce; insurance against the dangers of cultivation; the study and propagation of scientific systems for ameliorating the quality of currants and reducing the costs of production; the creation of an Institute for research; warehousing; and the co-operative supply of tools and requisites. A vigorous campaign of advertisement is also being conducted in all countries where the currant was eaten formerly, and attempts are being made to introduce it to others as well.

"The retention scheme is still, however, the dominating feature of the industry, although it no longer occupies the position of solitary eminence it originally did.

"Those who criticise the valorisation as an 'exploitation' of the consumer have exaggerated the ability of the growers to raise prices, which has never been great, and is now still further limited by the treaty of 1926. There are, in my view, three classes of people who have cause for complaint:

"1. The Greek population as a whole, who are deprived of large supplies of fruit and vegetables that might be grown on some of the currant land, and whose national income suffers from land being put to an inferior use.

"2. The growers of wine grapes, who have suffered from the currants dumped into the wine industry.

"3. The growers of currants, who were in the most economical position and would have survived in any case, and are now compelled to carry their weaker brethren on their backs.

"Apart from these undesirable disturbances in distribution, the valorisation has stood in the way of progress and has been a barrier to the improvement and diversification of agriculture. High incomes have been exchanged for security and too great a price has been paid for this security.

"On the other hand, the organisation of the peasants is a distinct advance. Some improvements in cultivation are now being introduced and the consumer receives the benefit of more wholesome and regular supplies.

"As regards monoculture, the peasants have not yet freed themselves from their extreme dependence on one crop, but the influx of refugees and the colossal increase in tobacco-growing have altered the position of Greece until the tobacco exports have reached four times the value of currants.

"A return to a free market in the near future is unlikely, for the new management enjoys the confidence of the Government and the support of the growers. Moreover, the dried fruit trade is at present in an unhealthy state. The Californians are temporarily solving a crisis by dumping and the Australians are producing on an uneconomic basis. The irony of the situation appears in the C.C.O., which was organised to rationalise local competition, now fighting for the international market on the ground that its members are the most economic producers. It has good experience in managing its well-organized cartel and is favourably situated both from a transport point of view and in its ability to flood the market, so that it will probably extend its hold on the international market and may thus reduce the scope of the retension even though it is unlikely to abolish it. The struggle of the next year or two will be full of interest."

Farm Records - England

Dixey, R. N., and Bridges, A. The farmer's business; a study based on conditions in part of South Oxfordshire in 1923. Oxford, Clarendon press, 1929. 47p.

Issued by University of Oxford Agricultural Economics Research Institute.

"The information on which this study of farming is based was collected during the winter 1923-4.

"In order to achieve its greatest usefulness a study of this kind should be made public immediately after the information has been collected. Unavoidable circumstances rendered that impossible in this instance. Nevertheless, the survey has served many useful purposes, notably as an experiment in this class of inquiry and as a pattern upon which a good deal of subsequent work has been based.

"It has been decided to publish the present report in the hope that it will form a useful comparison with a similar study of the area now in process of organization.

"The information on which the study is based.... was obtained by means of personal interviews with the farmers. So far as possible every farmer in the area was visited, and records of his transactions and of the organization of his farm obtained.

"Of the farms visited between 3 and 4 per cent. failed to furnish a record, while a certain number of the records obtained were excluded from the analysis because they were incomplete in some details. The intention was to study the regular farming of the district. Hence the analysis which follows does not include holdings where the main interest was dealing rather than farming, or farms where anything in the nature of fancy farming was practiced."- Introduction.

The method of accounting on which the results given in this report are based may be briefly described thus:

"A trading account, or information on which a trading account could be constructed, was taken for each of the 148 farms, covering the period of one year. No valuation of stock was made, but the capital value of implements and machinery was given or calculated for each farm. Ten per cent. of this value was added to the cash outgoings. Manual work undertaken by the farmer and his family was calculated at rates applicable to paid labour, and this sum was added to the wages bill. The total outgoings of each farm thus calculated were then deducted from the total cash income to give what has been called the 'profit' or the 'loss'. The income did not include any figure to represent the value of the produce of the farm consumed in the farmer's household.

"When it is stated that one group of farmers on the average lost £200, and that another group showed a profit of a like sum, it is not claimed that these farmers were actually out-of-pocket or in-pocket to those amounts. It is claimed, however, that as measured by this method of accounting, a method which was applied uniformly to all farms, the relative financial positions of the groups of farms may be represented by such a statement." - Appendix.

Fats and Oils. - Tariff

Holman, Charles W. The tariff on oils and fats; brief of Charles W. Holman and associates, representing allied agricultural organizations and independent crushers of oil materials, before the Committee on ways and means of the United States House of representatives. [Baltimore, Lord Baltimore press, 1929] 107p. 285 H73

"The text of this book was submitted to the Ways and Means Committee of the House of Representatives of the United States of America, February 28, 1929, as a brief in support of increases in rates of import duties on and changes in classification of all the vegetable, animal and marine fats, oils, greases and the related oil-bearing raw materials.

"The brief was endorsed by nearly every general farm organization and by the majority of producers' organizations actually engaged in the marketing of farm products, and practically the entire organized fish industry, as well as many of the independent oil-crushing mills.

"The signers of the brief represent directly some 2 1/2 million American families who are engaged in some form of oil or fat production."

The volume includes general tariff considerations, our tariff relation to the Philippine Islands and to our export trade, statistics of production, prices, imports and exports of vegetable, animal, marine oils, fats, greases and related raw materials, special fish oil tariff problems, including many charts and statistical tables.

Food - Gt. Britain

Gt. Brit. Ministry of agriculture and fisheries. The agricultural output and the food supplies of Great Britain. London, H. M. Stationery off., 1929. 55p.

The prefatory letter, signed by H. L. French, Principal Assistant Secretary, states that this report summarizes the gross agricultural output of England, Wales, Scotland, and Northern Ireland and compares the gross output of Great Britain in pre-war and post-war years. It also considers the total quantity value of the different foodstuffs consumed in Great Britain in the pre-war and post-war periods. The changes in per capita consumption and "of the contribution to the supplies available for consumption provided by home production, foreign countries and Empire sources respectively" are studied.

"The total value of foodstuffs consumed as estimated on the basis explained was approximately £639,000,000 in the post-war period, or just over 100 per cent. more than in the pre-war period...

"There has been little material change in the per head consumption of the staple foods, bread (including cakes &c.) and meat. There has been an increase in the consumption of eggs, while that of condensed milk and milk powder has probably about doubled. Cheese shows an increase of nearly 1 lb. per head, and margarine of nearly 7 1/2 lbs. or almost 150 per cent. There have also been increases in the consumption of fruit and nuts, sugar and cocoa. On the other hand, there have been small decreases in the consumption of fish, poultry and butter.

"Although the consumption of bread (including cakes, &c.) and meat remains substantially unchanged, it is worthy of note that the proportion of total expenditure devoted to these two food-stuffs has fallen from 50.8 per cent. to 44.4 per cent. On the other hand, the proportions devoted to vegetables, fruit and nuts, and sugar and cocoa have all risen, i.e., from a total of 17.8 per cent. to 23.3 per cent. The proportion spent on dairy produce has not changed materially.

"From the available evidence it may reasonably be inferred that the variety and in all probability the volume per head of the nation's food are to-day greater than they were before the War."

An excellent review may be found in the Statist (London) Jan. 25, 1930, p.126-127.

Food Supply of a City

Hedden, W. P. How great cities are fed. Boston, New York [etc.] D. C. Heath and company [1929] 302p. (Agricultural commerce and administration series, ed. by E. G. Nourse) 339 H353

Heath Agricultural Economics Series.

Dr. E. G. Nourse signs the editor's foreword which follows:

"Since the high-cost-of-living agitation of 1909 and the years just following, interest has turned persistently toward the problem of how cities are to obtain their food supplies without too great a burden of cost. With the depressed condition of agriculture since 1920, this interest has somewhat shifted from the city consumer to the farm producer, who has been much dissatisfied with his fraction of the consumer's dollar. Some of us who have studied the problem fail to find much prospect for the

early return of the farmer to as strong an economic position as he occupied two decades ago. Meanwhile, the tendency toward further urbanization, and the even greater massing of population as apartments multiply, skyscrapers increase their height, and city facilities for 'rapid transit' are improved, indicates that the physical and hence the economic task of city food distribution will become heavier rather than lighter. Presumably city planning commissions, as well as farm relief boards, must continue to wrestle with this problem.

"For some years Mr. Hedden has been advantageously placed for the studying of the feeding of the largest of our cities. Upon a growing mountain of statistics he has looked on the one side at a panoramic picture of far-flung fields and orchards; whence move trucks and cars and ships toward the docks and stores and kitchens of the city. On the other hand, he has turned toward the abstract field of the economist to see what reasoned explanation may be adduced to explain the present organization of this gigantic traffic and to devise ways and means whereby it may in the future be carried on more efficiently and, if possible, at less cost.

"Many people in both town and country are forced to be students of the problem to which Mr. Hedden has addressed himself, and it is believed that the result of his labors in this field will bring to those interested either practically or academically in the feeding of the city a truer understanding of the facts and helpful suggestions for either individual or organized action."

A reading list is appended arranged to correspond with the arrangement of the subject matter of the volume as follows: The food supply of a great city: Watersheds, milksheds, and foodsheds; The revolutionary activities of the refrigerator car; The geography of food terminals and food industries; Transportation and terminal handling of perishable food-stuffs; Who are the middlemen? The interdependence of terminal facilities and trade organization; An apple a day costs a lot on the way; Costs and profits of city dealers; Terminal handling costs; The retailer; The toll of the garbage dump; Lowering city marketing costs; Public control of the food supply.

France - Raw Material

Roblin, Jean. L'approvisionnement de la France par ses colonies. Paris, E. Sagot & cie, 1928. 280p. 286 R57

This is a study of the extent to which raw materials, including food-stuffs, can be supplied France by her colonies. Suggestions are made for the development of the colonies so that their products will more fully meet the needs of the mother country.

Great Britain and Rome

Fay, C. R. Two empires. Cambridge, Bowes & Bowes; Toronto, University of Toronto press, 1928. 24p. 280 F292

In the preface, Prof. Fay states that just as he was completing the manuscript of his Great Britain from Adam Smith to the Present Day, his attention was called to The Social and Economic History of the Roman Empire by Prof. M. I. Rostovtsev. Prof. Fay writes:

"Without doubt it threw new light and meaning upon the two centuries of British History with which I had been wrestling. I thought of including this appreciation by way of epilogue; but my book was already long enough and therefore I published it in separate pamphlet form."

The pamphlet includes sections on Public finance, Foreign trade and shipping, Agriculture, and Social reactions of the economic system.

Industrial Survey - Washington County, Virginia.

Humbert, R. L., and others. Industrial survey Washington County, Virginia. Blacksburg, Va., Engineering extension division, Virginia Polytechnic institute, 1929. 70p.

This industrial survey of Washington County, Virginia, "stresses particularly the primary and secondary factors necessary to wise plant location and carries a discussion of other important considerations in community development." Among the primary factors in locating factories natural resources, timber resources, agriculture, and labor are studied. The secondary factors include county government and county taxes. A brief statement is made as to the present industries which are based on agricultural products.

Land

Gt. Brit. Ministry of agriculture and fisheries. Land division. Report on the work ... for the year 1928. London, H. M. Stationery off., 1929. 83p. F.F.

Covers small holdings, allotments, farm settlements, improvement of land acts, inclosure acts and other matters connected with the work of the Land Division.

Laws of Foreign Countries Affecting Preserved Foods.

U. S. Bureau of foreign and domestic commerce. Trade promotion series. no. 85 Handbook of foreign tariffs and import regulations on agricultural products. II. Canned foods in Europe, by Robert S. Hollingshead and Roberta P. Wakefield. Washington, U. S. Govt. print. off., 1929. 287p.

Gives among other data the text of the laws affecting preserved foods in Albania, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Estonia Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Irish Free State, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Rumania, Soviet Russia (Medical Code of 1832) Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, United Kingdom and Yugoslavia.

Maps

U. S. Board of surveys and maps. Map collections in the District of Columbia. Compiled by the Committee on information. [W. I. Swanton, chairman, sub-committee. Washington, D. C.] 1930. 44p. Mimeographed.

"These data were compiled from replies to a questionnaire sent to each of the bureaus asking for the information in brief form, which has been used in describing the various agencies. There are about 40 bureaus and independent establishments that have collections of maps, nearly all of

which are available for consultation by the general public in connection with research work and investigations.

"Copies of this publication can be furnished free of charge to those interested as long as the limited edition is available by application to the Board of Surveys and Maps, Room 6204, Interior Department Building."

Marketing - New England

U. S. Bureau of foreign and domestic commerce. Domestic commerce series. no. 26. Commercial structure of New England, by Edward F. Gerish. Part II of the Commercial survey of New England, Charles E. Artman, in charge. Washington, U. S. Govt. print. off., 1929. 323p.

Chapter one is devoted to the major distributing areas of New England; chapter two and three to wholesale and retail distribution, respectively; Chapter four to the food market in New England and Chapter five to consumer buying habits. Other chapters cover income and banking, transportation and the commercializing of recreational facilities.

Oranges - South Africa

South Africa. Dept. of agriculture. Bulletin no. 60 Report on orange export experiment, 1926, by Dr. B. Hahne. Pretoria, Government printer, 1929. 15p. 24 So84P no. 60.

The object of this investigation was to "determine (a) the stage at which it is best to pick navel and seedling oranges in the Transvaal; and (b) the effect of maturity on the keeping quality of this fruit under commercial conditions."

Popular Economics

Germany. Reichsforschungsstelle für landwirtschaftliches marktwesen.

Schweinefibel; oder, Was jeder bauer vor dem decken seiner sauen bedenken muss ... Text: dr. Fritz Baade. Zeichnungen: Hermann Abeking. [Berlin, H. S. Hermann, 1929?] 34p.

Clever cartoons and text designed to show in various ways that overproduction inevitably results in a low price and that production planned and controlled so as to supply only what the market will absorb at a profit to the producer is the only rational method of procedure.

Manitoba co-operative conference. Meri-ka-chak - his message. [Winnipeg, Man., Columbia press, ltd., 1929?] 3lp. Association File
Verses by H. B. Chipman, ed. and illustrated by E. S. Russenholt.

This booklet is issued by the Manitoba Co-operative Conference - Manitoba Wheat Pool, Wawanesa Mutual Insurance Co., Manitoba Co-operative Dairies, Manitoba Co-operative Poultry Marketing Association, Manitoba Co-operative Livestock Producers, Canadian Co-operative Wool Growers, Manitoba Co-operative Wholesale, Manitoba Co-operative Fisheries, Manitoba Co-operative Hay Growers, and the Winnipeg District Co-operative Milk Producers.

It is designed to teach the advantages of cooperation or "pulling together" by telling in verse of the doings of the wonderful tribe of Shan-a-macs ("the People who Pull together, like the voyageurs in their great canoes")

Saskatchewan. Marketing Policy

Waldron, W. Saskatchewan's part in the development of empire markets. Regina, Sask., Jan. 1930. 7p. Mimeographed.

"It seems to be the destiny of Western Canada to have and to hold the proud position of being one of the World's suppliers of wheat and she already has in the Wheat Pool, one of the outstanding examples of producer-owned organisations for marketing...

"The opportunity afforded Saskatchewan to develop associations and establish connections along Empire lines is unique...

"To Saskatchewan, opportunities will repeatedly present themselves whereby her weight and influence could be used to support and possibly suggest, policies advocating Empire trade. The trend of thought is toward freer trade within the Empire...

"It will be appreciated from the foregoing that the manufacturers of Canada are kept well to the foreground by Trade Commissioners spread over enormous territories, and it is evident that a number of the countries could not be looked to purchase agricultural products. It would seem, therefore, a sound policy agriculturally, while not overlooking any opportunity for development elsewhere, to concentrate upon those countries which offer markets for our farm products and of these Great Britain stands pre-eminent...

"Saskatchewan's provincial well-being would be better served were she to extract from the raw material she exports a large measure of employment for her people by bringing it to a finished state. The wisdom is doubtful in suggesting that the Wheat Pool itself or the Live Stock Pool or the Poultry Pool should extract that full measure from the raw material. These organizations annually dispose of raw material in huge quantities but with parent bodies established, the time may not be far distant when, through the medium of subsidiary companies or associations, flour mills as a subsidiary of the Saskatchewan Wheat Pool, packing houses as subsidiaries of the Live Stock Pool, co-operative hatcheries and a packing house for the Poultry Pool may be contemplated."

Social and Economic Research - China

Nankai university. Committee on social and economic research. Work and project. Tientsin, China, 1929. 7p.

The Committee on Social and Economic Research of which Dr. Franklin L. Ho is director was appointed in 1927 to study the problems resulting from the industrialization of China. "The work of the Committee centres around three fields, namely, (1) the field investigation on the extent and effects of China's industrialization, (2) the original research into the vital problems in Chinese economic history, and (3) the compilation and analysis of economic statistics." As a part of its study of the effect of industrialization upon rural districts the committee plans to make a series of studies of the villages in the vicinity of Tientsin including those villages which are predominantly agricultural as well as those which are predominantly industrial. This pamphlet contains lists of the studies which have been published or are in preparation.

Tariff and Agriculture

Western farm economics society. Experiment station workers and the tariff question; report of a committee appointed at the 1928 meeting of the Western farm economics society [Berkeley, Calif., June 1929] 6p. Mimeographed. Pam. Coll.

Submitted by H. E. Erdman, Chairman, E. W. Gaumnitz, Wm. A. Schoenfeld.

This committee holds that it is highly important that the light of research be thrown on the subject of the tariff in its relation to agriculture in spite of the prevalent view among certain classes that professional economists and college professors are always free traders and should therefore keep their hands off.

"Those who are urging tariff protection on farm products are more and more calling upon our experiment stations for certain kinds of data. It is unfair to these constituents and their political representatives, neither of whom ordinarily know tariff workings, not to give them as complete a picture as possible, both as to immediate results and as to long time effects. The time for such research is not, however, the heat of a tariff battle, but the subsequent period of cool reflection when men are wondering just how much the tariff is helping them, or what has become of promised tariff benefits.

"Most 'practical' men find difficulty in following out the maze of readjustments that are set up in this economic world the moment economic balance is disturbed by the levying of a tariff on a product at any commercial gateway. Indeed most economists find difficulty in doing the same thing, particularly when adequate data are not available for any adequate analysis of even parts of the problem. But as economic research is developing in our experiment stations data are becoming available which should make possible the analysis of specific aspects of the tariff problem which may be highly enlightening, both to protectionists and to free-traders. It is the aim of this report to suggest some approaches to this problem. Obviously no approach to the tariff problem can be simple, even when applied to a specific commodity. Thus, in addition to the whole series of economic charges which are brought on by the levying of an effective tariff, there are other changes, whose results must be 'unscrambled' from those of the tariff. For example, tariff or no tariff, there are changes from time to time in the general price level, both here and abroad; there is progress in the arts of production which leads to changes in the relative price level for specific goods; there are seasonal changes in movements or in prices; there is growth of population, change in habits of consumers, new products are being developed, etc. The best that we may hope for the immediate future is that new light may be thrown on the problem here and there, and that we obtain a clearer vision as to the usefulness or uselessness for the purpose in hand of data which are being or may be collected in the next two decades.

"In most cases it may not be desirable to establish projects dealing only with the tariff problem. There are a great many points, however, at which many of our industry studies, price analyses, and farm organization studies could incidentally throw light if our research workers are alert to their opportunities and are familiar with the tariff in theory and in practice."

Vermont Commission on Country Life.

Vermont. Commission on country life. 1929 meeting October 9th. Issued as the December news letter. [n.p., 1929] 62p. Mimeographed.

This report contains the reports of committees on the following subjects: Basic geographic features; Rural health; Educational facilities for rural people; Farm production and marketing program; Forestry and woodworking industries; Summer residence and tourists; Land utilization; Fish, game and preservation of wild life; Human factor; Rural-urban relations; Living standards; Religious forces; Citizenship; Vermont traditions and ideals.

At the close of the meeting Dr. H. C. Taylor said, "As I look over the work you are doing and compare it with the work of other development commissions and other planning commissions in different parts of the world and the United States, the work you are doing is unique. It is unique in most important respects. England has a rural development commission. Maine has a rural development commission. New York has an agricultural commission. The difference between the Vermont Commission and other Commissions is this. These other Commissions look on the material side. They look at abandoned land and figure out how they can use it. The Vermont Commission is interested first of all in people. It started with people and it is interested in people all of the time. If the land can serve the people well and good. If not, we are not interested in it. That is the outstanding thing about the Vermont Commission."

NEW PERIODICAL

Chicago. University. School of commerce and administration. Studies in business administration [quarterly]

V.1, no. 1, March 1929; no. 2, June 1929.

V. 1, no. 1 has title: Capital, the money market, and gold, by Lionel D. Edie. v. 1, no.2: An appraisal of American business forecasts, by Garfield V. Cox.

PERIODICAL: CHANGE OF TITLE

The Country Home. A magazine of home, garden and farm. Established in 1877 as Farm & Fireside. Published at 250 Park Avenue, New York City.

Changed title with v.54, no.2, February, 1930, issue.

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STATE PUBLICATIONS

Compiled by Mary F. Carpenter

Alabama

Alabama. Dept. of agriculture and industries, Montgomery. Alabama farm production, v.3, no.4, January, 1930. 4p.

In cooperation with U.S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

Contains the estimated acreage harvested, production, and value of crops by counties for 1929.

Arkansas

Arkansas. Agricultural experiment station, Fayetteville. Forty-first annual report ... 1929. (Bul. 243. 1929. 80p.)

Rural economics and sociology, p.67-75.

Brammen, C. O., Bouton, C. S., and Randall, C. C. Arkansas agricultural outlook for 1930. (Ark. Univ. Col. of Agr. Ext. Service, Little Rock. Ext. circ. 278. 1930. 7p.)

Gile, B. M. The status of cooperative cotton marketing in Arkansas.

(Ark. Agr. Exp. Sta., Fayetteville. Bul. 245. 1929. 44p.)

In cooperation with the U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

California

California. Dept. of agriculture. Div. of markets, Sacramento. "Cash buyer" or "deciduous fruit dealer"? 1929. 11p.

Includes a classified list of registered operators in California.

California. Dept. of agriculture, Div. of markets, Sacramento. Official list of produce dealers and deciduous fruit dealers. 1929. 23p.

Includes descriptions of the operations and requirements for the produce dealer, the deciduous fruit dealer and the cash buyer.

This publication and the one listed above are published for the information and guidance of both dealers and producers in California in attempting to comply with the provisions of the two state laws, the "Produce Dealer Act" and the "Deciduous Fruit Dealers Act."

Colorado

Colorado. State board of immigration, Denver. Year book ... 1928-1929. 290p.

Similar to previous issues with rainfall map and gazeteer of Colorado.

Contains state production statistics by counties for 1928.

Connecticut

Connecticut. Agricultural college. Storrs. Economic digest for Connecticut agriculture, no.8, Jan. 1930.

p. 57-59 contain data on Mobility of farm owners in Connecticut from a study in the process of publication by J. L. Hypes and J. S. Markey.

Connecticut. Dept. of agriculture, Hartford. Fourth annual report ... 1929. 119p.

Report of the Bureau of Markets, which includes The New England farm marketing program, p.19-33. Papers presented at the Union Agricultural meeting in Hartford, January 31, 1929, p.34-72.

Delaware

Delaware. Agricultural experiment station, Newark. Annual report ... June 30, 1929. (Bul. 162. 1929. 74p.)

Report on projects of the Dept. of Agricultural Economics, p. 7-12.

Georgia

Georgia. State college of agriculture. Extension division, Athens. Georgia agricultural outlook for 1930. (Bul. 381. 1930. 16p.)

Illinois

Illinois. University. College of agriculture, Urbana. The agricultural outlook for Illinois, 1930. 28p. Mimeographed.

Indiana

Indiana. Agricultural experiment station, Lafayette. Fifteenth annual report of the creamery license division for the year ending March 31, 1929. (Circ. 166. 1929. 20p.)

Includes the production of dairy products in Indiana for 1928 and a list of the state licensed manufacturing plants.

Indiana. Dept. of public instruction. Div. of vocational education, Indianapolis. A guide to teaching farm accounting in rural schools of Indiana. (Educational bul. 78, rev. 1929. 34p.)

Prepared by Dept. of Agricultural Extension, Purdue University.

Indiana. Dept. of public instruction. Div. of vocational education, Indianapolis. A year's records on an Indiana farm. For use in studying accounting in rural schools. (Educational bul. 77, rev. 1929. 16p.)

Prepared by Dept. of Agricultural Extension, Purdue University.

Lloyd, O. G., and Hobson, L. G. Relation to farm power and farm organization in Central Indiana. (Ind. Agr. Exp. Sta., Lafayette. Bul. 332. 1929. 37p.)

Kansas

Kansas. State board of agriculture, Topeka. Report ... quarter ending September, 1929. Corn in Kansas. 283p.

Kentucky

Kentucky. Dept. of agriculture, labor and statistics, Frankfort. 28th biennial report ... 1928-1929. 1929. 136p.

Annual figures for amount of tobacco sold, p.11; Annual crop and livestock summary, p.20-23; Interstate shipments of livestock from and into Kentucky for the fiscal years, 1927-1928 and 1928-1929, p.113.

Maine

Merchant, C. H. An economic study of 239 blueberry farms in Washington and Hancock counties, Maine. (Me. Agr. Exp. Sta., Orono. Bul. 351. 1929. 96p.)

Minnesota

Boss, Andrew. The farm program for 1930. (Minn. University. Agr. Ext. Div., University Farm, St. Paul, Minnesota farm business notes. 86. 1930. p. 1-6) Mimeographed.

Garey, L. F. Types of farming in Minnesota. (Minn. Agr. Exp. Sta., University Farm, St. Paul. Bul. 257, 1929. 36p.)

Minnesota. Agricultural experiment station, University Farm, St. Paul.

Thirty-seventh annual report, July 1, 1928 to June 30, 1929.

List of projects in farm management and agricultural economics, p.33-40.

Missouri

Burt, H. J. Contacts in a rural community. (Mo. Agr. Exp. Sta., Columbia. Research bul. 125. 1929. 75p.)

Missouri. State board of agriculture. State marketing bureau, Jefferson City. Annual report ... 1929. 13p. Mimeographed.

Richards, Preston, Thomsen, F. L., and Burch, J. W. Seasonal variation in feed prices. (Mo. Col. of Agr. Agr. Ext. service, Columbia. Circ. 226. 1929. 14p.)

A revision of Extension Circular 162, by J. W. Burch, issued in 1925.

New Jersey

New Jersey. Dept. of agriculture, Trenton. New Jersey crop report, v.5, no.7, January, 1930. [6p.]

Partial contents - Livestock situation in New Jersey; Canning industry in New Jersey in 1929; The Cedarville and Rosenhayn auction markets, 1928-1929.

New Jersey. State college of agriculture. Extension service, New Brunswick.
The agricultural outlook for New Jersey farmers, 1930. (Economic review,
no. 10 and 11, 1930. 8p.)

New York

Bucknam, R. F. An economic study of farm electrification in New York with
a discussion of rural electrification in the Provinces of Quebec and
Ontario, Canada. (N. Y. Cornell Agr. Exp. Sta., Ithaca. Bul. 496.
1929. 65p.)

Carrick, D. B. The storage of apples. (N. Y. State Col. of Agr. Ithaca.
Cornell ext. bul. 189. 1929. 29p.)

Cornell University. College of agriculture, Ithaca. Farm economics, no. 63,
January, 1930. p.1201-1224.

Partial contents - Extension of electric power lines to farms, by G. F.
Warren; Types of rates used in payment for electricity, by R. F. Bucknam;
Cost of milk products per gallon of ice cream, by M. C. Bond; Costs and
margins of country shippers of hay, by M. F. Thurston; A comparison of
dairy and fruit farming in New York state, 1921-25, by J. C. Neethling.

Melvin, B. L. Village service agencies, New York, 1925. (N. Y. Cornell.
Agr. Exp. Sta., Ithaca. Bul. 493. 1929. 117p.)
In cooperation with the U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

New York Dept. of agriculture and markets, Albany. Annual report ... 1928.
129p.
Marketing, p.13-20; Statistics, p.21-23; Traffic and transportation,
p.24-28.

Rasmussen, M. P. Some facts concerning the distribution of fruits and vege-
tables by wholesalers and jobbers in large terminal markets. (N. Y.
Cornell. Agr. Exp. Sta., Ithaca. Bul. 494. 1929. 115p.)
A study of the markets of Pittsburg, New York City, and Newark, New
Jersey is represented in this bulletin. Additional data are given for
Boston, St. Louis, and Detroit.

Scoville, G. P., and LaMont, T. E. Apple varieties; prices, yields, and
acreages. (N. Y. Cornell. Agr. Exp. Sta., Ithaca. Bul. 495. 1929.
104p.)

The appendix gives prices of apples by varieties in New York City
over a period of years.

North Dakota

Fuller, O. M., and Willard, R. E. Prices of North Dakota farm products.
(N. Dak. Agr. Exp. Sta., Fargo. Bul. 232. 1929. 51p.)

Includes tables showing prices received by North Dakota producers by
months, from 1910 to August, 1929.

North Dakota. Agricultural college. Extension service, Fargo. The North Dakota farm outlook, v.5, no.5, 1930. 20p.

The annual outlook number prepared in cooperation with the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture and the Federal Farm Board.

Ohio

Ohio. Agricultural experiment station, Wooster. Bimonthly bulletin, no.142 January-February, 1930.

Partial contents - The chief source of income to agriculture in Ohio counties for 1927, by J. I. Falconer, p.24; Estimated value of home-produced goods consumed by Ohio households, by V. R. Wertz, p.25-26; Tractors reduce demand for horse feed, by F. L. Morrison, p.27.

Ohio State university. Dept. of rural economics, Columbus. The agricultural outlook for 1930. (Timely economic information for Ohio farmers, no. 26. 1930. 8p.)

Oklahoma

Thorfinnson, T. S. Facts from farm account records in Oklahoma. (Okla. Agr. and Mech. Col. Ext. Service, Stillwater. Circ. 261. 1929. 16p.)

Rhode Island

Rhode Island. Dept. of agriculture, Providence. Second annual report ... 1928. 1929. 23p.

Report of the Bureau of Markets, p. 5-6.

South Carolina

South Carolina. Agricultural experiment station, Clemson College. Forty-second annual report ... 1929.

Research in agricultural economics, p.6-20. Projects under way, p.118.

South Dakota

South Dakota. State college of agriculture and mechanic arts, Extension service, Brookings. South Dakota farm outlook. (Circular letter 55. 1930. 7p.) Mimeographed.

Includes a review of the 1929 agricultural outlook and principal crop statistics in South Dakota for 1928 and 1929 by J. L. Orr.

Texas

Texas. Agricultural experiment station, College Station. Forty-first annual report, 1928. 143p.

Projects in farm and ranch economics. p.70-75.

Vermont

Hills, J. L. Studies in Vermont dairy farming, VI. The position of Northern Vermont among American dairy farming regions. (Vt. Agr. Exp. Sta., Burlington. Bul. 307. 1929. 32p.)
Based on data secured by the U. S. Tariff Commission.

Vermont. Dept. of agriculture, Montpelier. Official grades for standardization of Vermont farm products. [1929] 29p.

Virginia

Peterson, A. G. Historical study of prices received by producers of farm products in Virginia, 1801-1927. (Va. Agr. Exp. Sta., Blacksburg. Tech. bul. 37, 1929. 213p.)
In cooperation with the U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

Rauchenstein, Emil, and Vernon, J. J. A farm business survey of the early potato section of Virginia - 1928 season. (Va. Agr. Exp. Sta., Blacksburg. 1930. [3p.]) Mimeographed.
In cooperation with the U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

West Virginia

Eke, P. A. The cost of raising dairy cows in West Virginia. (West. Va. Agr. Exp. Sta., Morgantown. Bul. 224. 1929. 12p.)

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE PUBLICATIONS

Economic in Character

Compiled by Katharine Jacobs

Circulars*

86. A business analysis of the Producers live stock commission association of National stock yard, Ill., by Kelsey B. Gardner. Nov. 1929. 45p.
99. Equipment for city milk plants, by C. E. Clement and F. M. Grant. December, 1929. 36p.
Supersedes U. S. Dept. Agr. Bulletin no. 890: Milk Plant Equipment.

Miscellaneous Publications*

73. The agricultural outlook for 1930; prepared by the staff of the Bureau of agricultural economics, assisted by representatives of the agricultural colleges and extension services and the Federal farm board. Feb., 1930. 64p.

* Requests for these publications should be addressed to the Office of Information, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

Technical Bulletins*

148. The frozen-pack method of preserving berries in the Pacific Northwest by H. C. Diehl, J. R. Magness, C. R. Gross and V. B. Bonney. Jan., 1930. 38p.
153. Effect of milk-plant arrangement and methods of operation on labor requirements, by C. E. Clement, P. E. LeFevre, J. B. Bain, and F. M. Grant. Dec., 1929. 40p.

Mimeographed Publications of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics **

- A comparison of outlook statements with subsequent events, by Oris V. Wells. Jan. 24, 1930. 19p.
- Cost-of-production statistics of strawberries in southern and eastern states, by A. P. Brodell. Dec., 1929. 62p. (Issued in cooperation with the universities of Florida, Arkansas, Missouri, Tennessee, Rutgers university of New Jersey, North Carolina state college and Virginia polytechnic institute).
- Dairy products outlook charts, with explanations. Dec., 1929. 29 charts.
- Grain grading; development and structure of grades, prepared by R. C. Miller, W. P. Carroll, and F. G. Smith. Jan., 1930. 13p.
- Grain grading equipment for the country elevator, by J. F. Welch ... H. P. English ... and W. P. Carroll. Dec., 1929. 12p.
- How the government can aid cooperatives in developing domestic and foreign outlets for farm products, by Nils A. Olsen ... Address, the American institute of cooperation, Fifth annual summer session, Baton Rouge, La., July 29-August 25, 1929. 10p.
- The Institute of methods of rural sociological research held at the Bureau of agricultural economics, December 31, 1929 - January 4, 1930; a summary report. Feb., 1930. 23p. (Issued in cooperation with the agricultural experiment stations)
- List of agricultural economic reports and services of the Bureau of agricultural economics. Jan., 1930. 39p.
- A list of publications on agricultural economics of interest to teachers of vocational agriculture, comp. by J. Clyde Marquis. - Jan., 1930. 16p.
- Marketing Arizona lettuce; summary of 1929 spring season, by R. H. Lamb. Mar., 1930. 29p.
- Marketing Florida celery in 1929; summary by H. E. Rutland. Jan., 1930. 22p.
- Marketing Florida citrus, summary of 1928-29 season, by H. F. Willson. Jan. 1930. 73p. (Issued in cooperation with Florida State marketing bureau)
- Marketing Lower Rio Grande Valley Texas cabbage crop; summary of 1929 season, by W. D. Googe. Jan., 1930. 30p.
- Marketing Maine potatoes; summary of 1928-1929 season, by John W. Coleman, Dec., 1929. 45p.

* Requests for these publications should be addressed to the Office of Information, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

** Requests for these publications should be addressed to the Division of Economic Information, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

- Marketing Northwestern apples, summary of 1928-29 season, by A. E. Prugh, and L. B. Gerry. Jan. 1930. 58p.
- Marketing southern Florida snap beans and tomatoes; summary of 1928-29 season, by K. E. Keller. Feb., 1930. 39p.
- Marketing Texas spinach, season 1928-1929, by G. D. Clark. Jan., 1930. 13p.
(Issued in cooperation with Texas Department of agriculture, Bureau of markets and Chamber of commerce, San Antonio, Texas)
- Marketing Texas vegetables (carrots, beets, onions, snap beans, green corn and mixed vegetables) Lower Rio Grande Valley of Texas; summary of 1928-29 season, by W. D. Googe. Jan., 1930. 40p.
- Marketing Western New York apples; summary of 1928-29 season, by S. W. Russell, and A. L. Thomas. Jan., 1930. 50p.
- Preparation of agricultural outlook and price situation reports in the Bureau of agricultural economics. [1930?] 5p.
- A program for the improvement and elaboration of data needed for commodity price forecasting, by O. C. Stine ... Address, Joint meeting of the American economic association, the American statistical association, and the American farm economic association, Washington, D. C., Dec. 28, 1929. [1930] 9p.
- Regional changes of farm animal production in relation to land utilization; a preliminary report, by O. E. Baker. Oct., 1929. 47p.
- Rules and regulations of the Secretary of agriculture governing the inspection and certification of dressed poultry. Amendment no. 2. Jan. 8, 1930. 1p.
- Sheep, lambs and wool outlook charts, with explanations. Nov., 1929. 29 charts.
- Tobacco - acreage, yield, production, price and farm value, by types, - 1928-1929. Jan. 4, 1930. 1p.
- Tobacco grading service, by Chas. E. Gage. Reprinted from United States Daily, issues of January 31 and February 1, 1930. 4p.

Radio Talks*

- The agricultural situation, by A. B. Genung. Feb. 3, 1930. 2p.
- Beef cattle outlook for 1930, by C. E. Gibbons. Jan. 29, 1930. 1p.
- Changes in fruit and vegetable marketing, by F. G. Robb. Jan. 20, 1930. 3p.
- Cotton, by A. W. Palmer. Jan. 28, 1930. 1p.
- The dairy outlook, by C. L. Holmes. Jan. 29, 1930. 2p.
- The early vegetable outlook, by Paul Froehlich, Jan. 30, 1930. 1p.
- The farmer and the business situation, by L. H. Bean. Jan. 20, 1930. 3p.
- Foreign competition and demand, by Asher Hobson. Jan. 27, 1930. 2p.
- The fruit outlook, by F. G. Robb. Jan. 30, 1930. 2p.
- Hog outlook for 1930, by C. A. Burmeister. Jan. 29, 1930. 1p.
- Livestock on farms, January 1, 1930, by C. L. Harlan. Jan. 23, 1930. 2p.
- New phases of farm mortgage financing, by D. L. Wickens. Feb. 5, 1930. 3p.
- Outlook, by W. F. Callander. Jan. 27, 1930. 2p.
- Outlook for feed grain, by J. A. Becker. Jan. 28, 1930. 1p.
- Outlook for 1930, by C. V. Whalen. Jan. 27, 1930. 2p.
- Outlook for fruits and vegetables, 1930, by F. G. Robb. Jan. 27, 1930. 2p.
- Potatoes, by J. D. Snow. Jan. 30, 1930. 2p.
- Poultry and egg outlook, by Roy C. Potts. Jan. 30, 1930. 1p.

*Requests for these publications should be addressed to the Division of Economic Information, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

The price situation, by Dr. O. C. Stine. Jan. 16, 1930. 3p.
 Tobacco outlook, by Chas. E. Gage. Jan. 28, 1930. 1p.
 What recent farm foreclosure statistics show, by Dr. L. C. Gray. Jan. 14, 1930. 3p.
 The wheat outlook, by O. C. Stine. Jan. 28, 1930. 1p.
 The winter egg situation, by Rob. R. Slocum. Jan. 22, 1930. 1p.
 World's census of agriculture of 1930, by Leon M. Estabrook. Jan. 7, 1930. 5p.

Miscellaneous *

Agricultural outlook extension work in 1929 and suggestions for the future; a summary of the replies to the questionnaire sent out in June, 1929, by H. M. Dixon. [1930?] 16p. (Issued by Extension service, Office of cooperative extension work) Mimeographed.
 Complete research program; European corn borer, 1930. United States and Canada. [1930] 63p. Mimeographed.
 Additional copies of this program may be obtained from the Bureau of entomology.
 Publications of the Department of agriculture relative to dairying available for free distribution. Corrected to January, 1930. 5p. (Dairy library list 2, is used by Bureau of dairy industry library) Mimeographed.
 Western wheat investigations, by J. Allen Clark, and K. S. Quisenberry. January, 1930. 2p. (Issued by Bureau of plant industry) Mimeographed.
 What is ahead in economic extension work? by C. W. Warburton. [1929] 2p. (Issued by Extension service, Office of cooperative extension work) Mimeographed.
 Presented at the informal session of extension directors preceding the meeting of the Association of land grant colleges and universities, Chicago, Ill., November 11, 1929.

PERIODICAL ARTICLES

Compiled by Louise O. Bercaw and A. M. Hannay

Agricultural Credit and Cooperation - France

Tardy, Louis. Agricultural credit and cooperation in France. (In International Institute of Agriculture. International Review of Agriculture, pt. 2. Monthly Bulletin of Agricultural Economics and Sociology, year 20, no.8, Aug., 1929, p.311-319. Published in Rome, Italy)

Agricultural History - Georgia

Coulter, E. Merton. A century of a Georgia plantation. (In Agricultural History, v.3., no. 4, Oct. 1929, p.147-159. May be obtained from Room 301, 13 8 B St., S. W., Washington, D. C.)

"This is the story of the rise, progress, and decline of a plantation - a story that is not only typical of many other plantations in the South,

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but symbolic of various characteristics which set the South apart in romance and reality." It is based "upon about five thousand plantation documents now in the possession of the author. It was read at the session devoted to 'The Old South', of the annual meeting of the Mississippi Valley Historical Association at Vincennes, Indiana, April 25 to 27, 1929." It is reprinted from the Mississippi Valley Historical Review for December, 1929, (Vol. 16, no. 3)

Agricultural History - Oregon

Barry, J. Neilson. Agriculture in the Oregon country in 1795-1844. (In Oregon Historical Quarterly, v.30, no.2, June, 1929, p.161-168. Published by the Oregon Historical Society, Public Auditorium, Third and Market Streets, Portland, Oregon) L.C.

Includes information as to the kinds and quantity of crops raised at various settlements in the Oregon country. It is accompanied by a valuable list of grouped references covering the agriculture of the following: ship captains, the Pacific Fur Company, the North West Company, the Hudson's Bay Company, the Canadians, independent Americans, the Wyeth expedition, and the missions.

Agricultural History - South Carolina

Simkins, Francis B. The problems of South Carolina after the Civil War. (In North Carolina Historical Review, v.7, no.1, Jan. 1930, p.46-77. Published by the North Carolina Historical Commission, corner of Fayetteville and Morgan Streets, Raleigh, N. C.)

Discusses briefly the physical difficulties in the way of agricultural prosperity in the state but is mainly concerned with "the ambitions of the Negroes and the whites and the endeavors of both to settle their difficulties."

The writer states that he will describe, in a subsequent article, "how the difficulties between the races were finally settled and explain new problems which arose as a consequence."

Agriculture - Russia

Reconstruction in Russia. - III: Co-operative agriculture. (By a correspondent) (In Economist, v.109, no. 4504, Dec. 21, 1929, p.1184-1185. Published at 6 Bouverie Street, Fleet Street, London, E. C. 4, England)

Discusses the Colhos (collective farm) movement.

Article no. IX in this series is a continuation of article no. III and is entitled Revolution by Tractor. It is published in the Economist, January 4, 1930, p.7-8.

Tulaikov, N. M. Agriculture in the dry region of the U.S.S.R. (In Economic Geography, v.6, no.1, Jan. 1930, p.54-80. Published by Clarke University, Worcester, Mass.)

Translated by J. W. Pincus.

The author's conclusion is as follows: "The natural and agricultural conditions of the dry Volga area are very similar to the conditions of the dry areas in other parts of the Union of the Soviet Republics, and

schemes of agricultural organization in these various dry sections can be adopted as soon as these schemes are successfully worked out in a part of the Volga area, where conditions are similar. It is, of course, impossible to transfer mechanically the plan and organization of the agriculture of the individual parts of the Volga area to other sections. It will be necessary to make a preliminary comparison in detail, of the natural conditions, the perspective of agriculture and the economic situation in every individual case. In particular, there is reason to believe that the reorganization of agriculture in the Volga area will serve as an example in planning new, more perfected forms of agriculture for extensive areas in the Asiatic portion of Soviet Union. The plans purpose to achieve full coordination with the natural conditions and with the demands of the rapidly developing peasant farming. The aim is to utilize fully the natural resources of the region for the increase of the prosperity of its inhabitants."

Zagorsky, S. O. Russian agriculture and its place in the world market. (In Queen's Quarterly, autumn issue, 1929, p.683-697. Published by Queen's University, Kingston, Canada)

This article is in two parts. Part I deals with agriculture before the war and part II with the agriculture of today.

Anti-Trust Laws - United States

The anti-trust laws of the United States. (American academy of political and social science. Annals, v.147, no.236, Jan. 1930. 236p. Published at 3622-24 Locust St., Philadelphia, Pa.)

Bookkeeping - California

Cates, J. Sidney. California demands results. Farmers in that state are putting agricultural theories to the acid test. (In Country Gentleman, v.95, no.2, Feb. 1930, p.17, 150, 151. Published at Independence Square, Philadelphia, Pa.)

This is an account of the progress of the "Fluharty plan of making a comparative study of records gleaned by a wholesale community bookkeeping effort."

Bookkeeping - Germany

Perini, Dario. Sviluppo ed organizzazione degli uffici di contabilità agraria in Germania. (In Italy. Istituto nazionale di economia agraria. Studi e monografie. n.8. 62p. Published in Rome, Italy)

The author gives an account of the development and organization of agricultural bookkeeping in Germany.

Bounty on Maize Production - Spain

Para subvencionar el cultivo del maiz. (In El Progreso Agrícola y Pecuário, año 35, no. 1611, Dec. 22, 1929, p.956-957. Published at Plaza de Oriente, 7, Madrid, Spain)

Gives regulations, dated Nov. 30, 1929, for putting into force the

law of June 11, 1929 which provides for the granting of 200 pesetas per hectare and free seed to farmers who undertake maize cultivation for the first time.

Business - Annual Reviews

The Annalist, v.35, no. 887, Jan. 17, 1930, p.98-256. Published by the New York Times Company, New York City.

This is the annual review & forecast number.

Bradstreet's v.58, no. 2689, Jan. 11, 1930, p.17-48. Published at New York City. This is the annual business year number.

Commerce and Finance, v.19, no.3, Jan. 15, 1930. Published at 95 Broad Street, New York City.

This is the annual business review number.

Partial contents: The growth of the commodity exchanges, by Alan H. Temple, p.137; King Cotton will revive with general business, by Gardiner H. Miller, p.138; Sugar and coffee markets in 1929, by F. C. Lowry, p.140; The outlook for wheat, by Axel Hansen, p.142; the National Raw Silk Exchange, p.146; Look to your laurels, a word of warning to American cotton producers, by Ben J. Williams, p.150; Cottonseed and meal futures' first year, p.152; The passing show in the cotton market, by Theo. H. Price, p.157; Why did cotton decline? Statement of W. L. Clayton, member of the firm of Anderson, Clayton & Co., made to Subcommittee of Senate investigating cotton prices, Dec. 14, 1929, p.159, 161, 163, 165; Renaissance of cotton merchandising, by John F. Finke, p.167; Textiles still a sick industry, by Lincoln Cromwell, p.187; Rayon expansion shown in 1929, by Francis A. Adams, p.195.

Dun's Review, v. 38, no. 1894, Jan. 11, 1930. Published by R. G. Dun & Co., 290 Broadway, New York City.

This is the annual business review number.

The Economist and Magazine of La Salle Street. Yearbook of finance, commerce and real estate in 1929. (The Economist, v.83, no.3, Jan. 18, 1930, section 2, 110p. Published at 327 La Salle St., Chicago, Illinois)

Chain Stores

Boyle, James E. Chain stores and agriculture. The grocery chains that now retail such a large part of farm produce to consumers will surely change some of our selling methods. In Farm Journal, February, 1930, p.7-8. [Published at Washington Square, Philadelphia, Pa.]

Coffee Valorization - Brazil

Harris, Emmett. Coffee tips the scale. (In American bankers association. Journal, v.22, no.7, Jan. 1930, p.662, 711, 712. Published at 110 East 42nd Street, New York City)

"Collapse of Brazil's coffee valorization scheme aggravates difficult financial situation faced by that country which has long been dependent

upon foreign loans. Troubles arise out of budget set up as well as attempt to control prices."

Tax on new coffee trees. (In Wileman's Brazilian Review, v.20, no.50, Dec. 12, 1929, p.1456-1459. May be obtained from The Tea and Coffee Trade Journal, 79 Wall St., New York, N. Y.)

A bill to impose a tax on new coffee trees planted in Sao Paulo from 1930 to 1935 has been introduced. A discussion of its terms leads the author to discuss the question of coffee valorization, its object and its results.

Cooperation - France

Gaussel, G. Statistics of consumers' cooperative societies in France in 1928. (In Review of International Cooperation, year 22, no.12, Dec. 1929, p.469-471. Published by International Cooperative Alliance, 14, Great Smith Street, Westminster, London, S. W. 1)

Cooperation - India

Agricultural co-operation in India. (In Economist, v.110, no. 4507, Jan. 11, 1930, p.59-61. Published at 6 Bouverie Street, Fleet Street, London, E. C. 4, England)

Shows that the problem with which the cooperative movement in India is faced is to secure skilled and constant supervision over the finances of the society. The danger is not so much from dishonesty as it is from laxity and consequent misuse of credit. The Indian farmer is reluctant to repay his debts promptly. The absence of trained men to act as advisers and the "devolution of all guidance on an unstable group of elected villagers in a Union was one of the leading causes of the troubles of the co-operative organisation in Burma."

The writer compares the stricter and the looser systems of cooperatives and concludes with this statement: "simple men in an Oriental country require prolonged guidance in their economic dealings from trained experts, and ... financial laxity should be immediately corrected before it becomes habitual. It is on these principles that the more successful Indian provinces have erected their co-operative organisations, and the less fortunate will, if patient and courageous, be enabled to build their own."

Cooperation - Latvia

The central union and wholesale society "Konsums," of Latvia. (In Review of International Cooperation, year 22, no. 12, Dec., 1929, p.474-478. Published by International Cooperative Alliance, 14, Great Smith Street, Westminster, London, S. W. 1)

The activities of the society are outlined, with special reference to 1928.

Cooperation - United States

Long, Cedric. Structure and organisation of the cooperative movement. VIII, The United States of America. (In Review of International Coop-

eration, year 22, no. 12, Dec., 1929, p.454-461. Published by International Cooperative Alliance, 14, Great Smith Street, Westminster, London, S. W. 1)

Corporation Farming

Cutting, Malcolm C. Farm relief by factory methods. (In Nation's Business, v.19, no.2, Feb. 1930, p.47-48, 183, 190, 192, 194. Published by Chamber of Commerce of the United States, Washington, D. C.)

This is the story of the Fairway Farms Corporation, planned by Dr. H. C. Taylor and Professor M. L. Wilson and financed by John D. Rockefeller, jr.

Cotton

Jones, F. R. Reducing cotton production costs by the utilization of improved machinery. (In Agricultural Engineering, v.10, no.6, June, 1929, p.183-188. Published by the American Society of Agricultural Engineers, Bridgman, Mich.)

It is doubtful if the present methods of land preparation in certain sections where mechanical power is utilized are the best. There is need for a more satisfactory method of disposing of the old cotton stalks. Perhaps a machine could be developed which would do this and plow the land at the same time. In sections where the land is prepared flat instead of bedded, the wheat land disc plow is being used considerably. Perhaps this plow could be used successfully elsewhere. The trend will probably be toward three and four row planting and cultivating equipment. If the land is level and long, straight rows are possible, these tools are advantageous as a farmer can plant and cultivate his crop in a very short time. Progress has been made toward eliminating hand chopping and hand picking. The chopping problem is being approached through (a) planting the seed in hills properly spaced and thin enough to eliminate thinning after plants appear, and (b) planting the seed in the usual way and thinning by mechanical means. Mechanical cotton picking is receiving much thought, but has not been definitely solved. The problem is being approached through (a) the construction of a machine that will remove the fiber and seed from the boll on the plant so that it goes to the gin in the same condition as if hand picked, and (b) construction of a machine that will remove the cotton, together with the boll, from the plant, the cotton to be removed from the boll and cleaned at the gin by special gin equipment. Through mechanization, cotton will be produced cheaper than ever before in those regions that are especially adapted to the use of large machine units. If these sections are eventually extended to include sufficient acreage to supply the demand upon this country for raw cotton, the small cotton grower or the operator of a plant less suited to mechanical power and large machine units will be greatly handicapped in operating at a profit. - C. B. Sherman.

Cotton - England

Wisselink, J. The present condition of the English cotton industry. (In Harvard Business Review, v.8, no.2, Jan 1930, p.152-169. Published by

the Harvard School of Business Administration, Cambridge, Mass.)

The writer discusses the subject under the following headings: size, location and organisation of the English industry; the export trade and its decline; the spinning industry; the concentration problem as an aid to increased export; specialisation and size of mills; the finishing industry and the trade: size of orders and number of houses; transport as a cost factor; the crux of the problem.

He closes his article with the following warning: "The industries in other countries will do well to reckon seriously with the possibility of the formation in England of a big complete vertical trust with its own selling organisation, or some equivalent corporation composed of closely interlocked horizontal groups."

According to the editor's note, a second article by Dr. Wisselink, indicating the possible improvements in the English cotton industry through concentration, and its effect on competitors, will appear in the April number of the Harvard Business Review.

Cotton - Southern States

Murchison, Claudius. King cotton is sick. (In Virginia Quarterly Review, v.6, no.1, January 1930, p.48-64. Published at the University of Virginia, 1 West Range, University, Va.)

Reprinted in Commerce and Finance, v.19, no. 2, Jan. 8, 1930, p.64-67.

The textile industry in the South, as throughout the Country, faces the necessity of a readjustment that approaches a life and death struggle. Steps toward a permanent abatement of the wage and other troubles in the southern cotton mills must begin with a study of the economic conditions surrounding the network of enterprises that make up the textile industry. The difference between southern and northern wage rates is not large enough to be of great importance in the workers' welfare. The wage problem in cotton mills is national in scope for other major manufacturing industries are paying higher wages and enjoying higher profits. Most cotton mills are on the verge of insolvency although the yardage output has not diminished. Reasons for lack of prosperity are deep in the structure and practices of the industry. Other industries are evolving modern types, but this industry's manufacturing units are small, numerous, and scattered, with local managements that consider local attitudes as much as profit. There is conflict between the groups, from spinner to consumer. (The various groups that make up the industry and their practices are explained) In ultimate economic consequences the methods of financing are bad. gyrations of the raw cotton market are demoralizing; trading risks increase; night work, prevalent in the South, throws the industry out of joint; style changes bring havoc. Integration of functions, apparently the solution, must come through combination, must include half the industry's output, and must embrace all functions from the purchase of raw cotton to the sale of the product to large retailers: Iron, steel, and automobile industries have demonstrated what such methods can accomplish. The price of raw cotton could not be controlled, but sensitive

and balanced relationship between operations could be achieved. Men who meet the need must be supported by enlightened public opinion - C. B. Sherman.

Economic Surveys - India

Bhatty, E. C. The economic survey of an Indian village. (In Indian Journal of Economics, v.10, part 1, serial no. 36, July, 1929, p.81-99. Issued by the Department of Economics and Commerce, University of Allahabad, India. May be obtained from the Macmillan Company, New York City) U. S. Dept. of Labor Library.

This village is known by two names - Dashrathpur and Paliwarpur. The survey covers the following subjects: physical description of the village, soil, village officials, population, agriculture which is the chief industry, beggars and fakirs, artisans, laborers, houses and housing conditions, land, irrigation, rent, crops, indebtedness, market and transportation, and general impressions.

Federal Farm Board

Aswell, J. B. Operations of the Federal Farm Board. (In Congressional Record, v.72, no.34, Jan. 23, 1930, p. 2315-2321. Published at Washington, D. C.)

Speech by Mr. Aswell on the Agricultural Marketing Act and the work of the Federal Farm Board. The operations of the Board are given by commodities.

Boyle, James E. The farm board in action. (In Review of Reviews, v.81, no.1, Jan. 1930, p.67-71. Published at 55 Fifth Avenue, New York City)

Discusses the activities and policies of the Federal Farm Board during its first five months of operation.

States that the board has four strings to its bow; loaning money, stabilization corporations, price insurance, and clearing houses. If one of these fails it may try another.

"There remains, of course, the final question. What else does the board have up its sleeve? Since the law is so general, the board can do pretty much as it pleases. It does have power to study land utilization and production as well as marketing. It is earnestly hoped that these two things so lightly touched upon in the law - land utilization and production - may soon engage the major part of the board's time. For after all, unsatisfactory prices are not so much symptoms of poor marketing as they are symptoms of disorderly land utilization and disorderly production.

"If the board tackles these two problems and also keeps in sight the ultimate goal, self-help rather than state aid, this law may prove to be all its friends hope it will be."

Federal Farm Board. A report of the activities of the Federal Farm Board in administering the agricultural marketing act. Washington, D. C., January 15, 1930. 8p. May be obtained from the Director of Information, Federal Farm Board, Washington, D. C.

McHugh, John G. The agricultural marketing act. Its relation to the business world, the farmer and the general public. Will not improve agricultural conditions. (In Co-operative Manager and Farmer, v.19, no.6, Feb. 1930 p.24-28. Published at Corn Exchange Bldg., Minneapolis, Minn.)

Address delivered by the Secretary of the Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce, January 16, before a meeting of business men under the auspices of the Northwest Development Committee of the Minneapolis Civic and Commerce Association.

McKelvie, Sam R. Evolution versus revolution in agriculture. (In Nebraska Farmer, v.72, no.1, Jan. 4, 1930, p.3, 4, 27, 31. Published at Lincoln, Nebraska)

In the concluding paragraph the author states that the Agricultural Marketing Act is "not a program designed to revolutionize agricultural methods and marketing practices over night, but is a program and a policy for agriculture that if put properly into effect will enable the nation's basic industry to rise to the level of economic equality and independence enjoyed by other branches of industry and organized labor. It is evolution as opposed to revolution, and if we do not have the former, it is quite probable we shall have the latter."

Teague, C. C. The agricultural marketing act and the activities of the farm board. (In California Grower, v.2, no.1, Jan. 1930, p.4-6, 8, 10. Published at 85 Second Street, San Francisco, Calif.)

Teague, C. C. How the farm board looks to me. (In Nation's Business, v.19, no.2, Feb. 1930, p.23-24, 148. Published by Chamber of Commerce of the United States, Washington, D. C.)

"A member of the Board gives his impressions of its aims, tasks and probable effect on private industry."

Temple, Alan H. The farm board and the futures markets. (In Commerce and Finance, v.19, no.5, Jan. 29, 1930, p.255-256. Published at 95 Broad St., New York City)

The following is quoted from the first paragraph of the article:

"With one rather academic reservation, members of the Federal Farm Board last week disabused the cotton and grain trades of any idea that the system of marketing to be established under the Farm Board regime would ignore or displace in any way, the futures market as at present constituted. They praised the services of the exchanges and announced that they would continue to use the very necessary hedging facilities provided. In the next breath they qualified the announcement by stating their belief that under a 100 percent co-operative marketing system the futures exchanges could be dispensed with."

Federal Farm Loan System

Bestor, Paul. Federal land banks are here to stay. (In Washington Farmer, v.62, no.3, Jan. 16, 1930, p.43; in Oregon Farmer, v.50, no.3. Jan. 16, 1930, p.43)

"The Federal Farm Loan System provides the type of loan best suited to the farmer when a long-time loan is needed. It has demonstrated its soundness. It has eliminated the old problem of refinancing. It

has decreased and stabilized interest rates to an extent that even the framers of the act could scarcely have believed possible. It has become the modern way of financing a farm."

Food

Crowther, Samuel. Chains to meet chains. (In Country Gentleman, v.95, no.2, Feb. 1930, p.18-19, 126, 127. Published at Independence Square, Philadelphia, Pa.)

This is the fourth of a series of four articles "on the great changes in the nation's food habits and food-buying habits, with suggestions as to how farmers may take advantage of the new marketing opportunities."

Titles of the first three articles in this series, published in the November and December, 1929, and the January, 1930, numbers of the Country Gentleman, respectively, are as follows: The Tradition of the Market Place; The Country's Capacity to Buy; and Take it to the Consumer's Mouth.

Food Supplies - Great Britain

Maxton, J. P. Britain's food supplies; where they come from, V. Cereals. (In Oxford University Agricultural economics research institute. Occasional notes, v.1, no.9, Jan 1930, p.2-5. May be obtained from Mr. A. Bridges, Agricultural Economics Research Institute, Parks Rd., Oxford, England)

Other articles in this series are as follows: I, Meat, in Occasional Notes, January, 1929; II, Dairy Produce, in Occasional Notes, April, 1929; III, Pig Products, in Occasional Notes, July, 1929; IV, Eggs and Poultry, in Occasional Notes, October, 1929.

Grain Prices - Virginia

Peterson, Arthur G. Wheat and corn prices received by producers in Virginia, 1801-1928. (In Journal of Economic and Business History, v.2, no.2, Feb. 1930, p.382-391. Published at the Harvard University Press, Cambridge, Mass.)

"This study of wheat and corn prices is part of an historical study of prices received by producers of farm products in Virginia and was conducted by the author as a co-operative project between the Bureau of Agricultural Economics of the United States Department of Agriculture and the Virginia Agricultural Experiment Station of the Virginia Polytechnic Institute.

Grain Trade - History

Galpin, W. Freeman. The American grain trade under the embargo of 1808. (In Journal of Economic and Business History, v.2, no.1, Nov. 1929, p. 71-100. Published at the Harvard University Press, Cambridge, Mass.)

The writer states that the purpose of this article is two-fold: "first to sketch once again the story of the embargo from an administrative point of view, to explain the law, and to show how it was enforced by Treasury circulars, and by revenue and naval officers; second, to show the relation between the embargo and the American grain trade."

He further states that he has made no attempt "to relate, except for certain points, the trade to the Spanish Peninsula, to Canada, or to the non-British islands in the West Indies, this being reserved for a later study."

Grapes

Pentzer, W. T., and Asbury, C. E. Preliminary report on transportation and storage of California table grapes. (In California Grower, v.2, no.1, Jan. 1930, p. 12, 34, 35. Published at 85 Second Street, San Francisco, Calif.)

This is a preliminary report on investigations begun during the season of 1929 by the United States Department of Agriculture on the transportation and storage of table grapes. "The explicit purpose of this investigational work is to determine the best methods of shipping and storing table grapes, with the end in view of lengthening the marketing period and stimulating demand by insuring the arrival of better fruit on the market."

Immigration, Mexican

Handman, Max Sylvius. Economic reasons for the coming of the Mexican immigrant. (In American Journal of Sociology, v.35, no.4, Jan. 1930, p.601-611. Published at the University of Chicago Press, 5750 Ellis Ave., Chicago, Ill.)

This paper was read at the meeting of the American Sociological Society, Chicago, December, 1928.

"Communities with higher standards of living and differentiated economic processes attract nearby populations. The seasonal character of agriculture early results in a demand for seasonal labor, this demand being satisfied differently according to the place and the time (England, France, Germany) In America machinery has taken the place of labor in the production of grain crops. Cotton, however, requires much hand labor; and the increase in truck-gardening, the shutdown of European immigration, and the migration of the Negro to industrial centers have created a need for labor. The revolutionary disturbances in Mexico since 1910 provided another motive for migrating. The rise in the American farmer's standard of living and the post-war inflation of farm values were additional factors creating a need for cheap agricultural labor. Besides supplying this need, Mexicans are replacing the American tenant-farmer in Texas, while the owners move to the city. Mexicans who return to Mexico contribute to its Americanization. The social problems created by the presence of a large mass of migratory Mexicans, an exploited group, are tremendous, but they have not been faced because of the pressing need for cheap labor." - Abstract.

Land

Brookings, W. Du B. A 200 million acre land problem. (In Nation's Business, v.19, no.2, Feb. 1930, p.58, 154, 156. Published by Chamber of Commerce of the United States, Washington, D. C.)

Discusses the public land problem and the fact that a new and interesting chapter in the history of the United States public land policy may be written as a result of President Hoover's suggested proposal to turn over to the states the surface rights of a tract larger than the combined areas of New England, New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia and North Carolina.

Wilbur, Ray Lyman. What about our public lands? (In Review of Reviews, v.80, no.6, Dec. 1929, p.56-58. Published at 55 Fifth Avenue, New York City)

The following is quoted from the latter part of this article:

"Absentee landlordism, whether it is that of an individual or of the national government, is not the ideal method for building a democratic commonwealth. It seems to me that the time has come for the states largely to absorb and manage their own local problems. There can be a degree of national help and considerable time can elapse as a period of adjustment, but in the long run state governments must accept responsibilities for the territory within their borders."

Land Reclamation - Italy

L'Italia Agricola, anno 66, no. 11, Nov. 1929. Published by Federazione Italiana dei Consorzi Agrari, Piacenza, Italy.

Contains accounts of a number of recently undertaken land reclamation projects in Italy.

Land Settlement - Spanish Zone of Morocco

Land settlement in the Spanish Zone of Morocco. (In International Institute of Agriculture. International Review of Agriculture, pt.2. Monthly Bulletin of Agricultural Economics and Sociology, year 20, no.8, Aug., 1929, p.331-333. Published in Rome, Italy)

Contains a sketch of the results obtained by the Department of Land Settlement in the Spanish zone of Morocco, which was established in 1927 to develop the natural wealth of the territory and to promote its economic activity.

Land Settlement - Palestine

Settlement planning. (Palestine and Near East Economic Magazine, Special no. v.4, no.16-17, Nov. 30, 1929. Published by "Mischar w T'aasia" ("Trade & Industry") Publishing and Exhibition Co., Ltd., 13 Ahad Ha'am St. Tel Aviv, Palestine)

Contains articles on plans for settlement in irrigated and non-irrigated heavy soil zones; Plans for soil amelioration; The poultry side of the farm; and Scheme for the establishment of various types of small holdings in the plantation districts.

Land Tenure - India

Aiyengar, N. S. Narasimha. A plea for the scientific study of the economic aspects of Indian land tenures. (In Indian Journal of Economics, v.10, part, 1, serial no. 36, July, 1929, p.100-116. Issued by the Department of Economics and Commerce, University of Allahabad, India. May be obtained from the Macmillan Company, New York City, U. S. Dept. of Labor Library.)

The literature on Indian land tenures is vast, but fiscal and legal rather than economic aspects are treated. The recent Report of the Royal Commission to inquire into Indian Agriculture is disappointingly silent on this phase. In India, economic studies are devoted to industry; if patience and inclination lead the studies at last to agriculture, the fundamental differences between the organization of manufacture and agriculture are disregarded. Agricultural statistics of every advanced country furnish accurate information about tenure and number and size of holdings, but the Commission's report gives none. Political conditions have encouraged the subdivision and fragmentation of holdings and the settlement of stray cultivators on bits of land too small for economic utilization. Credit facilities are lacking and agricultural finance needs study. Before the Provincial legislatures carry out the Commission's recommendations they should make inquiries into the extent, character and cause of the evils. There can be no standard size of economic holdings since nature of soil irrigation facilities, nature of crop, marketing facilities, and caste of cultivator are factors, but an agricultural economist should be asked to decide the economic holding below which fragmentation should not go. Other tenure problems that need study in India are (1) the relation between the form of land tenure and the methods of cultivation, and (2) the relation between the size of the holding and deficiency of cultivation, reckoned according to area and labor employed. - C. B. Sherman

Oil-Seed Crops - China

China's oil-seed crops. (In Chinese Economic Journal, v.5, no.4, Oct., 1929, p.864-871)

Production and export of rapeseed, sesamum seed, cotton seed, linseed, and castor seed are briefly discussed.

Potato Industry - Nebraska

Anderson, Esther S. The potato industry in Nebraska. (In Economic Geography, v.6, no.1, Jan. 1930, p.37-53. Pub. by Clark University, Worcester, Mass.)

"Summarizes the results of a series of investigations made to determine what factors, environmental and economic, have been instrumental in promoting the development of the potato industry of the State."

Rent - India

Ghosh, J. C. Rent and land - revenue in Bengal. (In Indian Journal of Economics, v.10, part 1, serial no. 36, July, 1929, p.59-80. Issued by the Department of Economics and Commerce, University of Allahabad, India. May be obtained from the Macmillan Company, New York) U. S. Dept. of Labor Library.)

Rosenwald Museum

Anderson, Russell H. Agriculture in the Museum of science and industry founded by Julius Rosenwald. (In Agricultural History, v.3, no.4, Oct. 1929, p.182-185. May be obtained from Room 301, 1358 B St., S. W. , Washington, D. C.)

Rubber Industry - Control of Production

Rubber plantation industry's troubles. (In Economist, v.110, no.4509, Jan. 25, 1930, p.180, 181. Published at 6 Bouverie St., Fleet St., London, E. C. 4, England)

The following are extracts from this article on the troubles of the rubber plantation industry:

"The rubber plantation industry, which relinquished a scheme of Government restriction, as recently as October, 1928, is now numbered - along with tea, nitrate, tin, copper, coffee, diamonds and oil - among other trades either operating or considering plans for 'controlling' the market... The Rubber Growers' Association recently issued a circular which, while declaring that the much-advertised idea of a central selling agency for rubber was impracticable in view of the fact that native growers accounted for as much as 47.6 per cent of the world's rubber supplies, advocated a closer selling policy among the various groups of British producers... The Dutch growers have simultaneously been considering some scheme to meet the circumstances ... On Friday, January 17th, it was announced that a joint British-Dutch committee had been established to 'study means to ameliorate the position of the rubber-producing industry.' In many quarters in London, however, there is considerable scepticism as to the efficacy of any restriction measures whatever in the present situation. Among the ideas under discussion are a six-day working week... more prolonged cessation of tapping, and the reservation of large quantities of rubber for the purpose of demonstrating its adaptability to new uses... Salvation would seem rather to lie in the further reduction of overhead costs which a large output should make possible, and the encouragement of consumption (which in any case should be stimulated by the present level of prices), by the organisation of much more effective propaganda and research."

Size of Farms - Virginia

Tate, L. B. Size of farms in Virginia. Becoming smaller or larger? (In the University of Virginia News Letter, v.6, no.9, Feb. 1, 1930, p.1. Published at University, Va.)

Includes statistics which show average size of farms in Virginia and the United States, 1850, 1860, 1870, 1880, 1890, 1900, 1910, 1920, and 1925 and average size of farms, 1925, rank by counties, in Virginia.

The author's concluding paragraph is as follows:

"Consequently, viewing the trend in the size and number of farms in the United States and Virginia, as shown by the facts herein presented; it seems that great corporation farming is not likely at an early date to displace the existing order of small individualistic family farms, especially in the State of Virginia where the farm of an average size

suitable to the topography of the section and to the type of crop grown is dominant."

South America

Jones, Clarence F. Agricultural regions of South America. (In Economic Geography, v.6, no.1, Jan. 1930, p.1-36. Published by Clarke University, Worcester, Mass.)

This, the seventh of a series of articles on the agricultural regions of South America, deals with the North Andean Crops and Grazing Region, the Llanos Grazing Region, and the Guianan Forest and Grazing Region.

Sugar Beet Industry - Germany

Poggi, E. Muriel. The German sugar beet industry. (In Economic Geography, v.6, no.1, Jan. 1930, p.81-93. Pub. by Clarke University, Worcester, Mass.)

Taxation

Filley, H. Clyde. Our tax system needs overhauling. (In Nebraska Farmer, v.72, no.1, Jan. 4, 1930, p.5, 30. Published at Lincoln, Nebraska)

In this article Professor Filley "explains the present tax system and the reason it penalizes agriculture. He makes several suggestions for a more equitable distribution of tax burdens, based principally upon ability to pay."

Heer, Clarence. The rural tax problem. (In Social Forces, v.8, no.1, Sept. 1929, p.109-118. Published for the University of North Carolina Press by the Williams & Wilkins Company, Baltimore, Md.)

The following is quoted from p.114 of this article: "The gist of the rural tax problem may be expressed in two sentences. Because rural communities are poor, the raising of a given sum of revenue requires a relatively high rate of taxation. Because rural governments serve comparatively small populations scattered over wide areas, a relatively large sum must be expended to produce a given result. These two tendencies explain why farmers in all sections of the country are complaining bitterly over the weight of their taxes, while at the same time educators and social workers are pointing to the low standards of rural governmental performance as a subject for state-wide concern."

Lowden, Frank O. General property tax and the farmer. An address delivered by Frank O. Lowden of Illinois at the eleventh annual convention of the American Farm Bureau Federation. (In Montana Farmer, v.17, no.10, Jan. 15, 1930, p.4, 13, 22. Published at Great Falls, Mont.)

Powell, Stanley M. The tax system is unfair to agriculture. (In American Agriculturist, v.124, no.24, Dec. 14, 1929, p.442, 448, 449. Published at Poughkeepsie, N. Y.)

An address delivered by Mr. Powell at the twenty-second annual conference of the National Tax Association held in New York on Sept. 11, 1929.

Taxation - New Zealand

Agrarian reform and taxation in New Zealand. (Industrial and Labour Information, v.32, no.9, Dec. 2, 1929, p.357. May be obtained from L Magnusson 701 Lenox Building, 1523 L. St., Washington, D. C.)

A brief discussion of the Land and Income Tax Amendment Bill which passed the third reading in the New Zealand House of Representatives on October 25. Its main object is to break up large estates by means of new taxation.

Wheat

Survey of the wheat situation. August to November, 1929. (In Wheat Studies of the Food Research Institute, v.6, no.3, Jan. 1930, p.111-150. Published at Stanford University, Calif.)

This study is the work of M. K. Bennett, with the advice of Alonzo E. Taylor and Holbrook Working, and the aid of Helen C. Farnsworth, Katharine Merriam, and Janet Murray.

The world wheat situation, -1928-29, a review of the crop year. (In Wheat Studies of the Food Research Institute, v.6, no.2, Dec. 1929. p.41-110. Published at Stanford University, Calif.)

This issue is the work of M. K. Bennett, with the advice of Alonzo E. Taylor and Holbrook Working, and the aid of Katharine Merriam and Janet Murray.

"This review is designed to present a balanced, comprehensive statement of a year's developments in the world wheat situation, in the light of fuller information than is available in the course of the year. The series of annual reviews, of which this is the sixth, not merely furnishes a continuing historical record, but makes for an increasingly reliable understanding of the permanent factors in the wheat market and contributes an essential background and basis for analyses, judgments and forecasts regarding current and future developments. In the present review we have sought to consider the year 1928-29 in the light of post-war trends that are now beginning to appear, and have laid less stress than in earlier reviews upon details of the general wheat situation."- p.41.

Wheat - Argentina

McAnsh, James. The great Argentine wheat mystery. (In Northwestern Miller, v.161, no.1, Jan 1, 1930, p.26, 51)

Information relative to wheat growing and handling methods on the farms of Argentina and the economic conditions of the country are given in this article.

Charges accruing against grain on its way from the farm to market are given in tabular form.

Wheat Protection - Great Britain

Wise, E. F. The kind of protection the farmer must have. (In the Countryman, v.3, no.4, Jan. 1930, p.501-508. Published by J. W. Robertson Scott

at Idbury, Kingham, Oxford, England)

"In the course of a discussion in the House of Commons on October 30, on the bounty which Germany gives her wheat imports and on the effect of the system on the British farmer, Mr. E. F. Wise, British Delegate on the Supreme Economic Council and a member of the Food Council, delivered a maiden speech which the 'Times' and other journals recognized to be of exceptional value. Mr. Wise carried the discussion to the working of the modern international grain trade, of which he gave an informed account, pointed out the gravity of the situation which our wheat-growers are facing in the Canadian Wheat Pool and in the operations of the American Farm Board and concluded by arguing that the true remedy was Protection of a different type from that which has been hitherto advocated."

Mr. Wise has revised and amplified the Hansard report of his speech which is printed in full in this number of the Countryman.

The following is quoted from pages 507-508 of this article: "The fact is that at this moment the farmer wants a new sort of Protection. He wants protection against the wheat market manipulator, against the chances of dumping; and the consumer requires to be protected also, to secure that when wheat does come into the country at a comparatively low price - though we know quite well we will have to pay a higher price correspondingly later in the year, when for example Germany comes into the market to fulfil her needs - the consumer should get the advantage of that reduced price."

REVIEWS

A Selected List of Recent Reviews

It has been suggested that a list of selected reviews would be a useful addition to Agricultural Economics Literature each month. Suggestions of reviews to be included in the list and comment as to its usefulness will be welcomed.

Carr, Lewis F. America challenged. 1929.

Reviewed by Clifton J. Bradley in Social Forces, v.8, no.1, Sept. 1929, p.156-157 in an article entitled The Agricultural Problem.

Black, John D. Agricultural reform in the United States. 1929.

Reviewed by Horace N. Gilbert in Harvard Business Review, v.8, no.2, Jan. 1930, p.241-243; in a review of five books entitled Agriculture.

Mead, Edward Sherwood, and Ostrolenk, Bernhard. Harvey Baum. 1928.

Reviewed by Horace N. Gilbert in Harvard Business Review, v.8, no.2, Jan. 1930, p.243-244, in a review of five books entitled Agriculture.

Montgomery, Robert H. The co-operative pattern in cotton. 1929.

Reviewed by Clifton J. Bradley in Social Forces, v.8, no.1, Sept. 1929, p.153-154 in an article entitled The Agricultural Problem.

- Nourse, Edwin G. The legal status of agricultural co-operation. 1929.
Reviewed by Horace N. Gilbert in Harvard Business Review, v.8, no.2,
Jan. 1930, p.244-245, in a review of five books entitled Agriculture.
- Seligman, Edwin R. A. The economics of farm relief. 1929.
Reviewed by Clifton J. Bradley in Social Forces, v.8, no.1, Sept. 1929,
p.152-153, in an article entitled The Agricultural Problem.
- Shepardson, Whitney H. Agricultural education in the United States. 1929.
Reviewed by Clifton J. Bradley in Social Forces, v.8, no.1, Sept.
1929, p.157-158 in an article entitled The Agricultural Problem.
- Surface, Frank M. The grain trade during the World War. 1928.
Reviewed by Horace N. Gilbert in Harvard Business Review, v.8, no.2,
Jan. 1930, p.245-246, in a review of five books entitled Agriculture.
- Tannenbaum, Frank. The Mexican agrarian revolution. 1929.
Reviewed by Paul S. Taylor in Social Service Review, v.3, no.3, Sept.
1929, p.518.
- Vance, Rupert B. Human factors in cotton culture. A study in the social
geography of the American South. 1929.
Reviewed by Ira De A. Reid in Annals of the American Academy of Political
and Social Science, v.147, no.236, Jan. 1930, p.225.
- Yoder, Fred R. Introduction to agricultural economics 1929.
Reviewed by Clifton J. Bradley in Social Forces, v.8, no.1, Sept.
1929, p.154-156, in an article entitled The Agricultural Problem.
Reviewed by Horace N. Gilbert in Harvard Business Review, v.8, no.2,
Jan. 1930, p.246, in a review of five books entitled Agriculture.

NOTES

- Advertising federation of America. Bureau of research and education. A subject-index to market research information on Chicago and Cook County, Illinois. Prepared ... in cooperation with the Local community research committee of the University of Chicago. [Chicago?] 1929. 66p.
- Berlin. Institut für konjunkturforschung. Die lage der verarbeitenden industrie im lichte der Leipziger frühjahrsmesse 1929. Bearb. und hrsg vom Institut für konjunkturforschung. Berlin, in verbindung mit dem Leipziger messamt. Berlin, R. Hobbing, 1929. 96p. 297.9 B45 1929
The condition of the manufacturing industry in connection with the Leipzig spring fair of 1929.
This is the fifth in a series of such publications.
- Danzig. Statistisches landesamt. Die wirtschaftliche lage der Danziger landwirtschaft unter dem einfluss der Danzig - Polnischen zollgemeinschaft, von E. Woermann. Danzig, A. W. Kafemann, 1929. 96p. (Danziger wirtschaft und statistik, hft 3) 265 D23
The economic condition of the agriculture of Danzig under the influence of the Danzig-Polish tariff alliance.

- Félice, Pierre de. Les impôts agricoles, moyens de les contrôler et d'obtenir les dégrèvements légaux. Paris, J. B. Baillière et fils, 1929. 154p.
(Petite bibliothèque agricole)
This is a popular explanation of the establishment and method of collection of the property tax and the tax on agricultural profits in France.
- Fisk, Harvey & sons. Power farming and the agricultural implement industry. New York, Harvey Fisk & sons [1928] 35p. 58 F54
- Fisk, Harvey & sons. The tractor industry and its part in power farming. New York, H. Fisk & sons [1929] 35p. 58 F54T
- Gee, Wilson, and Stauffer, W. H. Rural and urban living standards in Virginia. University, Va., Institute for research in the social sciences, 1929. 133p. (University of Virginia. Institute for research in the social sciences. Institute monograph no.6) 280.9 V81 no.6.
Will be reviewed in next issue.
- Hulvey, C. N., and Wandel, W. H. Life insurance in Virginia. University, Va., Institute for research in the social sciences, 1929. 167p. (University of Virginia. Institute for research in the social sciences. Institute monograph no.4) 280.9 V81 no.4.
- Leeds, University of, and the Yorkshire council for agricultural education. The economics of sugar beet growing: three years Yorkshire records. Leeds, [1929] 55p. ([Bulletin] no. 161) 103 Y8G no.161
- Lewis, David J. Industrial tariffs. Summaries of tariff studies ... for the Rawleigh tariff bureau with the cooperation of the People's legislative service. Freeport, Ill., W. T. Rawleigh, Oct. 1929. 48p. Pam. Coll.
- Lewis, David J. Report on proposed tariff on sugar ... for the People's legislative service and the Rawleigh tariff bureau. [Washington? D. C. 1929?] 129p. Mimeographed.
- Partington, John E. Railroad purchasing and the business cycle. Washington, D. C., The Brookings institution, 1929, 309p. 280 P252
- Robert Morris associates. General study of the farm implement industry. [Lansdowne, Pa.] 1928. 20p. 58 R54
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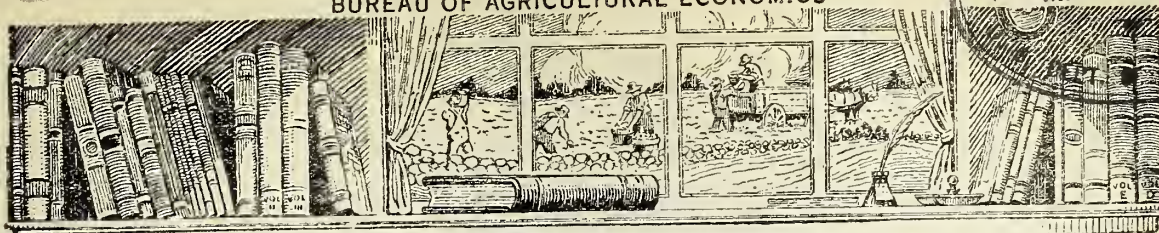
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AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS LITERATURE

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Historical facts should not be a burden to the
memory but an illumination to
the soul. - Lord Acton

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This Bureau can not supply the publications listed herein other than those expressly designated as publications of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Books, pamphlets, and periodicals mentioned may ordinarily be obtained from their respective publishers or from the Secretary of the issuing organization. Many of them are available for consultation in public or other libraries.

Mary G. Lacy, Librarian.

Bureau of Agricultural Economics

SIGNED REVIEWS

Black, John Donald, and Black, Albert G. Production organization. New York, H. Holt and company [1929] 646p. 280 B562P.

This book is a revision of the senior author's Introduction to Production Economics, previously published. It was prepared for use in an instruction scheme developed and now in operation in the School of Business Administration of the University of Minnesota. It is the subject matter for the first unit of a sequence of three courses comprising the introductory work in economics for pre-business freshmen, the others being: Market Organization and Mechanism of Exchange. These three units, representing a year's work of five recitations per week, constitute the approach material for the usual course in elementary economics which, at that institution, is practically limited to elementary price and value.

The work is organized in three parts. The first is entitled The Field of Production, which is largely descriptive of the evolution and present status of economic activity particularly in this country. Part II, entitled The Principles of Combination, is an exposition of basic considerations and principles involved in the economic problems of business organization and management. Part III, called The Social Medium of Production, shifts in its point of view from the individual producer to the collective aspect of our economic life. There follows a brief characterization of the subject matter of each of these divisions.

The first chapter of Part I is designed to give the student an appreciation of the basic concepts of economic science and the general nature of economic activity. Following this the authors devote a chapter to the production process in which they explain, both from a physical and an economic point of view, what production really is in terms of physical changes wrought upon materials and persons and the economic significance of these changes.

Chapter III deals with the "field" of production and is very largely a presentation and evaluation of the statistics of such things as the distribution of the productive population among the various industries. It contains an interesting classification of the industries as (1) extractive; (2) genetic; (3) manufacturing and mechanical; (4) transportation and communication; (5) storage; (6) merchandising and trade; (7) household production; (8) other personal service; (9) professional service. It is interesting to note that the authors take agriculture out of the extractive industries where most writers place it and create for it and forestry the term genetic; which, in the sense in which the authors have used it, is practically equivalent to biological.

The final chapter of this introductory part of the text is on the historical background of modern production in which the authors present

a modification of the conventional series of economic stages. These stages are as follows: (1) direct appropriation; (2) hoe culture; (3) pastoral economy; (4) village economy; (5) town economy; (6) national economy; (7) the industrial revolution and the factory system; and (8) world economy.

Part II, The Principles of Combination, is the most analytic portion of the text. It represents a careful and comprehensive treatment of such basic principles as diminishing returns, comparative advantage, and the various aspects of economic specialization from the point of view of organization for production. Unlike the other two portions of the text it is essentially entrepreneurial economics. The first chapter deals entirely with the physical aspects of the principle of diminishing returns or, as the authors put it, "the principle of diminishing physical outputs." Next is taken up the economic significance of this principle in a chapter entitled The Economic Combination of the Production Elements in which is presented the various considerations back of the most effective and profitable proportional combination of the so-called factors of production. This discussion is divided into two parts - The Least-Cost Combination, and The Highest-Profit Combination.

Thereafter, two chapters are devoted to Individual Differences in Productivity, in terms of the two outstanding economic characteristics of production elements, efficiency and capacity. Following this there are four chapters on economic specialization: (1) specialization in terms of occupations and tasks; (2) geographic specialization or specialization by areas and localities; (3) combination of products and specialization by producing units; and (4) choice and location of enterprises. It is in these chapters that the authors set forth the important principle of comparative advantage or comparative costs in terms which make it more vital than it is usually made to appear in elementary economic textbooks.

The last four chapters of this portion of the text treat of the various phases of organization of business units and their combination. The various forms of business organization, such as individual proprietorship, partnership, and the corporation are discussed. The economic considerations back of the most profitable size of the business unit are also presented.

In Part III, the authors come back again to the collective point of view. Under the general title of The Social Medium of Production, they present a description and evaluation of the various factors of production in three chapters entitled The Human Agent in Production, The Earth in Production, and Capital Goods and Power, respectively. Incidentally, there is some question as to the validity of including at least two of these chapters under the term "social."

There then follows a chapter: The Dynamic Nature of Economic Society, in which the authors discuss the static factors in society in contrast with the dynamic ones, the significance of economic lag, and the results of maladjustments in production.

The chapters on business risk, marketing organization, financial organization, and the organization of transportation, storage, and communication follow in order. The closing chapter is entitled The Social Organization of Production, in which the authors discuss such things as the economy of cities, the economy of nations, and international economy.

In the reviewer's opinion the strongest portion of this text and the one in which agricultural economists will find their greatest interest is Part II -- The Principles of Combination. -- C. L. Holmes, Principal Agricultural Economist, in Charge Division of Farm Management and Costs.

Gee, Wilson, and Stauffer, W. H. Rural and urban living standards in Virginia. University, Va., The Institute for research in the social sciences, 1929. 133p. (University of Virginia. Institute for research in the social sciences. Institute monograph no. 6) 280.9 V81 no.6

A differentiating characteristic of this study is the fact that it considers comparatively, within the compass of a single research, the data regarding living standards of both rural and urban families. Locally, there is additional interest in the fact that it is the first study of living standards in which data from the State of Virginia have been considered. In making the study the authors have endeavored to keep always in mind "that rural and urban life in many ways are fundamentally different and that psychological processes and effects are not possible of measurement in such manner as to permit of absolute comparison."

The study is built on a relatively small number of samples but they are well selected and represent three classes: (1) lower income, including 35 urban and 40 rural poor families; (2) intermediate income, including 78 urban and 85 rural families; (3) high income, including 12 rural and 27 urban prosperous families. Emphasis is placed on the intermediate group; the author found it difficult to locate the few prosperous farm families. The lower and upper groups represent rather lower and higher average salaries than has been usual in the lower and upper groups in previous standard of living studies. Only white families are included.

"If in the rural portion of the state we take the intermediate group as representative of the major number of families, we discover that below this group there exists a considerable fragment of the farm population whose economic status when measured in money terms is represented by a total annual expenditure but slightly in excess of one-half that of the mass of the farmers, and on the other extreme is to be found another portion of the population whose expenditures are more than one and one-third times greater than the large middle class. We observe in these figures a range of difference between average expenditure of the poor and prosperous of nearly \$3,192."

The problem and its setting are stated with clarity, the findings are neatly fitted in to the pattern of facts that is gradually taking shape as a result of such studies, and the results have been carefully checked against these other results. In the main they are corroborative. The measure of the standard is largely one of expenditure but utilization of time is considered (including the use of leisure), the occupational status of children, and the schooling received by the parents and children. As these items are likely to be the ones that reflect the psychological atmosphere that largely determines the satisfactions of "home" they are reviewed here.

"Poor city families ... reported the principal wage-earner as employed on an average of 9.3 hours daily for five days in the week, and 4.5 hours on Saturday, with Sunday generally free. Intermediate families averaged 8.9 hours on the same basis and prosperous families 7.1 hours." The authors state that although the farmer's working day averages longer, comparisons are difficult and the physical needs of the farmer are rather well met by his work so that his leisure can be applied more specifically "to spiritual and mental improvements."

"Farm families exceed in each group the corresponding city group in time spent in reading, with poor farm families reading about as much as intermediate city families and with prosperous farm families spending over 50 per cent more time in reading than city families of the same group."

Both in absolute amount and relatively, the city families spend more heavily for cultural things. City families spend more than farm families for newspapers, magazines and books; but the farm families show higher percentage of their total advancement and recreation costs attributable to reading matter, and in the case of the intermediate and prosperous families a higher proportion of their total expenses.

A higher percentage of the parents in the poor families completed elementary schooling in the city than on the farm, in the intermediate group the number completing grammar school varied but slightly, and the higher educational attainments of parents in prosperous city families embraced a much larger percentage of the total.

The city families in each group averaged a smaller number of living children per family than the farm groups. In the poor group the farm children averaged more years of schooling than those in the city, in the intermediate group they are about the same, and in the prosperous group the farm children showed one year more on an average than for the children in the city group.

"The physical comforts and conveniences of the intermediate city group exceed those of the corresponding farm group. The prosperous city family comes closest to an approximation of the ideal physical compensations of farm life, due to a greater freedom of space than is true in the other two city groups." Of the homes of poor farm families only 5 per cent had running water, less than 2 per cent had modern lighting and none had bathrooms and modern heating devices, yet 40 per cent of the families operated automobiles.

An important chapter on nutritive values of foods consumed by farm and city families of all groups in Virginia is contributed by Dr. Edith Hawley of the Federal Bureau of Home Economics. This chapter leads to the conclusion that "to build up their diets, the farm families should increase their use of fruits and vegetables, and the urban families, milk, cream and cheese, and fruits and vegetables. Both groups might advantageously increase their use of whole-grain cereals, but the urban families should reduce the amount of fatty foods and sweets in their diet."

Although the findings are presented in workman-like fashion and are well footnoted with references to the other material that the informed reader should know, there is a welcome spontaneity in the approach and in the outline of general considerations. Vivid pictures, drawn from per-

sonal observations and from imagination, flash on our mental screen with the words "Penury may be concomitant with extensive income; it cannot accompany wholesome living. Prodigality may, on the other hand, accompany high incomes, yet if the values received are deficient in those features which are indicative of spiritual and psychic uplifting, what is expended may be productive of results positively harmful." Similarly, wholesome living may sometimes be accompanied by a surprisingly small money expenditure if the true sense of intrinsic values and the compelling will are there - Caroline B. Sherman, Associate Agricultural Economist, Division of Economic Information

Münzinger, Adolf. Der arbeitsertrag der bäuerlichen familienwirtschaft. Eine bäuerliche betriebserhebung in Württemberg. Berlin, P. Parey, 1929. 2v. 283 M92

Persuaded that the future of Germany as a nation depends upon her agriculture, and that her agriculture depends upon the development of the family farm which comprises 53.4% of the total agricultural area of the country, the author has made a first-hand investigation of conditions in Württemberg where 98% of the farmers are peasant owners. In spite of the difficulties presented by the natural aversion of the peasant to what might seem unwarranted interference with his private affairs, by his faith in the methods handed down to him by his ancestors, and by the long hours of hard and almost unremitting toil which leave him little leisure and still less inclination for thoughtful planning, the author and a few carefully selected helpers established personal contacts with a number of the more intelligent peasant farmers in Württemberg. They shared in the work of a farm for a year, in some cases taking the place of a son who was thus enabled to go to school, lived the life of the family, and studied conditions along certain prescribed lines. The results of ten such investigations are given in the volumes under discussion.

The situation is one which the author feels may be fraught with serious consequences for the future of Germany, unless radical remedies are promptly applied. He shows that in most cases the remuneration of the peasant farmer is less than that of his own hired servant, and that in all cases it is less than the wage of the industrial worker. For this the farmer in Württemberg works 3554 hours a year and his wife 3933 hours. A large proportion of this work is concentrated in the months of the crop year.

The first thing to be done is to make it possible to curtail these hours of labor. The author suggests more modern buildings which will be more economically situated for purposes of labor-saving, better equipment in kitchen and barns, the use of up-to-date machinery, the elimination of waste, and in the majority of the cases under consideration, the use of cows in the place of draught horses.

The second necessity is to increase the gross return by persuading the farmer that labor is not the only important factor in farm management. For this he must be educated along modern lines. He must be taught the advantages of the use of fertilizer, of crop rotation, of bookkeeping, of cooperative marketing, and of placing emphasis on quality rather than on quan-

tity. He recommends the establishment of model farms in every village, if possible, on the principle that example is better than precept, and in order to make an appeal to the envy and the pride of the peasant farmer.

That this work is authoritative would seem to be indicated by the thoroughness of the investigation and the care with which the investigators were chosen. The author realizes, of course, that a year is a short time in which to make an exhaustive study of the peasant farm. It was partly for that reason that he chose as his fellow-investigators trained men with agricultural-college diplomas and men with enough adaptability to make themselves acceptable in the family circle of the peasant farmer. Partly for that reason also, the more wide awake of the farmers of Württemberg were chosen to coöperate with them. Thus an insight into the actual conditions was gained such as would have been impossible by means of the questionnaire which is the usual method of carrying on similar investigations. The author's conclusions as to the compensatory value of farm labor as such differ somewhat from those of Chaianov in Russia. - A. M. Hannay, Research and Bibliographical Assistant, Economics Library.

Hashimoto, Denzaemon. Beikoku chosetsu mondai ni tsuite (On the question of regulation of rice price). By Denzaemon Hashimoto, professor in agricultural policies, the Imperial university of Kyoto. (In Korean agricultural association. Journal, v.3, no.11, Nov. 1, 1929, p.5-26) Text in Korean and Japanese.

Full translation of this article is available in the Library, Bureau of Agricultural Economics and may be borrowed for copying.

As an authority on agricultural policy and as a member of the Committee on Rice Investigation which was appointed to discover the merits and faults in the operation of the Rice Law, the author is well qualified to deal with the particular question of the regulation of the rice price in Japan today. At the outset, he deplores the mistaken steps taken by the officials, which led the administration of the Law into an impasse. He points out especially the careless way in which a large portion of the borrowed funds, 200,000,000 yen, were spent, - for example, in disbursement of salaries, in payment for warehouse buildings, in the dual payment of interest, and so on.

The author describes the adverse criticism directed against the rice law from the various elements of society. He gives a full account of the farmer's struggle to move the Representatives in the Diet, and their success in increasing the funds up to 270,000,000 yen, which was at once drained out of the treasury so that the operation of the law came to a standstill.

The author tells the advantages to be gained by the stabilization of the price of rice through its interference with the demand and supply of rice. He gives the reasons why the demand for rice is inelastic, referring to the Gregory King's law. He goes on to express his point of view on the rice monopoly plan, concluding that it is possible only in a communistic society.

In order to make the law more effective and to regulate the price of rice, the author proposes the following three points: namely, (1) to

set up a standard price for rice so as to stop the capricious buying and selling of rice by the officials in charge. The operation of the law should be fair and just and entirely free from politics, (2) the law should be reformed in such a way that the funds including the profits and losses, should be properly accounted for at certain intervals of time through the general budgetary system of the government, and (3) he recommends that the evils created by the operation of the law be minimized as much as possible.

Regarding the charge that the Korean rice presses upon the rice market in Japan, lowering the price of rice, the author points out that the low cost of production, the improved quality and the increased production of rice in Korea have a great advantage over the Japanese rice in Japanese markets. However, in the final analysis of the case, he finds it is not a question of the excess amount of imports of rice from Korea to Japan, but it is a question of the surplus production of rice in Japan. He sees the necessity of encouraging rice growing in Korea for the eventual benefit of both Korea and Japan. However, in order to prevent the seasonal flood of Korean rice into Japanese markets at and after the harvest time, with the ensuing slump of prices, the author proposes a plan by which a regulated amount of rice in each month is to be imported from Korea to Japan, but he emphasizes more strongly the cooperation of government authorities in Korea and Japan by enforcing the law in Korea. - Hoon K. Lee, Senior Translator, Economics Library.

Kawada, S. Nogyo sokoron (Agricultural cooperative warehouses) 6th ed., Kyoto, 1926. 371p. 230.2 K17

In the opening chapter, the author, a professor of agricultural economics at the Imperial University of Kyoto deals, under the general heading, The Essence of Agricultural Warehouses, with the nature and kinds of agricultural warehouses, in reference to the characteristics and the historic development of the Beiken Soko or Rice Warrant Granary System which has existed for a long time in Japan. He makes it clear that the public utility aspect of the agricultural warehouses renders them far more suited to cooperative purposes than the ordinary warehouses which are only seeking individual gains.

The Business of Agricultural Warehouses is the general heading of the second chapter. The author takes up such topics as the storage, credit, and selling of farm products by the warehouses. In discussing storage problems, he treats the structure of warehouses from technical and economic points of view, and then follows with discussions on the custody and inspection of grains. Under the heading Credits for the Warehoused Farm Products, he develops the theory of the necessity of credit and the advantages derivable from it, by elucidating the time utility of storage and the advancement of loans against the warehoused goods. In order to make this credit advancement smooth and easy, the warrant for storage is necessary. In his discussion of the selling of warehoused farm products, the author takes pains to indicate such points as the importance of selling, domestic and foreign trade, the system and method of trade, and the position of agricultural warehouses. He

thinks that there is a place for the warehouses to provide middleman services.

In the third chapter, the author enters into a discussion of the functions of agricultural warehouses by taking up the following topics: (1) the regulation of demand and supply and the stabilization of prices of agricultural products; and (2) price determination, in which he points out the inelasticity of demand for agricultural products, entailing ill effects on farm economics. He makes an analytical examination of the King's Law regarding the relationship between supply and prices.

In the fourth chapter, the author evaluates the advantages and evils of the agricultural warehouses. He discusses the fitness and quality of the managers of the agricultural warehouses in the fifth chapter. He describes large scale warehouses in the United States, and small scale warehouses in Germany. Then he discusses the conditions of agricultural warehouses in Japan.

In the sixth chapter, the author deals with the management policies of the agricultural warehouses. He recommends the small scale rather than the large scale warehouses. His discussion on the policy of credit is detailed, particularly with reference to the German system.

On the whole, the author believes that the agricultural warehouses, as an economic institution, pertain to the commercial side of the agricultural industry. They should be administered in such a way that the farmers should get more profits and better facilities in disposing of their farm products on the market. They should be aided by the State on one side and help themselves by cooperation on the other. They should answer the call of farmers who want to dispose of their products at the right time and place, and by the best method. This would not only increase the income of individual producers, but would stabilize the position of agriculture as a whole, working as an advantageous factor in an industrial country. Furthermore, they should act as the regulators of the demand and supply of farm products, thus stabilizing the price level. This is the great merit of the agricultural warehouses to aid in bringing about a better national economy. The author believes that the Japanese government is taking a wise step in promoting agricultural warehouses operated on a cooperative basis. He appends laws and regulations on agricultural warehouses in Japan. - Foon K. Lee, Senior Translator, Economics Library

Grayson, Theodore J. Investment trusts; their origin, development, and operation. New York, J. Wiley & sons, inc., 1928. 434p. 284 G797

In this volume is presented a clear account of the origin, development, and operation of investment trusts in Europe and America up to 1928. The experiences of these institutions are given effective illustration by the use of records of many typical investment trusts and other supporting material which in the case of British trusts gives a perspective of operations covering long periods of years. The growing position which securities have in the public mind lends interest for agricultural economists as well as others in Mr. Grayson's discussion of the newest form of financial institution to win an important place in America.

The book will be found especially helpful for its analysis of features which distinguish the various types of investment trusts evolved by

European and American experience. Of the four types identified in America the author concludes in favor of the Anglo-American trusts, which emphasize diversification of securities and a wide freedom of management in their purchase and sale.

The two parts deal respectively with the British investment trusts and the American investment trusts while corresponding appendices carry further pertinent material. Due largely to the greater array of data from many years of experience, as well as the greater publicity required of investment trusts in Great Britain, the operations of the trusts in that country are presented with greater cogency and with more statistical evidence than is possible for the newer American institutions.

In distinguishing the principal types, the pure investment trust is defined as possessing the characteristics of expert management of funds in sale and re-sale of diversified securities, restriction of borrowing power, limitation of funds invested in particular types of enterprise, security or location, and restriction of power to acquire controlling interest in companies whose securities are purchased. The investment and promoting companies are featured by restriction of operations to a particular field and control of subsidiaries through debentures.

Management or "manipulation" of securities is declared to be the only means of accomplishing both of the objects of the investment trust, namely, assuring adequate earnings for fixed interest charges and providing a satisfactory reward for the proprietary interest. This division of return has been found acceptable to the British investor whose primary demand for stability of investment has been consistently met with the aid of the English Companies Acts, annual audits, and publicity of operations.

The appearance and growth of the investment trust in America finds immediate cause in the shift of this country to a creditor nation basis. Although the Edge Act of 1919 seemingly had limited direct results, the purpose to facilitate export of capital was a factor in stimulating the development of the investment trust in this country, though in practice, the institution has been used chiefly as a device for handling domestic securities. The author distinguishes a number of respects in which the American investment trust has varied from the conventional lines set by Europe's example, variations partly due to the natural resistance to a new institution carrying new powers. Illustrative of the resulting compromise was the elimination of the management factor from the bankers share trust, in consequence of which the author considers this type of institution as not strictly an investment trust. The financing and promotive trust, save for its feature of seeking control of companies, is recognized as similar to the Anglo-American form which is declared to be the true investment trust. Of a similar nature is the investment-fund trust although this carries direct participation certificates in place of its own collateral securities.

From the standpoint of the investor in investment trust securities, the author finds little legal protection under American conditions except that forbidding the use of mails to defraud and the far from uniform assurance of 43 separate sets of State law. Among means suggested for improvement are incorporation of companies under Federal statutes and the supervision of investment trusts by State banking departments. Faith

is also expressed in the salutary influence of "blue sky" commissions.

Mr. Grayson has marshalled a convincing array of data to show that the well managed investment trusts of the British type have been able consistently to accumulate reserves to meet interest and dividend requirements even in depression years and at the same time to make such opportune purchases and sales of other securities as to yield good returns to owners on ordinary or common stock. He concludes that at least a like success is possible from a similar policy with the American investment trust. It is not so clear, however, that this possibility is equally probable for the private investor under present American legal protection. The English provision for publicity and other safeguards on this type of investment, Mr. Grayson points out, has no parallel as yet in America. The publicity of holdings is opposed by most American firms though a long accepted practice in England. He has shown the possibility of the investment trust in America and the notable success already attained by some of the companies formed here, but much of the investor's problem of distinguishing between the well and ill managed trusts remains.

The discussion of American experience covers only the years preceding 1928, and therefore stops just short of the trying period of the stock market boom with its resulting severe test of many new investment trusts. Mr. Grayson well observes that, in entering upon the brief years of investment trust development here, principally the period since 1923, America was without Britain's asset of a class of skilled managers of investment trusts, the prime essential to success in this type of enterprise. Furthermore, a period of generally rising prices of common stocks does not provide a condition most conducive to caution and the retention of perspective. Although writing before the spectacular rise in stock prices of 1928 and 1929 the author anticipated something of later developments by predicting considerable liquidation and merging of companies as a consequence of the financial fad which their formation was then becoming. The care which Mr. Grayson has exercised in describing the development of American investment trusts up to 1923 prompts the wish for a further analysis covering the experience of the eventful years which have intervened. - D. L. Wickens, Associate Agricultural Economist, Division of Agricultural Finance

DESCRIPTIVE NOTES AND ABSTRACTS

Agricultural History

Gt. Brit. Ministry of agriculture and fisheries. Chronological list of early agricultural works in the Library of the Ministry of agriculture and fisheries, by G. E. Fussell. London, H. M. Stationery off., 1930. 43p.

"When for any purpose one sets out to read agricultural books of early date it is natural that the British Museum Library should be regarded as the obvious place in which the books may be most readily found. It is, however, felt that its resources should be used only when it is necessary

to consult books inaccessible in other specialized or general libraries.

"For those who require agricultural works there are at least three libraries which can be used. The Library of the Royal Agricultural Society of England, at Bedford Square, contains a large collection of early farming books, and a unique collection of 18th century pamphlets on the various subjects relating to agriculture which were then so widely discussed. The Rothamsted Experimental Station, Harpenden, also possesses a great deal of material for the students of agricultural development in this country, and this has been catalogued by Miss Mary S. Aslin.

"A third Library, that of the Ministry, also contains a collection of early agricultural works which can be consulted. These books, however, are valuable, and they are not available for loan as are the modern works in the Ministry's possession. This Library has recently been enriched by the presentation of 'The Cowan Memorial Library,' a unique collection of books relating to bees and allied interests, the generous gift of the British Bee-Keepers' Association. There is, of course, a card catalogue of the books in the Library, but no catalogue has been published. With the idea of making public the facilities for research which are available in the Ministry's Library, the appended Catalogue has been prepared by Mr. G. E. Fussell, one of the Ministry's officers. It was, however, completed in November, 1929, and, since acquisitions by purchase and by gift accrue, it would be well for interested persons, when using it, to consult the list of additions published from time to time in the Ministry's Journal." - Foreword.

Agriculture for Rural Teachers

McCormick, Thomas Carson. Agriculture for rural teachers. New York, The Macmillan company, 1929. 338p. (Rural education series. General editor, Mabel Carney) 30.2 M132

In the editor's introduction, Miss Carney points out that, in the past, teachers of agricultural courses in the elementary schools have placed too much emphasis on the vocational aspects, but that a new group of agriculturists is now emerging which advocates courses in the two upper grades of rural elementary schools "to install a general appreciation of the agricultural industry." She writes:

"Among this new group of agricultural educators Professor Thomas C. McCormick of the East Central State Teachers College at Ada, Oklahoma, is an outstanding leader. His work in presenting agriculture to the rural teachers of Oklahoma for the past six years has been unique in both principle and achievement. As a result of this experience Professor McCormick has produced this book, Agriculture for Rural Teachers, which is the first text in its field, so far as the editor can determine, to emphasize the appreciation side of agriculture in contrast to the vocational. For this reason his discussion will do much, it is believed, in correcting this most serious and widespread defect of our rural elementary schools and in placing the important subject of agriculture on a sound educational basis."

Association of Southern Agricultural Workers

Association of southern agricultural workers. Proceedings of 30th annual convention held in Houston, Texas, February 5, 6 and 7, 1929. Atlanta, Ga., The Association, 1929. 253p. 4 C32 30th 1929.

Partial contents: - Cooperative marketing developments in Southern States, by J. E. Wells, jr. Commodity marketing studies in agricultural economics research, by C. O. Brannen; The quality of cotton and market demand, by B. Youngblood; Research method and procedure in agricultural economics, by L. P. Gabbard; Crop and livestock statistics for farm planning, by L. P. Gabbard; Livestock in Southern agriculture, by W. J. Spillman; Relation of soil fertility to the quality of cotton, by B. Youngblood; The effect of ginning on the market value of cotton, by D. T. Killough and G. T. McNess; The results of the Texas certified seed law, by J. S. Mogford; The work of the National live stock and meat board, by R. C. Pollock; Range livestock management by G. W. Barnes; The livestock producers interest in the meat packing industry, by D. W. Williams.

Cold-storage

Duddy, Edward A. The cold-storage industry in the United States. Chicago Ill., University of Chicago press [1929] 110p. 295 D86

The scope of this book is outlined in the introduction as follows:

"The purpose of this study of the cold-storage industry is to survey the growth and distribution of cold-storage warehouse space in the United States from 1920 to 1927 on the basis of data published by the United States Department of Agriculture.

"More particularly the aim has been to note the distribution of total space, and of space by types of storage business for the various states, geographical regions, important markets, and the regions lying outside large cities; to note the relation of space distribution to distribution of population; to note the relation of space distribution to the surplus production of principal storage products; to note also the gain or loss in storage space over the period 1922-27, and to relate this to the gain or loss in holdings.

"A further purpose has been to take account of the holdings of certain principal commodities and to report these holdings by geographical regions, by principal markets, and by regions lying outside these markets.

"Finally, an attempt has been made to relate the amount of holdings to the amount of storage space by geographical regions, by markets, and by regions lying outside these markets. This has been done with a view to determining the percentage of space occupancy in the month of maximum holdings, the month of minimum holdings, and the average monthly occupancy for each year of the period 1922-27. These ratios of holdings to space are reported separately for the several regions, markets, and regions lying outside markets."

Cooperation

People's year book; being the annual of the English and Scottish co-operative wholesale societies 1930 ... 13th year of publication. Manchester, Co-operative wholesale society limited [1930] 344p. 280.2 P39

In addition to the statistics and other information relating to co-operation in Great Britain this volume contains much material of interest on the subject for other countries. For instance the section devoted to the Cooperative movement abroad contains an international press directory, and international directory of cooperative organizations, and a statement on the status of cooperation in 49 countries.

Cooperative Trading

University college of Wales, Aberystwyth. Dept. of agricultural economics. Analysis of returns of co-operative requisite societies, 1928. Aberystwyth [1929] 39p. Mimeographed.

Consists of (1) an Advisory Memorandum on Cooperative Trading and (2) an analysis of the business transactions of a group of cooperative societies. From the Advisory Memorandum the following extract was taken:

"No single remedy for all the ills from which weak societies suffer can be suggested but there are weaknesses arising out of poor buying, long sale-credit, over-stocking, slow or unprogressive selling policy or inactivity, high overhead costs on small turnovers etc. which can be examined for the appropriate remedy. Amongst the positive conditions which lead to success are these. 1. Adequate provision of owned capital. The majority of successful societies own two-thirds or more of the capital they use. 2. Careful financial control; the use of bank credit rather than trade credit; the use of reserves in business when investment interest is less than cost of loans. 3. The careful estimation of stocks required; the control of stocks against market conditions; the rapid elimination of stocks that have become surplus or stale. 4. Careful fixing of gross margins according to buying prices, to possible selling prices, and to costs of financing and handling ...

"Healthy societies can trade on a gross margin over the whole of their business of seven to seven and a half per cent, and with costs at 6 per cent or less, retain about one and a half per cent as net profit. But the gross margin will vary with the character of goods, and with conditions of buying and selling. The careful fixing of margins against all these conditions is one of the most important factors in success.

"Good buying is perhaps the great essential of success, and enterprising selling goes with good buying. But between buying, fixing gross margins, watching costs, and enterprising selling, there is scope for the development and strengthening of societies, especially those with a trade of less than £10,000 per annum.

"It is necessary to strengthen and develop existing societies, for it is disastrous that any should fail or disappear. The analysis and report which accompanies this memorandum is intended to assist in the examination of causes of strength and weakness."

Free Trade

Comyns Carr, Arthur S., and Evans, D. R. The lure of safeguarding. London, G. Allen & Unwin Ltd. [1929] 126p. 285 C23

A handy and timely little volume. The first three chapters deal with the theory of Free trade and the history of the tariff controversy, while the remaining two chapters provide a very lucid refutation of the

claims of the Safeguarders and a warning that the proposed "extension of Safeguarding" is nothing less than a threat of general protection. - Economist, London, May 4, 1929, p.988.

Institute of Public Affairs and International Relations, University of Georgia

Institute of public affairs and international relations, University of Georgia. Addresses delivered at 3d annual session, 1929. Athens, Ga., 1929. 280.9 In76

The addresses delivered at 1st-2d annual sessions were not printed. cf. Introduction, 3d.

Although this is the 3d annual session of the Institute this is the first year for which the Addresses have been issued. Among the papers are the following: The contest between rural and urban economy, by Charles A. Beard; Problems of county government, by Paul W. Wager; The South at the parting of the ways, by Bradford Knapp; The State government of Georgia, by Orville A. Park; The development of Georgia's agricultural resources, by Henry G. Knight, and Georgia's rural life problem, by Andrew M. Soule.

Japan - Agriculture

Ono, T. Noson kenkyu kowa (Lectures on the study of farm villages) 7th ed. Tokyo, 1929. 222p. 281 On6

This book is intended to describe the methods of rural study. The main points discussed are: The necessity of a basic study on rural problems and study programs; the meaning, the elements, and the focus of rural problems; the necessity and the method of rural village studies; the diagnosis of rural depressions; the necessity of a study of rural economic conditions; historic observations and the present conditions of rural villages; the investigation of tenant customs and the immediate solution for the tenant problems; the bibliographical survey of rural problems; and the conclusions. Forms and schedules of investigation are appended. Hoon K. Lee.

Sugiyama, K. Kosaku sogi no jissai (Tenant disputes) Tokyo, 1926. 202p. 282 Su3

This book is a description of the actual situation as to tenant disputes in Japan. The subjects taken up are the following: - What are tenant disputes?; the number of cases and the rising trend of tenant disputes; the number of persons involved and the area of land covered in tenant disputes; the local distribution of disputes; the primary and secondary causes of tenant disputes; the evolution of the aim of the disputes; the contrast between tenant disputes and labor disputes; the characteristics of the tenant disputes; the development of the tactics of the disputes; the resistance of the landlords and the court arguments; the tenant disputes and their reflection in social relations; the immediate and permanent solution for the tenant disputes; and the dual aspects of the Tenant Disputes Arbitration Law. Hoon K. Lee.

Land Classification

U. S. Dept. of the interior. Geological survey. Land classification of the northern Great Plains, Montana, North Dakota, South Dakota, and Wyoming, by A. E. Aldous and J. F. Deeds. Assisted by Depue Falck, L. R. Brooks, E. R. Greenslet [and others] [Washington, D. C.] 1929. 136p. and 8 maps. Text mimeographed 56 Un33

U. S. Dept. of the interior. Geological survey. Land classification of the central Great Plains. [Washington, D. C., 1929] pt. 1-3 and 5 maps. Text mimeographed 56 Un33L

Part 1. Northwestern Nebraska, by E. R. Greenslet. Part 2. Western Kansas and southwestern Nebraska, by J. Q. Peterson, R. E. Morgan, and E. R. Greenslet. Part 3. Southeastern Wyoming, by J. F. Deeds, Depue Falck, E. R. Greenslet, R. E. Morgan and W. L. Hopper.

"The Secretary of the Interior as administrator of the public domain requires a classification of the lands embraced therein to determine the uses to which it can best be put. This classification is a duty assigned to the Geological Survey in its organic act of March 3, 1879 (20 Stat., 377), and in pursuance of that duty a considerable volume of facts concerning the agricultural value of the public lands is obtained annually. These facts are to be published as a contribution of the Department of the Interior to an atlas of agriculture being prepared in the Department of Agriculture...

"Statistics of State agricultural departments and of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics in the United States Department of Agriculture have been used extensively. The classification is a composite of such information correlated with records of rainfall collected by the United States Weather Bureau, soil data of the United States Bureau of Soils, and records of experiment farms conducted by Federal and State Departments of agriculture. It also includes the pertinent results of all studies that have been made by the Geological Survey in the area involved.

"On the maps conventional symbols show the utility of the lands for agriculture, as determined by an analysis of all natural conditions and of their effect on farming by methods now in use. The analysis has been based as far as practicable on records of crop production, correlated with rainfall, length of growing season, soil texture, and any other conditions that may influence crop growth. These data have afforded a reasonably accurate classification of the developed farm lands. In extending the classification to undeveloped lands, the natural vegetative cover, being a result of all growing conditions, was used in place of crop statistics." - Introduction.

Marketing - Madras Presidency

Ramakrishnan, K. C. Financing & forced sale of produce. Triplicane, Madras, Printed by S. Ganesan, at the Current Thought Press. 8p.

The following is quoted from the first paragraph of this paper which was read at the Indian Economic Conference. Allahabad, Dec. 31, 1929:

"It is a common belief with co-operators and other well-wishers of

agriculturists that in respect of marketing their produce, the latter are exploited by the merchant-moneylender. The Bania in the North and the Komati in the South are likened to the 'Gombeen-man' of Ireland, who is said to have combined in himself the three functions of money-lending, purchasing produce and vending some of the agricultural and domestic requirements of the cultivators. An attempt is made in this paper to examine the widely held view that the purchaser or his agent by making advances prior to harvest binds or tempts the producer to deliver soon after harvest his produce at a rate profitable to himself but ruinous to the latter. Many of the ... inferences are based on facts and opinions gathered in the course of an enquiry into conditions of marketing produce in several districts of the Madras Presidency."

Meat Trade - Great Britain

The frozen and chilled meat trade, a practical treatise by specialists in the meat trade. London, The Gresham publishing company, ltd., 1929. 2v. 50 F93

This two volume work gives a historical and present-day survey of the meat industry in the countries supplying the British market. The extent of this trade is indicated by the headings of the different parts: volume I, The world's frozen and chilled meat trade, by R. Ramsey; The Australian meat industry, by Ross Grant; New Zealand trade, by David Jones; South African meat supplies and industry, by Herbert Watkins-Pitchford; The Argentine trade, by Juan E. Richelet; Uruguayan frozen and chilled meat trade, by Gustavo Rey-Alvarez; volume II, Wholesale meat markets, by J. Watson; Refrigeration, by Joseph Raymond; Design and equipment of meat-freezing works, by W. H. Medcalf; Meat inspection, by T. Dunlop Young; The transport of frozen and chilled meat on land; by J. Watson; Transport of refrigerated meat by sea, by Joseph Raymond; The law relating to the chilled and imported meat trade, by A. H. Armstrong; Frozen-meat insurances, by John S. Hogg.

National Farmers' Union

National farmers' union. The N.F.U. year book for 1930. Ed. by Cleveland Fyfe. London, National farmers' union, 1930. 556p. 280.83 N21R

Special features in this issue of interest to agricultural economists are: Agricultural education and research; Farmers' income tax, 1929-30, by Chas. H. Tolley; Legislation affecting agriculture in 1929; Collective bargaining in the milk industry, by E. W. Langford; The national mark, by A. W. Street; and, The International organisation of farmers.

Prices and Price Indexes - Canada

Canada. Dominion bureau of statistics. Internal trade division. Prices and price indexes. 1913-1928. Ottawa, F. A. Acland, printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty, 1930. 293p. 284.3 C16

"This report, the seventh on the subject of Prices and Price Indexes issued annually by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, is of special interest because it contains the results of the revision of the Bureau's index numbers to the basis 1926 = 100. Calculations, some of which go

back to 1867, are also shown on the 1913 base, the Bureau's policy being to continue the calculation of certain general index numbers on the 1913 base for historical and comparative purposes.

"New data include: the extension of the index numbers of security prices from 1919 back to 1913, made possible through the co-operation of Prof. H. A. Kemp and the class in Statistics at the University of Toronto; an index of mining stocks; an index of bond yields from 1900 to date; and the enlargement of the index of wholesale prices from 236 to 502 commodities. New data on retail prices and cost of living are also made available." - Preface.

Social Sciences

Encyclopaedia of the social sciences, editor-in-chief Edwin R. A. Seligman; associate editor Alvin Johnson. New York, The Macmillan company, 1930.
v.1 280 Enl

v.1. Aaronson-Allegiance.

This first volume of the fifteen which will constitute this invaluable Encyclopaedia sets a high standard for those which will follow in regular sequence at the rate of three volumes a year. The Encyclopaedia is to include "all of the purely social sciences." As explained in the first section of the introduction the social sciences are those which classify and interpret group activities and may be defined as "those mental or cultural sciences which deal with the activities of the individual as a member of a group." Briefly enumerated they are politics, economics, history, and jurisprudence, in the older group, and anthropology, penology, and sociology in the newer group. The sciences noted above are designated as the purely social sciences. Side by side with them are the "semi-social sciences." These are ethics, education, philosophy, and psychology. There still remains the last category of sciences - "those which have well defined and increasingly recognized social implications." These are biology, geography, medicine, philology and art. Of art, Dr. Edwin R. A. Seligman, from whose introductory essay What Are the Social Sciences, the foregoing has been drawn, writes: "It goes without saying that art as creative activity stands in contrast with science, whose objective is analysis and understanding. But artistic creation is dominated by values and these are, at least in part, of social origin. In the history of art there is much that helps to explain social institutions, and vice versa. No one who wishes to understand the operation of social laws in the modern world can afford to overlook the evidence offered by the arts."

In the making of the Encyclopaedia three purposes have been in mind according to the statement of Dr. Seligman. "In the first place it is intended to provide for the scholar a synopsis of the progress that has been made in the various fields of social science in the broadest sense of the term. The student of any particular science should not only find here factual and methodological information of value, but will also have his attention called, perhaps in a hitherto unusual way, to the relation of his own science to the other disciplines involved. What is probably more important at this time, when such rapid advance is being

made in more or less untrodden paths, the Encyclopaedia may be expected to serve as an incentive to the votaries of the younger and more inchoate sciences in order to bring to fruition what is now only in germ.

"Secondly, the Encyclopaedia will, it is hoped, appeal to a much more numerous class which for lack of a better term might be called the intelligentsia in the various countries. It ought to furnish an assemblage or repository of facts and principles which will subserve the interests of all those who are keeping abreast of recent investigation and accomplishment. It is for this reason that we have made every effort to keep the articles free from all scientific jargon.

"Finally, amid the welter and confusion of modern thought, it has been our hope that the Encyclopaedia would constitute a center of authoritative knowledge for the creation of a sounder and more informed public opinion on the major questions which lie at the foundation of social progress and world development."

The international aspects of the enterprise are explained as follows:

"It is true that since the work is written in English the great mass of our contributors are English speaking and, since the inception of the project and its management are within the United States, the Encyclopaedia may in one sense be regarded as an American enterprise. It would be a great mistake, however, to consider it as merely a national product. Our policy has been in every case to select the scholar best fitted to write the particular article. Where we find an American of equal competence with a foreigner, we give him the preference, chiefly on the score of convenience. But whenever, as frequently happens, the scholar who is indisputably best qualified for that particular topic happens to be a foreigner, we assign the article to him. In order to afford them the fullest measure of opportunity we have asked our foreign contributors to write in their own language. Therefore articles by foreigners, with the rarest exceptions, have been translated by our staff, so that the contributor must be held responsible only for the content, not for the form."

For the sake of giving unity to the work it was decided to provide an extended introduction which appears in this first volume. The first part of this discusses the meaning of the social sciences and gives a history of their development arranged according to periods. It is designed to exhibit the causal relationship of the social sciences and their contemporaneous relationship as well as their dependence on the institutional and general intellectual situation. The second division of the introduction is an account of the social sciences as disciplines in their historical development throughout the world. This section is divided geographically.

The introductory material described above constitutes 349 pages of the 646, which make up the volume. The articles which are alphabetically arranged include a number in the field of agricultural economics. Among these are Agrarian syndicalism by Louis G. Michael, Agricultural cooperation by B. H. Hibbard, Agricultural credit by John D. Black, Agricultural economics by E. G. Nourse for the United States and Asher Hobson for Europe, Agricultural education by A. R. Mann, Agricultural Experiment Stations by Eric Englund, Agricultural fairs by Edward Wiest, Agricultural insurance by Victor N. Valgren, Agricultural labor by J. A. Venn, Agricultural machinery by L. C. Gray, Agricultural machinery industry

by Solomon Kuznets, Agricultural marketing: History and United States by James E. Boyle, Agricultural marketing: Europe, by John P. Maxton, Agricultural policy by E. G. Nourse, Agricultural societies and Government services for agriculture, by Nelson Antrim Crawford, International Institute of Agriculture by Asher Hobson. There are two extended articles very comprehensive in character written by a group of scholars, each of whom is responsible for a section. These are (1) Agrarian Movements and (2) Agriculture.

Sociology, American

Lundberg, George A., Bain, Read, and Anderson, Nels., editors. Trends in American sociology. New York and London, Harper & brothers publishers, 1929. 443p. (Harper's social science series, F. S. Chapin, ed.)
280 L972T

This volume has been written by a group of the younger scholars in the field with the purpose of setting forth the domains and methods of sociology. To this end, one chapter has been devoted to each of the major fields which are at present usually classified as sociology. Three additional chapters deal with the history of sociology, sociological theories, and sociological research. The result is, in the opinion of the editors, "a comprehensive survey of the field at present known as sociology."

The editors write as follows in the preface:

"Sociology means many things to many men. In some circles it is a science as objective as biology; in other quarters it is a program of reform. To some it is a social philosophy and nothing more. To others, sociology is the happy hunting ground of this, that, or another ism. Not only is there confusion on the part of the public and among the followers of other academic disciplines, but there is controversy among sociologists themselves as to the definition of the subject and the delimitation of the field. Much of this confusion is a natural result of the recent development and rapid growth of the subject. Much of it is the result of the variety of background of many sociologists in theology, philosophy, and social work. This variety of viewpoints has, of course, found reflection in the literature of the subject, much to the befuddlement of even serious students...."

"While the editors are somewhat responsible for the form and length of the several contributions, and have tried to prevent unnecessary overlapping and repetition, each contributor is solely responsible for the merits and demerits of his own work. The amount of agreement among the contributors gave the editors a pleasant surprise and leads them to believe that the volume represents something of a consensus of the views of the rising generation of sociology. Especially are we pleased to note that the dominant note throughout the book is its emphasis upon the fact that social phenomena are natural phenomena, that sociology is a natural science, and hence must study human associational activities in the spirit and by the methods of natural science. We believe that this is becoming the outstanding characteristic of American sociology.

"Although most professional sociologists may find little in this book that is new to them, we believe that many sociology teachers can profitably read it. We are quite sure that all students who are beginning their graduate work will find it a valuable summary of the literature and

general points of view of the several phases of sociology herein discussed. We believe also that our academic colleagues in other fields, as well as the general reader, will find here an answer to his frequent query as to what sociology is or at least aspires to be."

The titles and authors of the chapters follow: The history and prospects of sociology in the United States, by Jessie Bernard, Chapel Hill, North Carolina; Trends in American sociological theory, by Read Bain, Miami University; Trends in social psychology, by John F. Markey, Wheaton College; The developing study of culture, by Dorothy P. Gary, Wheaton College; The trend of rural sociology, by Carle C. Zimmerman, University of Minnesota; The trend of urban sociology, by Nels Anderson, Seth Low College of Columbia University; Educational sociology, by Daniel H. Kulp II, Teachers College, Columbia University; Sociology and social work, by Harold A. Phelps, Brown University; Trends in applied sociology, by Read Bain, Miami University, and Joseph Cohen, University of Michigan; The logic of sociology and social research, by George A. Lundberg, University of Pittsburgh.

Statistics - Russia

Falkner-Smit, Marie. Communication sur les méthodes de la statistique des forces motrices ... présentée à la XVIIIe session de l'Institut international de statistique. Moscou, 1929. 8p. 251 In7B 1929 preprint

A paper on the statistical method of evaluating motor power in the U.S.S.R.

Falkner-Smit, Marie. La statistique au pays des Soviets...communication présentée à la XVIIIe session de l'Institut international de statistique. Moscou, 1929. 19p. 251 In7B 1929 preprint

A description of the work of the Administration Centrale de Statistique of the U.S.S.R.

Jastremsky, Boris. L'analyse de la valeur représentative des deux relevés, effectués annuellement par la statistique agricole de l'URSS ... Communication présentée à la XVIIIe session de l'Institut international de statistique. Moscou, 1929. 8p. 251 In7B 1929 preprint

An analysis of the two types of annual agricultural statistics in the U.S.S.R.

Nemtschinoff, V. Les méthodes de groupement des exploitations agricoles, pratiquées par la statistique de l'U.R.S.S. ... Communication présentée à la XVIIIe session de l'Institut international de statistique. Moscou, 1929. 17p. 251 In7B 1929 preprint.

A paper on the methods of obtaining statistics of the different agricultural groups in the U. S. S. R.

Poliak, and Bineman. Communication sur l'unification des méthodes des enquêtes sur les budgets ouvriers ... présentée à la XIIIe session de l'Institut international de statistique. Moscou, 1929. 14p. 251 In7B 1929 preprint.

A paper on the unification of methods of studying laborers' budgets.

Tariff

Wright, Philip G. Protection benefits and burdens; a study of the protective tariff system ... for the Rawleigh tariff bureau. Freeport, Ill., W. T. Rawleigh, Feb. 1930. 56p. Pam. Coll.

This pamphlet presents the pros and cons of the protective tariff system, including a discussion of the farmers' interest in protection.

Taxation - Illinois

Simpson, Herbert D. The tax situation in Illinois. Chicago, Ill. [1929] 104p. (Institute for research in land economics and public utilities. Studies in public finance. Research monograph no. 1) 284.5 Si5

Dr. Whitney Coombs of St. Lawrence University, in a review of this book in the Journal of Farm Economics for January, 1930 writes in part as follows:

"Students of farm taxation have long realized that the farm tax problem was only one aspect of a larger problem that affects all property owners. They have never had the whole problem described to them more graphically than in The Tax Situation in Illinois. Dr. Simpson has achieved that rare combination which marshalls a long array of scientific fact in a style which is as compelling reading as the latest thriller. Those of us who write station or department bulletins in any field might well sit at Dr. Simpson's feet and try to make our writing as interesting.

"For the past three years Dr. Simpson has been studying the assessment of property in Chicago and to his forceful presentation of the conditions that he discovered is due, in no small measure, the reassessment of Cook County property that was ordered by the Illinois Tax Commission. To his facts relating to Cook County which had been presented elsewhere there is added in this report material concerning other sections of the State. It is this latter material together with a comparison of it and the Chicago data that will be of chief interest to readers of this journal...

"The general conclusions which relate to the plight of the small farmer in Illinois deserve quotation:

"Under these conditions, the owner of a small farm property finds himself in a peculiarly unhappy position. In consequence of war-time inflation and post-war deflation, along with other general factors over which he has no control, he finds his property effectually 'classified' for purposes of taxation, without the formality of a constitutional amendment. In consequence either of the incompetence or the deliberate discrimination in assessment, he finds himself subjected to a graduated tax, in which the rates are graduated inversely with the value of his holdings. And when he finds that, as taxpayer whose property consists chiefly of land, he is paying on an average assessment of 49 per cent (1927), while the owner of improved urban property valued at \$20,000 or over is paying on the basis of 25 per cent, he will realize that he is

being subjected to something resembling a single-tax on land. In short we have here a combination of undesirable features of classification graduation, and single-tax in a form that is worse probably than any system that could conceivably be established under any of these schemes of taxation alone."

"Space does not permit further analysis of the many important points raised by this report. Mention must however be made of the graphic chapters relating to results not susceptible of statistical measurement and to the causes of inequalities. The illustrations of the report ranging from an excellent series of charts to cartoons from the Chicago papers do much to hammer home the ideas presented.

"The remedies suggested for Illinois, while following conventional lines, are particularly suggestive in the points that they emphasize. The most urgent need, Dr. Simpson feels, is tax equalization rather than tax reduction and the method of securing it is a revamping of the assessment system. A State tax commission that functions as a scientific body, centralized responsibility for assessments, county assessors, publicity, and a realistic statutory treatment of personality are parts of a changed tax structure that he would construct. He would add, when feasible, an moderate income tax to relieve owners of real estate and other tangible property of a portion of their tax burden."

Trade of the British Empire

Gt. Brit. Imperial economic committee. Thirteenth report. A memorandum on the trade of the British Empire 1913 and 1925 to 1928. London, H. M. Stationery off., 1930. 27p. 280.3 G794

This pamphlet is in three parts: (1) The position of the British Empire in World trade; (2) The advance of the Empire overseas since 1913; (3) The direction of inter-imperial trade and the importance of Empire markets to Empire countries.

The secretary of the Imperial Economic Committee has prepared for the use of the committee this "memorandum comparing the position of the Empire as a whole in world trade in 1913 and 1925 to 1927 (with later figures where available for 1928) and also examining the relative importance and direction of Inter-Imperial trade at those dates. The study aims at establishing no theory and is based solely on official trade returns and on publications issued by the Economic Section of the League of Nations."

U. S. Government

Lawrence, David. The business man and his government. Illustrated by charts approved by heads of the various government departments. Washington, D. C., The United States daily publishing corporation [1929] 43p. 280 L43

This brief sketch of the United States government contains organization charts of the ten executive departments.

Voluntary Chain Stores

American institute of food distribution, inc. The voluntary chains; a new alignment of retail grocers planned to meet chain store competition. New York City, 1929, 18p.

In his announcement in the first of this series the President of the American Institute of Food Distribution writes:

"The voluntary chain is composed of retailers, or of retailers affiliated with wholesalers, organized to procure the competitive advantages inherent in the chain type of merchandising organization, but in which each retail or wholesale unit is individually owned.

"Its beginnings are almost as far back as those of the regular chain, but its real growth has come in the past three years.

"Because it expresses a further application of the chain principle - but with retention of individual ownership - extending throughout the whole food distributing system, it is a factor of direct importance to every one in the industry.

"This outline is the first of a series of reports dealing with the voluntary chain, which the Food Institute plans to issue to its members.

"It has been prepared in condensed, outline form, in order that the salient points might stand out more clearly and that perspective might not be blurred by detail."

American institute of food distribution, inc. The voluntary chains (Second of a series of reports to be issued on this subject) Prepared by the Editorial and research staff... under direction of V. H. Pelz. New York City, 1930. 63p.

In the second of this series the President of the Institute writes:

"Organizing to parallel the operations of the chains has been going on for several years but it was not until about twelve months ago, that the Food Institute staff began to study and classify this movement, calling it by the now generally accepted name, 'The Voluntary Chains.'

"The purpose of the study has been to get this evolution out where it could be understood - to help establish standards that would speed its growth to whatever is to be its permanent place."

Wheat - Canadian Pool

Canadian wheat pool. A reply to Professor Boyle. March 4, 1930. [Winnipeg, 1930] 4p. Mimeographed.

The January 27 issue of "Earron's" contained an article by Prof. James E. Boyle to which the statement above is a reply.

Wheat - Great Britain

Hurst, A. H. The bread of Britain. London, Oxford university press, H. Milford, 1930. 79p. F. F.

An excellent summary of conditions in the grain trade of the present time as they affect Great Britain. The author states that the object of the book is to show that "the British Government must see that the services formerly exclusively rendered by the grain merchant shall not be lost to the country. If this is not soon done, the farmers and the

consumers will suffer, and there will be great indirect losses to the collateral industries that have hitherto benefited greatly by the grain trade, and have brought a large net accession of wealth to this country." The book opens with a historical survey of the wheat trade in Great Britain followed by a full discussion of the situation today. The section devoted to constructive policies points out that Great Britain's food supplies are permanently at the mercy of foreign manipulators and of pools and combines abroad, unless the functioning which was formerly the prerogative of the grain merchants is restored.

"No one can reverse economic history. The grain merchant has suffered grievously by reason of the economic developments referred to, and therefore his business, as previously constituted, cannot be revived except in another setting. The power of large businesses as against the scattered weaknesses of small business has compelled the latter to unite and organize into concentrated flour-milling trusts and groups. Purchases are more easily handled, financing is easier, and, above all, pooled production costs are less. Small scattered milling is doomed to an ever-diminishing rôle, and with it goes the main possibilities of the grain merchant remaining in business. On the producing side, whether pools have or have not fulfilled the fond hopes of producers, they seem to have come to stay. At any rate, nothing that Great Britain can do can affect their functioning in any way, since all their activities occur abroad.

"The world tendency towards concentration of capital and distribution, as well as all the aspects summed up in the word 'rationalization,' cannot be countered. Any policy with reference to grain purchases must be set within this historic frame. No means can be suggested whereby the activities of the grain merchants may be much increased...

"It does not follow, however, that because the grain merchant seems threatened with elimination on account of the concentration of selling and buying, his functions will in due course be taken over by those who are replacing him. We see why this does not take place to-day. Though it may optimistically be assumed that in the long run it is bound to be to the advantage of the groups replacing the grain merchant to function as he did, there is no warrant for this optimism. The situation will not regulate itself as the older economists confidently assume it will do...

"Since the commercial and financial functions of the grain merchants cannot be taken over by any other group, the only organization that can intervene effectively and reproduce their national services is the Government of Great Britain itself. It does not necessarily follow from this that it should itself act as a grain merchant, nor that it should take over the grain business in any capacity (although this is not precluded). It should at least consider itself charged with the obligation to inquire into administrative methods whereby it may replace the work of the grain merchant, or co-operate with him in a new policy in guarding the bread supplies of this kingdom and protecting the consumer against extortion.

"This recommendation of inevitable Government intervention does not

involve the question of food taxes. The advantages of either Protection or Free Trade with reference to the grain business are outside the limits of our present discussion...

"If the Government of Great Britain found out by detailed research that another State had created a heavily subsidized marketing board to sell its supplies, it might counter this by setting up an official board to safeguard British supplies and defend the British farmer; or the Government might maintain a Grain Supplies Committee, composed of civil servants and members of the grain trade. By this method the functions of the grain trade, as formerly constituted, might be discharged. The question as to the advantages or disadvantages of any such procedure is one that can only be discussed in the light of a study of the mechanisms by which grain has been supplied in the past and its application to existing conditions. Just as it does not follow that because there is an inevitable tendency to economic concentration in any given field, the new organization resulting therefrom will duplicate all the beneficial functions of the competitive institutions it replaced, neither does it follow that because a Government action has at times either been unfortunate or disastrous in other activities, the analogy will hold good against its intervention in the country's wheat supply.

"What has been demonstrated here is that a threatening state of affairs has been created which dominates the entire present wheat situation and that there can be no salvation either through the present unregulated conditions or in any future disposition by monopolies. Whether Governmental action be wise or not as a general policy, it is always countenanced when a special set of highly technical developments have rendered useless the existing organization of a trade, and where the objects for which that trade is organized are vital to the interests of the nation, and this is specially the case when nationalization is not necessarily recommended. Under existing conditions, it is necessary that the Government should be present as a permanent factor in the situation, either co-operating with the trade, grain exchanges, mills, or determining to supersede them all after full consideration of the needs of the State...

"It would be unwise to barter ... piecemeal; permanent and comprehensive policy alone is a solution...

"We have not yet referred to the British farmer who produces grain. All that we know is that, on the whole, there is a tendency for acreage to be reduced and for production to decline, even although, in exceptional years, a good crop sometimes gives rise to misleading hopes... No matter what is done for British agriculture, it must be obvious that, so long as the British farmer (singly or in co-operation with others) markets his goods subject to a world price that is influenced more by political than by economic considerations, his profit will be hazardous if it exists at all, for he is also a prey to intensified fluctuations of the market.

"The Minister of Agriculture, Mr. Noel Buxton, by the quality standardization of British wheat, may succeed in helping to popularize bread made from native grain. Co-operative selling in bulk may also help the farmer... A higher standard of craftsmanship on the part of the baking industry, particularly in the baking of bread from English wheat, is certainly desirable. In France, because of better craftsmanship in bread-making the consumption is double per capita that of any other country.

In Scotland a much more palatable loaf is produced than in many parts of England...

"Although it may appear that there is a breakdown of the Free Trade case, it does not follow that the remedy for present conditions is Protection. A study may demonstrate that the British farmer has not been injured by Free Trade in grain, but by the absence of Free Trade, due to the present manipulations of the world market and trustification of the mills at home. His prosperity may prove to be more dependent upon stabilized prices than upon higher prices such as Protection is intended to procure.

"One can understand the objections of those who agitate against bounty-fed wheat dumped from Germany, although the amount imported is relatively very small, but what would be our condition if the United States or the Argentine decided to subsidize their wheat surpluses and dump them on us? A subsidy to our own farmers might provoke a world-wide subsidizing competition, and we cannot remedy a serious economic defect by an unsound economic policy...

"It is my belief that a board, comprising some of the best men in the trade, controlling the importation of wheat as well as the already trustified milling industry, will not only bring about the revival of British agriculture based upon an economic price of wheat to the British growers - a stabilized price of wheat - but over a period of a few years will cheapen the price of bread to the consumer and improve its quality."

There follows an interesting addendum on The Glut of Wheat, November 1929 and a discriminating bibliographical essay on that part of the literature of the wheat trade that applies to the problem stated in this book. A part of what it includes of the American material follows:

"In America the material is exceedingly rich for subsequent developments. The Agricultural Index, the Index of Business Books, the splendidly cross-indexed United States Catalog simplify all research efforts. First and foremost is the publication of the Leland Stanford University Food Research Institute, A Selected Bibliography of Publications, 1920-1925, Relating to the World Wheat Situation, 1926. The Leland Stanford Food Research Institute has also run a comprehensive series of books called Wheat Studies, including flour and baking studies, that makes nearly all other literature superfluous. Among the best may be cited, National Wheat Growers' Co-operatives, 1926, which is final to its date of issue [and] H. Working, Wheat Acreage and Production in the United States since 1866, 1926, which is a source-book without rival for the history of prices as related to a normal law of demand.

"The Federal Trade Commission of the United States has published six volumes on the grain trade, 1920-1924, as follows: Vol. I. Country Grain Marketing, Vol. II. Terminal Grain Markets and Exchanges, Vol. III. Terminal Grain Marketing, Vol. IV. Middlemen's Profits and Margins, Vol. V. Future Trading Operation in Grain, Vol. VI. Prices of Grain and Grain Futures. These valuable volumes contain glossaries, theoretical amplifications, etc.,"

There follows a short list of references chiefly on exchanges, hedging, etc. designed to show that "speculative markets without merchant hedging bear no relation whatever to the economic demand for wheat (which is the only concern of Britain) and that the elimination of this hedging means the unrestricted supremacy of speculation without a supply-demand equation basis."

Wheat - Prices

Wise, E. F. The stabilisation of wheat prices. (In Journal of the Farmers' Club, part 1, Feb. 1930, p.3-11. Published at 2, Whitehall Court, London, S. W. 1, England)

This paper consists of a discussion of the British Labour Party's policy of the stabilization of wheat prices. The scheme as outlined by Mr. Wise is as follows:

"(i) The whole purchase and import of foreign wheat for consumption in this country should be undertaken by a statutory corporation set up by Parliament for this purpose with full monopoly rights of import.

"(ii) The Corporation should be organised so as to be independent of detailed political control and should have its own capital necessary for its purposes guaranteed or provided by Parliament...

"(iii) The Board should be required by its terms of reference to invoice the grain to the mills on a basis of prices to be published beforehand for as long a period ahead as may be reasonably possible, so calculated, unless otherwise determined by Parliament, as to cover costs after provision of proper reserves over the period.

"(iv) The Board should have wide discretion to buy its wheat in the most efficient commercial manner wherever and whenever convenient, subject to an understanding that it would endeavour to make bulk contracts with the centralised co-operative selling organisations in the Empire and outside for the purpose of helping to stabilise prices in the countries of origin, to facilitate regular transport and to cheapen financing, insurance and other commercial and intermediate charges.

"(v) In regard to home-produced wheat, the Imports Board should be required to publish guaranteed stable prices at proper parity with import prices at which millers or the Board itself would be prepared to buy during a defined period. The price of actual deliveries would, of course, depend on the quality and condition in each case. Provision could be made by the Board, as in the Canadian Pool scheme, for storage in the stack if that suits the Board's convenience.

"(vi) The Board should adjust its supplies of imported grain to the mills so as to ensure that a market is available for all British wheat of milling quality tendered for sale.

"(vii) The milling industry should be rationalised under national control on lines designed to economise in the production and transport of flour. At the same time the existence of fixed prices for flour and better organisation for supply and transport would enable a much closer control to be exercised over the costs and profits of the baking industry."

Mr. Wise summarizes the main objections to the scheme and answers them. He concludes his paper with the following summary:

"(1) Actual prices received by British farmers for grain in the last year or two are probably unremunerative to a large proportion of farmers and, in any case, the steady diminution of arable cultivation requires the adoption of some drastic remedies.

"(2) The fluctuation of prices makes arable cultivation speculative, gives a majority of farmers a price less even than the existing average

level, and deprives a large majority of farmers of a price at a true parity with import prices.

"(3) Neither Protection nor countervailing duties, nor subsidies direct to farmers without any change in the organisation of the wheat trade, even if these measures were politically possible, would meet the present and possible future difficulties of British arable farmers.

"(4) Stabilisation of prices depends on the centralised purchase and import of foreign wheat, and the invoicing of this to the mills and other consumers at fixed prices based on the average purchase price over a season or longer, without reference to the prices paid for particular cargoes.

"(5) State intervention is anyhow necessary in view of the breakdown of the ordinary machinery of the grain market and the growing centralisation of the control of so vital a foodstuff as well as of milling in this country.

"(6) The guarantee of stabilized prices to British prices, even on a parity with average world prices for import grain, undoubtedly would be of great advantage to British agriculture.

"(7) And if any special assistance to wheat growing in this country is considered desirable by Parliament as part of a comprehensive scheme of agricultural reconstruction, the stabilisation of prices on the lines proposed is essentially the first step in this direction, and provides the least expensive and most effective means of giving effect to it."

Pages 11 - 28 consist of favorable and unfavorable discussion of Mr. Wise's paper.

Wheat-Quality of Canadian Crop

Canada. Board of grain commissioners. Grain research laboratory. Preliminary report on the milling and baking characteristics of the 1929-30 crop. F. J. Birchard, chemist in charge. [Winnipeg] Sept. 24, 1929. 5p. 298.9 C162 Mimeographed.

"Milling and baking tests conducted on the 1929-30 crop in the Dominion Grain Research Laboratory of the Board of Grain Commissioners, Winnipeg, indicate that, on the whole, the milling yield is inferior, but the baking quality, grade for grade, is fully equal if not superior to that of last year. The results are based on the Standard Samples as approved by the Grain Standards Board on September 24th, and the Average Samples to date as secured from the Office of the Chief Inspector...

"Special attention should be called to the following:

"(1) The moisture content is low, as was also the case last year. The average moisture content of all grades examined to date is about 12.0 per cent. To date, only about 2 1/2 per cent is tough (over 14.4%) and practically no damp (over 17.0%) has appeared on the market.

"(2) The weight per bushel of each grade is decidedly lower than that of last year, in which case it was particularly high...

"(3) The protein content of the Averages of the grades and of the corresponding straight grade flour is higher in each case, than was found last year. It is also considerably higher than the average of the last three years. It should also be noted that the protein content of nearly forty per cent of the crop examined is between 15 and 17 per cent, while last year not more than two per cent contained this amount. The maximum protein in any sample tested last year was 16 per cent, while this year, a number of the samples tested between 18 and 19 per cent. It would

appear from tests conducted to date that the quality of the protein is somewhat inferior to that of last year, but it is considered advisable to make further tests before making any definite statement in this regard.

"(4) The absorption of the flour of each grade is distinctly less than that of last year, the difference amounting to between two and three per cent in each grade.

"(5) The baking quality of the straight grade flour from each grade, when baked by itself, is superior to that of last year, as indicated by the increased loaf volume, greater oven spring and better texture. In this connection, it should be particularly noted that the baking quality of Average No. One Hard is superior to that of Average One Northern. In the Standard Samples, the difference is not significant. Two Northern is practically equal to One Northern as regards baking quality, while Three Northern is inferior, although still superior to that of the same grade of last year.

In general, while it would appear that the baking quality of the Standard Samples is rather better than that of the Averages examined to date, it should be noted that the yield of straight grade flour from the Standards is 1 1/2 - 2 per cent less than that obtained from the Averages.

"(6) The color of both the flour and the bread is very similar to that of last year, although that of Two Northern and Three Northern is slightly more yellow. It is believed that this somewhat increased yellow color is due to the presence of a larger proportion of Garnet wheat than was found in these grades last year."

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Effective landlord tenant cooperation, by O. M. Johnson. Feb. 11, 1930. 3p.

February butter markets, by L. M. Davis. Feb. 26, 1930. 2p.

The February cattle markets, by C. L. Harlan. Feb. 24, 1930. 2p.

February hog markets, by C. A. Burmeister. Feb. 13, 1930. 2p.

February lamb markets, by C. V. Whalin. Feb. 18, 1930. 2p.

Lincoln and agriculture, by Dr. O. C. Stine. Feb. 12, 1930. 4p.

March feed markets, by F. J. Hosking, March 6, 1930. 2p.

The trend of poultry production, by Dr. S. A. Jones. Feb. 10, 1930. 3p.

Trends in farm population movements, by Dr. C. J. Galpin. Feb. 26, 1930. 3p.

What inspection of tomatoes at the markets discloses, by F. G. Robb, Feb. 13, 1930. 2p.

What potato inspection at the market discloses, by F. G. Robb. Jan. 6, 1930. 2p.

Miscellaneous**

Selected list of government publications on textiles and clothing, comp. by Ruth Van Deman, rev. Jan. 1930. 17p. (Issued by Bureau of home economics as Home economics bibliography 3) Mimeographed.

*Requests for these publications should be addressed to the Division of Economic Information, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

**Requests for this publication should be addressed to the office issuing it.

PERIODICAL ARTICLES

Compiled by Louise O. Bercaw and A. M. Hannay

Agrarian Reform - Yugoslavia

Hollmann. Die bauernbefreiung und agrarreform in Bosnien und der Herzegowina. (In Berichte über Landwirtschaft, n.f. bd. 10, hft. 3, 1929, p.413-425. Published by P. Parey, Berlin, Germany)

A historical outline is given of the fate of the peasant in Bosnia and Herzegovina from the time of his enslavement under Turkish rule, through the more or less fruitless attempts to secure his freedom under the dominion of Austria-Hungary, to its final attainment by the agrarian reform of Yugoslavia in 1919. The immediate result of this reform and the various decrees which followed it was a period of unrest during which the former landowners fought for as large a measure of compensation as possible, and the peasants were unwilling to exert themselves in cultivating land of the possession of which they were not definitely assured. After a final settlement was brought about, agricultural conditions improved. The author believes that the development of new settlements in both Bosnia and Herzegovina would help to solve many problems.

Agricultural Machinery

Blasingame, R. U. New and needed farm machinery. Agriculture is slipping into high gear to gain the profits it deserves. (In Country Gentleman, v.95, no.3, March, 1930, p.8-9, 150. Published at Independence Square, Philadelphia, Pa.)

Agricultural Situation - Germany

MacLean, H. C. Germany today. (In Paris Letter, no. 122, Feb. 4, 1930, p.1-3. Published by the International Information Service of the American Section, International Chamber of Commerce, 1615 H St., Washington, D. C.)

Presents "certain conclusions with respect to present conditions in Germany."

The following are the author's conclusions as regards agriculture:

"The German farmers have been far from content with their lot, and it must be admitted that agriculture has been at a disadvantage as compared with industry. But is not this a condition that is rather general than exceptional? It would seem also to be true in countries other than Germany. Costs have risen to a greater extent than prices. Agricultural credit has been decidedly scarce and rates so high that it has been a choice between assuming a burden of interest charges so heavy that recourse to borrowing might well prove unprofitable, or of having one's activity curtailed by lack of needed capital. The value of this year's excellent harvest has not been at all in proportion to its size. Both to relieve this situation by improving the price level, and to stimulate increased production in order to reduce dependence on imported foodstuffs which now nourish about one-third of the population, the German government proposes

to increase customs duties on a number of leading agricultural products, but how effective this will prove remains to be seen. However, the farmer is usually a farmer because he prefers farming to other occupations; and if he is at a disadvantage as compared with the industrialist, it is partly due to this inherent love of the land, and to the fact that as a class he has been unable to organize effectively in defense of his special interests. Despite his complaints - and these are often fully justified - he continues to till the ground, and somehow manages to make a living."

Agricultural Situation - United States

Harding, T. Swann. On to the city farmer. (In Scientific Monthly, v.30, no.2, whole no. 173, Feb. 1930, p.149-155. Published by the Science Press, Lancaster, Pa., Grand Central Terminal, New York City, Garrison, N. Y.)

"It is conservatively estimated that only about one eighth, or 800,000, of our 6,500,000 farmers have actually taken advantage of the best scientific methods and the most up-to-date agricultural machinery available." Scientific agriculture has such great potentialities that if our 6,500,000 farmers should all become efficient production would so outstrip consumption that we would be 'fairly inundated with food.'

"In short, the facts force us to believe that agricultural deflation must occur. As farming becomes more efficient some twenty million people must be absorbed by city industry."

Lewis, Sinclair. What's wrong with farmers? (In Country Home, v.54, no.3, March, 1930, p.8-9, 92, 93, 94, 95. Published at Springfield, Ohio)

In which the author states that farmers are afflicted by the weather and that they have a tremendous marketing problem but adds "the farmers cannot blame all troubles on such outside forces. No few of their difficulties come from a lack of imagination in the farmers themselves - from a lack of imagination and a lack of the ability to look at their problems realistically."

The author also suggests a plan for cooperative farming.

[Roosevelt, Franklin D] Governor Roosevelt of New York sees marked advance in bettering agricultural conditions - with saturation point in industrial production looks for trends from city to country life. (In Commercial & Financial Chronicle, v. 130. no. 3374, Feb. 22, 1930, p.1184-1185. Published at William Street, Corner Spruce, New York City)

This is a copy of a speech delivered before the State College of Agriculture at Ithaca, New York on February 14.

Stuart, William Gordon. A dirt farmer speaks his mind. (In Atlantic Monthly v.145, no.3, March, 1930, p.309-318. May be obtained from Rumford Building, Concord, N. H., or 8 Arlington Street, Boston, Mass.)

A dirt farmer of Madison County, New York, expresses his opinions on the pay that the farmer receives for his services as contrasted with the pay of workers in other trades and professions. The trouble is due to the fact that the farmer sells in a competitive market and buys in a market of forced or unnatural prices. The farmer needs lower trans-

portation costs and lower taxes on farm property. Criticizes President Hoover and his followers in Congress for their attempt to give the farmer relief by means of the tariff, the building of inland waterways, and the Federal Farm Board. States that the Parcel Post "is an example of what happens to governmental agencies formed 'to help the farmer.'" States that farmers would like Congressmen to be elected by states, that they are not in favor of being taxed to pay Government pensions, that they are against the creation of new political boards, offices, etc., that they would like to try a change to low tariff and low wages, and that the farmers want lower expenditures in national, state, county, and town governments, lower transportation charges, and "the curbing and controlling of the excessive power of organized and unionized labor."

Agricultural Situation - Yugoslavia

The agricultural situation [in Yugo-Slavia] (In European Finance. v.14, no.5, Jan. 31, 1930, p.82-83. Published at Bouverie House, 154, Fleet Street, London, E. C. 4, England)

On the whole, Yugo-Slavian agriculture seems to be in a better situation than hitherto. Persistent efforts are being made to improve the condition of agriculture. The area under cereal cultivation is being increased and drainage, irrigation, and canalization works are being carried out. Data are given showing the various areas under cultivation in 1929 in comparison with the corresponding data for 1928. Data showing average yield of wheat, barley, rye, and oats for 1929 and 1920-1928 are also given. The situation of the industrial plants in general is satisfactory but it appears that hops and opium may fall below last year's total. A restriction of the area under hop cultivation is inevitable. Export trade in agricultural products remains unsatisfactory. Continued progress is still being made in the introduction of modern machinery and implements and in the use of artificial fertilizers.

Agriculture - Austria

Fahringer, Fritz. Die lebensfähigkeit der österreichischen bergbauernwirtschaften. (In Berichte über Landwirtschaft, n.f., bd. 10, hft. 3, 1929, p.450-468. Published by P. Parey, Berlin, Germany)

An investigation of agricultural conditions in the Alpine district of Ramsau in Austria was undertaken during the months of April to September, 1928. The climate, the people, marketing and price conditions, and farm management were studied. Of 17 farms, to which particular attention was given, 8 were making a profit, 3 just made ends meet, while 5 showed a deficit. The result will inevitably be the failure of a number of farmers whose land will probably be purchased by the more prosperous, which means an increasing number of larger farms. The heavy indebtedness of the mountain farmer and the gradual decrease of the income from the sale of the forest lumber are serious problems in a preponderantly mountainous country.

Auhagen, Otto. Agrarverfassung und landwirtschaft im Bezirk Odessa. (In Berichte über Landwirtschaft, n.f., bd. 10, hft. 3, 1929, p.383-412; hft. 4, p.579-609. Published by P. Parey, Berlin, Germany)

The author gives an account of agricultural conditions in the district of Odessa as an example of the practical expression of the Bolshevik agrarian policy. Expropriation by the State of large farms belonging in many cases to German colonists, and the establishment of a large number of small farms distributed among new, more or less experienced, settlers took place as part of the post-revolution policy. The inevitable result was the triumph of experience, industry and thrift over ignorance, poverty, and often shiftlessness, and the gradual recrudescence of the larger farm at the expense of the smaller. That these larger enterprises bore the stamp of capitalism, as was feared by the Bolshevik party, the author does not believe. He places them in the category of family farms, and characterizes their owners, the so-called kulaks, as small farmers, even when they employ several hired workers. That production should fall behind that of pre-war years seemed a natural outcome of existing conditions. But an improvement is indicated both in crop production and cattle raising, brought about by the new land organization measures. The author's view of the kulak as a hard-working, thrifty, and far-seeing farmer is emphasized in his critical discussion of the government policy of discrimination against him. Attention is called to the danger of over-emphasis of the policy of socialization and the establishment of collective farming as leading to the discouragement of initiative and the virtual enslavement of the farmer by the state. A brief account is given of a collective farming organization along the lines sponsored by Markewitsch.

Communising the farms in Russia. (In Statist, v.115, no.2711, Feb. 8, 1930, p.226-227. Published at 51 Cannon Street, London, E. C. 4, England)

"The year 1930 is likely to be a memorable one in the history of the Russian people. It promises to mark either the beginning of the end of the Soviet régime or it will secure for it such a victory as to convince the world at long last that the Communist Government is solidly and permanently entrenched in Russia...

"Collective farms have been established all over Russia, and these form the spearhead of the Communist penetration of the land. These farms are to be cultivated on modern scientific lines, and to them are to be driven the kulaks or relatively wealthy farmers, who are to be dispossessed of their goods, and the other smallholders, for whom life is to be made increasingly difficult as long as they adhere to their own property. The force of taxation and the steady restriction of the market for smallholders' surplus produce is expected in time to lead to the communisation of all arable land in Russia. That is the tremendous experiment that has just begun in Russia...

"Were it not for the almost unbelievable docility and apathy of the Russian peasant, this gigantic endeavour to turn the whole of rural development in Russia back to the paths of serfdom would be foredoomed to failure. As it is, no one can confidently foretell what its outcome will be."

Wolf, M. M. Development of large-scale farming in the U.S.S.R. (In Economic Review of the Soviet Union, v.4, no.24, Dec. 15, 1929, p.440-442. Published by Amtorg Trading Corporation, 261 Fifth Ave., New York, N. Y.)

It is shown that large-scale farming has exceeded the program included in the "Five-Year Plan" "by over a third with a somewhat smaller increase in expenditures than those provided by the program."

Algeria

Algeria. A century of progress. (In Manchester Guardian, no. 26304, Feb. 10, 1930, p.9-10; no. 26305, Feb. 11, 1930, p.11-12. Published at 3, Cross Street, Manchester, England)

The centenary of the French occupation of Algeria is being celebrated this spring and summer, hence this article which is in two parts. Part I is entitled Today's Crops and Industries. It gives a picture of Algeria at the time of the occupation in contrast with Algeria today.

Part II is entitled Looking Forward and shows that the celebration of the centenary is not merely a celebration of past achievements but includes a full program for the future. Numerous conferences are to be held on agricultural and many other subjects - in short everything that can "contribute to a better and larger life for Algeria is to be studied."

American Institute of Cooperation - July, 1928

Schneider, Kurt. Vereinigte Staaten von Amerika. Zur 4. Jahrestagung des amerikanischen genossenschaftsinstituts. (In Berichte über Landwirtschaft, n.f., bd. 10, hft. 3, 1929, p.517-523. Published by P. Parey, Berlin, Germany)

Contains an account of the proceedings of the American Institute of Cooperation at its meeting at the University of California, July 16-28, 1928.

Banking, Rural

Lee, Virgil P. Country banking efficiency and the movement for concentration of management. (In Journal of Land & Public Utility Economics, v.6, no.1, Feb. 1930, p.26-37. Published by the Institute for Research in Land Economics and Public Utilities, 337 E. Chicago Ave., Chicago, Ill.)

"Whether chain banking is likely to develop on a large scale in agricultural towns depends to a great extent upon the possible economics in management and operation as compared with the present independent banks. With the growth of bank mergers and bank chains and the general development of merchandizing chains, the possibilities of chain banks for farming communities will very likely receive thorough consideration during the next few years. The purpose of this article is to indicate some of the possible improvements to be made by country bankers, whether by chain banking systems or by independent banks."

Banking and Large Scale Farming

Harger, C. M. Farming and banking changes in the interior. (In Annalist, v.35, no. 891, Feb. 14, 1930, p.404-405. Published by the New York Times Co., New York City)

Discusses the effect of power farming and farm corporations on rural banks. The writer concludes as follows: "Whether or not there can be growth of banking resources for the next few years is uncertain. Perhaps business of every kind is to be based upon a new theory, prominent in which is the corporation rather than the individual. That the result of this tendency may have a serious effect on the customer lists of the banks and of the local merchant is entirely possible.

"While the banks are endeavoring to set their house in order to meet the new decade's problems their owners are by no means convinced that they are to have a clear path. There may be more production, more land may be sown to wheat, but less population and less local wealth may be the outcome. Altogether, it is an interesting study and not yet has there been found a complete preview of what the coming decade is to bring."

Business - Review Numbers

The Commercial, January 30, 1930. Annual review, 1929. 112p. Published by the Manchester Guardian.

Partial contents: Too many eggs in one basket. Brazil crippled by coffee crisis (p.45); Bitter pill for American cotton. Lower acreage remedy for falling quality, by G. W. Fooshe (p.82); Lancashire starts to reorganize [cotton trade] (p.83); Growing pains in the rayon industry. Profits for the chosen few (p.85-86, 88); A house divided against itself. Fruits of a year's wool wrangling (p.90-91); Jute in the doldrums (p.92); Rubber production exceeds consumption. Chances of restriction schemes (p.92).

The Statist, v.115, no.2712, Feb. 15, 1930. Published at 51, Cannon, St., London, E. C. 4, England)

Among the articles in this issue of the Statist are Wheat and cotton influences (p.270); and French tobacco industry (p.274)

A special section (33p.) entitled Half Yearly Banking and Commercial Review accompanies this issue of the Statist. It is inserted between pages 278 and 279. This section includes the following articles: British agriculture in 1929 (p.11-12); The cotton industry (p.24,26); Problems of the wool industry (p.26, 28); Flax, hemp and jute trades (p.28,30); The rayon industry (p.30, 32)

The Times annual financial and commercial review, Feb. 11, 1930. 43p. Published at London, England.

Contains numerous items of interest. See the table of contents (p.III) for items on commodity prices, rubber, tea, artificial silk, wool, sugar, wheat, collapse in coffee prices and coffee defense difficulties, cocoa, etc.

Chain Stores and Agriculture

Steen, Herman. Chain stores like to buy cheap. Their buying power used to keep prices low. (In *Prairie Farmer*, v.102, no.9, March 1, 1930, p.315, 340. Published at 1230 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, and 17 W. Market St., Indianapolis, Ind.)

In this article the author raises the question as to "whether agriculture as a whole gains or loses through the operation of the chain-store system - whether the chain stores are improving the methods of distribution of farm products or whether they are actually making it more difficult to stabilize agriculture upon a basis that makes possible a reasonable return."

Climate and Agriculture - Russia

Poletika, W. P. von. Klima und landwirtschaft Russlands. (In *Berichte über Landwirtschaft*, n.f., bd. 9, hft. 4, 1929, p.478-527. Published by P. Parey, Berlin)

The author paints an arresting picture of the condition of Russian agriculture as affected by the climate of the country. Although 82.3% of the population live on the land, almost one fourth of European Russia is waste land, exposed to excessive heat in the north and excessive drought in the south. It is only in the moderate climate of the forest zone and in the northern part of the steppes that conditions are favorable for intensive farming. Extensive farming, on the other hand, can be carried on in the so-called dry steppes where intensive operations would be impracticable. In the agricultural regions extremes of temperature, inequality of rainfall with a general drought in spring and early summer, hot winds, dust storms, hail, night frosts, and a short vegetation period of from 3 to 5 months are among the factors to be reckoned with. The explanation of the small percentage of cultivated land in a country that has all the social and economic earmarks of an agricultural land par excellence is, therefore, to be found in its climate. Hence, in the author's view agriculture alone is powerless to bring about the economic restoration of Russia. He advises the setting aside of the existing political conditions, the development of industry, and, above all, of the mineral resources in which the country is rich. He believes that only thus can a complete economic catastrophe be averted and an outlet provided for the surplus agricultural population.

Cooperation - Belgium

Kaysenbrecht, Richard. Wesen und wandel der belgischen Landwirtschaft. Eine studie über die ländliche Betriebsorganisation und das landwirtschaftliche Genossenschaftswesen, insbesondere des belgischen bauernbundes. (In *Berichte über Landwirtschaft*, n.f., bd. 10, hft. 3, 1929, p.506-516. Published by P. Parey, Berlin, Germany)

The development of agricultural cooperation in Belgium is sketched with particular attention to the organization of the Belgian Peasant Union, with which the name of Luytgaerens is indissolubly linked, and its effect on the development of the Flemish peasant.

Cooperation - United States

The Cooperative Marketing Journal, v.4, no.1, Jan. 1930. 32p. Published at 1731 Eye St., N. W.,? Washington, D. C.

Contents: Trends of the times, by the Editor; 1930 tasks for the National Cooperative Council, by C. O. Moser; Selling Pacific Coast eggs, by Earl W. Benjamin; The outlook in cotton, by B. M. Gile; Cooperative marketing as a subject for high school instruction, by Arnold A. Sather; Advertising and cooperative associations, by H. F. Schlemmer; Teamwork, by Theodore Macklin.

Cooperative Marketing - Cattle - Germany

Trumpf, A. W. Genossenschaftlicher schlachtviehabsatz der Zentralgenossenschaft für Viehverwertung e. G. m. b. H., Hannover. (In Berichte über Landwirtschaft, n.f., bd. 10, hft. 3, 1929, p.426-442. Published by P. Parey, Berlin, Germany)

The development of the Central Cooperative Cattle Marketing Organization of Hanover over a period of 30 years is outlined, and its influence on production and on the market is studied. A table gives the number of societies belonging to the organization and the number of cattle, sheep, and hogs handled annually from 1898 to 1928.

Cotton

The Lancashire cotton trade in 1929. (In Economist, v.110, no.4510, Feb. 1, 1930, p.224-225. Published at 6 Bouverie Street, Fleet Street, London, E. C. 4, England)

Skliar, Robert. United States cotton exports and world cotton industry. (In Commerce Reports, no.8, Feb. 24, 1930, p.497-499. Published by the U. S. Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Washington, D. C.)

"Cotton exports declined in 1929 - American cotton mills more active than in 1928 - European cotton-manufacturing industry on short time - output of cotton mills in the Far East greater than for 1928."

Cottonseed Oil Industry

Nixon, H. C. The rise of the American cottonseed oil industry. (In Journal of Political Economy, v.38, no.1, Feb. 1930, p.73-85. Published at the University of Chicago Press, 5750 Ellis Ave., Chicago, Illinois)

The history of the American cotton seed oil industry up to the year 1890.

Economic Conditions - Haiti

Anderson, George E. The economic crisis in Haiti - single crop evils outweigh American effort. (In Annalist, v.35, no.893, Feb. 28, 1930, p.501-502. Published by the New York Times Co., New York City)

Discusses the economic crisis in Haiti - finances, foreign investments,

foreign debt, and agriculture.

"The underlying cause of present depression in the trade and financial activities of the Haitian people is the old, old story of producing crops which are no longer wanted, in present volume, in world markets. Haiti is a one-crop country. On an average coffee constitutes 75 per cent of its total exports; cotton, from 10 per cent to 12 per cent; logwood, about 5 per cent; sugar, about 3 per cent; cacao, about 2 per cent, no other items being of material importance."

The American Government is attempting to find the best way out of the difficulties which are the result of a vicious agricultural policy. It is endeavoring to improve the quality and quantity of the coffee crop, has introduced a standardization law, and is endeavoring to teach the Haitian peasant to cultivate his crop instead of merely gathering it. Similar efforts are being made with regard to other products. The American Corn Products Company has been experimenting in the growing of corn. The growing of sisal has been commenced on a considerable scale. Some agricultural and industrial training schools have been established.

"The country... is in a transitional period, during which diversification of crops and the development of at least some minor industries must be accomplished if it is to have an economic future at all. From a purely economic standpoint, it can safely be asserted that the present is no time for much in the way of political experiments."

Economic History

Economic History, a Supplement of The Economic Journal, v.2, no.5, Jan. 1930, p.1-153. Published by Royal Economic Society, 9, Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2, England. May be obtained from The Macmillan Company, New York City.

Partial contents: Wheat measures in the Winchester rolls, by Sir W. H. Beveridge, p.19-44. (The writer states that this review is "put forward both as an illustration of difficulties and methods in making a history of prices and as a contribution to the neglected history of measures in England"); The housing of the rural population in the eighteenth century, by G. E. Fussell and Constance Goodman, p.63-90; The localisation of the [English] cotton industry, by John Jewkes, p.91-106; Samuel Crompton's census of the cotton industry in 1811, by G. W. Daniels, p.107-110; The Greek currant trade, a study in valorisation under public auspices, by J. Kipps, p.137-153.

Rostovtseff, M. The decay of the ancient world and its economic explanations. (In Economic History Review, v.2, no.2, Jan. 1930, p.197-214. Published for the Economic History Society by A. & C. Black, Ltd., 4, 5, & 6, Soho Square, London, W. 1, England)

In part IV of this article the writer discusses two theories of the so-called decay of the ancient world by economic causes, i.e., "the ancient world decayed because of the natural exhaustion of the soil in the area occupied by civilized man" and "climatic changes of a pulsatory character are largely responsible for both the impoverishment and the physical, moral and intellectual decay of the ancient world."

Egg Production and Marketing - Germany

Lichter, Gerhard, and Kobligk, Helmuth. Neue wege in der geflügelzucht und eierverwertung. (In Berichte über Landwirtschaft, n.f., bd. 10, hft. 4, 1929, p.612-672. Published by P. Parey, Berlin, Germany)

The application to poultry and eggs of Germany's recently adopted policy of the improvement of production and marketing of agricultural products is discussed. A survey is made of conditions in twenty-eight other countries.

Export and Import Certificates - Poland

Premiums on exported grain, milling products and malt, and natural butter. (In Commerce Reports, no.6, Feb. 10, 1930, p.414-415. Published by the U. S. Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Washington, D. C.)

"By a decree of November 6, 1929, effective from November 16, 1929, until April 15, 1930, the Polish Government will grant a seasonal premium of 4 zlotys per 100 kilos on exported standardized oats and barley, 6 zlotys per 100 kilos on rye and wheat, and 9 zlotys per 100 kilos on all kinds of flour, barley groats, and malt. This premium in the form of 'export certificates,' will be issued only to exporters holding prescribed certificates of authority from the Polish ministry of industry and commerce. The premium is paid in cash by either of two main customs offices in Poland...

"By a decree of September 20, 1929, effective from December 1, 1929, until June 1, 1930, the Polish Government will grant a premium of 20 zlotys per 100 kilos on exported natural butter to those exporters who are in possession of special certificates of authority from the Polish ministry of industry and commerce, entitling them to obtain this premium in the form of 'export certificates.' These export certificates are transferable, valid for nine months from the date of issue, and may be applied to cancel or reduce the import duty on any commodity."

Farm Management - Saskatchewan

Allen, William. Farm management research in Saskatchewan. (In Scientific Agriculture. v.10, no.6, Feb. 1930, p.411-418. Published by the Canadian Society of Technical Agriculturists at Ottawa, Canada)

Paper read at the International Conference of Agricultural Economists, Dartington Hall, Devonshire, England, August, 1929.

Includes a table which is a statistical summary of farm management studies made in Saskatchewan up to 1929.

Farm Management and Accounting

Fadberg, Kurt. Vergleich bayerischer und niederösterreichischer betriebsverhältnisse und betriebsergebnisse auf grund von buchführungsunterlagen. (In Berichte über Landwirtschaft, n.f., bd. 9, hft. 4, 1929, p.528-534. Published by P. Parey, Berlin, Germany)

A comparison, based on bookkeeping statistics, is made of crop and

cattle raising farms of from 5 to 50 hectares in Bavaria and in Lower Austria. Climatic conditions, area of arable land and of pasturage, crop yield and numbers of cattle, economic returns and expenditures form the basis of comparison. The author finds that the Bavarian farms are operated with a greater capital outlay and on a larger scale than the Austrian farms, but also with a lower net return and sometimes even at a loss.

Federal Farm Board

Crowther, Samuel. Agriculture's high adventure. The first complete statement of the Farm Board's policy. (In Country Gentleman, v.95, no.3, March, 1930, p.3-5, 63, 70; Published at Independence Square, Philadelphia, Pa.)

Farm board policies. (In National city bank of New York. [Monthly letter on] economic conditions, governmental finance, United States securities, March, 1930, p.49-54. Published at New York City)

The Federal Farm Board's grain setup. What has been done to date in organizing for the marketing of wheat. (In Farmer and Farm, Stock & Home, v.48, no.9, Mar. 1, 1930, p.357, 378. Published at St. Paul, Minn.)

"In this article the progress of the grain marketing activities of the Board is reviewed, starting with the formation of the Farmers' National Grain Corporation last fall. It explains how a farmer can become a member of this organization, what he must do to get a loan on his wheat from the Board; what a cooperative must be and do to take advantage of the Board's marketing machinery."

Kraemer, Erich. Das amerikanische gesetz über landwirtschaftliches marktwesen von 1929 im rahmen der hilfsgesetzgebung für die farmer. (In Berichte über Landwirtschaft, n.f., bd. 10, hft. 4, 1929, p.695-721. Published by P. Parey, Berlin, Germany)

A discussion of the Agricultural Marketing Act of 1929.

McHugh, John G. Agricultural marketing act and the grain trade. (In Who is Who in Grain and Feed, v.19, no.7, Feb. 5, 1930, p.21-30. Published at Toledo, Ohio)

"John G. McHugh, secretary of the Chamber of Commerce of Minneapolis, at a meeting of Minneapolis business men, gave an address on the Agricultural Marketing Act... The speech was given under the auspices of the Northwest Development Committee of the Minneapolis Civic and Commerce Association and was delivered on Jan. 16.

"There is not a grain or feed dealer in the country who is not asking himself this question: 'Just what is Chairman Legge and his Federal Farm Board driving at? Are they trying to put all the grain and feed dealers out of business?' Secretary McHugh answers these questions in his Minneapolis address." The address follows the above introduction.

Mitchell, J. G. The constitutionality of the farm relief act - its validity challenged. (In Annalist, v.35, no.893, Feb. 28, 1930, p.493-500 Published by the New York Times Co., New York City)

Pope, Jesse E. A challenge to the Federal farm board. (In Atlantic Monthly, v.145, no.3, March, 1930, p.299-308. May be obtained from Rumford Building, Concord, N. H., or 8 Arlington Street, Boston, Mass.)

Discusses critically the difficulties which the Federal Farm Board is facing, and will face in its attempt to stabilize farm prices, particularly wheat and cotton prices. Gives instances to show that the holding of farm products for higher prices has not been successful. The lending policy of the Board will undoubtedly encourage holding, cash prices will be stimulated, with a resulting increase in acreage. The Board then will be reduced to insisting on a curtailment of production which it will not be able to enforce. The difficulties of the Brazilian coffee valorization scheme, the campaign of the California raisin producers to raise the price above that afforded them under the law of supply and demand, and other attempts to set aside the law of supply and demand, are cited. The writer thinks that the Federal Farm Board will have no greater success in its venture in "price fixing" than these other agencies have had

Steen, Herman. The Farm Board and its relation to milling. (In Northwestern Miller, v.161, no.5, Feb. 5, 1930, p.490-491. Published at Minneapolis, Minn.)

From an address before the Michigan State Millers' Association at Lansing, Jan. 29, 1930.

Futures Trading

Bull, Sleeter. Why not a contract market for cattle? (In Breeder's Gazette, v.95, no.2, Feb. 1930, p.5, 47, 48. Published at 1 Dexter Park Ave., Stock Yards, Chicago, Illinois)

Gives arguments in favor of a system of contract futures similar to the one which has been successfully used in the grain market.

Poole, James E. "Futures" and the "cash." How hogs are handled on the new futures market and a look at live stock values as they stand today. (In Breeder's Gazette, v.95, no.3, Mar. 1930, p.9, 45, 50. Published at 1 Dexter Park Ave., Stock Yards, Chicago, Ill.)

Wool futures. (In Statist, v.115, no.2710, Feb. 1, 1930, p.186-187. Published at 51, Cannon Street, London, E. C. 4, England)

Gives a survey of the working of the wool futures market at Antwerp, showing what it has done and how it has been received by the trade at large. This market was closed during the war and reopened on July 1, 1929.

German-Polish Rye Export Agreement

Ritter, Kurt. Voraussetzungen und bedeutung einer deutsch-polnischen roggenexportverständigung. (In Wirtschaftsdienst, jahrg. 15, hft. 6,

Feb. 7, 1930, p.217-220. May be obtained from Friederichsen, de Gruyter & Co., Hamburg 33, Germany)

A sketch of conditions on the world rye market shows that Germany and Poland produce and export a large share of the world supply of rye. As competing countries they have suffered a number of disadvantages. At the same time, the author sees difficulties, both political and economic, in the way of an effective export agreement. A private export organization with government support established in both countries with mutual supervision is tentatively suggested, but the prevention of underbidding seems the most that can be hoped for.

Grain - Tariff - Germany

Jasny, N. Die neuordnung der deutschen getreidewirtschaft. (In Wirtschaftsdienst, jahrg. 15, hft. 2, Jan. 10, 1930, p.44-46. May be obtained from Friederichsen, de Gruyter & Co., Hamburg 33, Germany)

The introduction of a sliding scale in connection with the German bread grain tariff is critically discussed by the author, especially in its effect on the existing import certificate system. Instead of the former fixed rate of 6.50 RM. for wheat and 6 RM. for rye, the rate will vary from 3.50 RM to 9.50 RM. for wheat and from 3 to 9 RM. for rye at the discretion of the government. The author is dubious about the practical working out of this arrangement. That the price of wheat and rye for the first four months of 1930 should be based on the average price prevailing during the period from Sept. 1 to Dec. 31, 1929 he does not approve and he also criticizes the fact that the difference between wheat and rye prices is less than that in 1913. The import certificate value will no longer correspond with the tariff rate when the latter exceeds 6.50 RM. for wheat and 6 RM. for rye. The change will lead to decreased export of wheat and will not bring about an increase in the price of rye which was the main reason for the revision.

Hemp - Export Bounty

Export bounties on hemp authorized - import surtax on hemp and hemp products. (In Commerce Reports, no. 7, Feb. 17, 1930, p.481-482. Published by the U. S. Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Washington, D. C.)

"A Spanish royal order (No. 4) of December 23, 1929, authorizes the official hemp committee, created by royal order of June 21, 1928, to encourage the production, manufacture, and exportation of hemp.

"Assistance to exporters of hemp may take the form of compensations or bounties in cash upon exportation. The committee is also to consider limitation of importation of foreign hard fibers.

"To defray the expenses of this program, an import surtax of 1/10 of the total amount of import duties is to be collected on all raw and manufactured hemp, linen, jute, etc., included in Class IX of the Spanish customs tariff.

"A special tax of 0.02 peseta per kilo is also to be collected upon the sale of Spanish raw hemp, payable by the seller, or of 0.03 peseta on combed hemp if the seller does not have a receipt for the tax paid on raw hemp."

Income

Taylor, H. C. Our greatest economic issue. (In Rural America, v.8, no.2, Feb. 1930, p.3-5. Published by the American Country Life Association, Inc., 105 East 22nd St., New York City)

Dr. Taylor states that the central theme about which all other agricultural economic questions center is an equitable distribution of the national income which will give a fair share to agriculture. He divides income into three classes - occupational satisfactions, commodities produced and consumed directly by the producer, and cash income. He discusses each of these classes, also the methods used by non-agricultural groups in obtaining larger incomes. One of these methods is limiting competition. He believes that "farmers must also find a means of limiting competition and limiting the supply if they are to secure a fair share of the national income," and discusses means by which limitation may be obtained by the farm group.

India

The Times. India number no. 45, 440, Feb. 18, 1930. xxxiip. Published at London, England.

See p.xxiv for an article by B. C. Burt entitled Agricultural Research; Improvement of crops, task of the Imperial Council.

Journal of Farm Economics

Journal of Farm Economics, v. 12, no.1, Jan. 1930. 212p. Published by the American Farm Economic Association. May be obtained from W. I. Myers, Secretary Treasurer, Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.)

All of the papers in this number of the Journal were read at the 20th annual meeting of the American Farm Economic Association, Washington, D. C., December, 1929.

Contents: Policy and program of the Federal Farm Board, by Alexander Legge; Some activities and problems of the Federal Farm Board, by Joseph S. Davis, with discussion by E. F. Dummeier, J. I. Falconer, and W. E. Grimes; Farm relief measures in selected European countries, by Charles L. Stewart; A foreign agricultural information service, by Asher Hobson; The agricultural tariff of 1922 and a look ahead, by B. H. Hibbard; Analysis of tariff duties, by John D. Black; with discussion by H. C. Taylor, M. R. Benedict, and Philip G. Wright; A program for the improvement and elaboration of data needed for commodity price forecasting, by O. C. Stine; Evaluation of methods used in commodity price forecasting, by Elmer J. Working, with discussion by Elizabeth Waterman and Arthur W. Marget; The commercial application of forecasting methods, by Donald R. G. Cowan; The Vermont Commission on Country Life, by Henry C. Taylor; and notes as follows - Mr. Whelpton's position as to gains from holding cotton, by A. N. Moore, H. I. Richards, and J. D. Black; Corporate versus agricultural rates of return on invested capital, by George M. Peterson; On certain mathematical properties of demand curves of constant elasticity, by Warren C. Waite and Alexander Sturges; Efficiency, price, and income, by Bushrod W. Allin; The summer conference of "The Agricultural Economics Society" of Great Britain, by John D. Black.

Land Settlement - Sweden

Frost, J. Landwirtschaftliches siedlungswesen in Schweden. (In Berichte über Landwirtschaft, n.f., bd. 10, hft. 3, 1929, p.443-449. Published by P. Parey, Berlin, Germany)

Sweden's land policy, at first based on the need for money and soldiers but more and more dictated by changing social and economic conditions, is outlined since its origin in the sixteenth century. The present-day system of land settlement as a necessary economic measure to preserve the agricultural integrity of the country and to stem the tide of emigration is discussed.

Livestock Raising - Anatolia

Spöttel, Walter. Die landwirtschaftliche tierzucht in Anatolien. (In Berichte über Landwirtschaft, n.f., bd. 10, hft. 3, 1929, p.469-483. Published by P. Parey, Berlin, Germany)

A sketch is given of the raising of cattle, sheep, goats, and horses in Anatolia.

Refrigeration

Revolutionizing packing methods. Freezing of perishables promises to affect marketing of 78 per cent of country's food products- immense field for process seen in fishing industry. (In Economist, v.83, no.9, Mar. 1, 1930, p.478, 488. Published at 327 South La Salle St., Chicago, Illinois)

"North Pole freezing of perishables, or sharp freezing at extremely low temperatures, is already so far past the experimental stage that in 1929 probably 30,000,000 pounds of fish were marketed and several thousand quarts of berries."

Rubber

Helfferrich, E. Das kautschukproblem. (In Wirtschaftsdienst, jahrg.15, hft.3 Jan. 17, 1930, p.94-98. May be obtained from Friederichsen, de Gruyter & Co., Hamburg 36, Germany)

While the Stevenson plan was effective at the time of its promulgation in averting a crisis among rubber producers and in making it possible for them to strengthen thier financial position, its inherent weakness lay in the fact that it applied only to British producers. As a matter of fact it was those outside of its jurisdiction that profited most from its effects. The present precarious condition of rubber production in the southeastern Asiatic countries and its gloomy outlook for the future are largely due to the development of native rubber cultivation in the Netherland Indies. Renewed control of production on European plantations would be a mistake. No unified measure is possible because of the difference in conditions of production and management on European and native plantations. The author sees the only remedy in the introduction of an export tariff which would have a restraining effect on native production in proportion to the amount of the rate and which would have at all events, a corrective influence.

Resuscitating the past. (In Statist, V.115, no.2710, Feb. 1, 1930, p. 185-186. Published at 51, Cannon St., London, E. C. 4, England)

Comments on the strangeness of the fact that some directors of rubber companies are still concerned with the abolition of the Stevenson scheme for restricting output. Mr. A. A. Baumann thinks that the fall in the market valuation and the annual dividend distributions of British companies is due solely to the effects of the abandonment of the Stevenson scheme. The Stevenson scheme was doomed to increasing failure owing to the failure of the Dutch growers to enter into the plan. The Dutch growers now evince a desire to co-operate with the British growers and it is in this direction that hope for the industry may be found. Several companies, including one that operates in the Dutch East Indies, have voluntarily agreed to reduce their outputs by 10 per cent. The British and Dutch producers will have to solve the problem of the native output together.

Rural Life

Galpin, C. J. My philosophy of rural life. (In Rural America, v.8, no.2, Feb. 1930, p.13. Published by the American Country Life Association, 105 East 22nd St., New York City)

This paper was read at the Washington meeting of the American Sociological Society.

Rural Social Government

Reed, Thomas H., ed. Notes on rural local government. (In American Political Science Review, v.24, no.1, Feb. 1930, p.134-143. Published by the American Political Science Association, 450-458 Ahnaip St., Menasha, Wis.)

Consists of two articles, Development of newer county functions, by Charles M. Kneier; and Boston and Suffolk County, by Arthur W. Bromage. Among the newer county functions are county libraries, maintenance of hospitals, parks, and airports, laws authorizing counties to carry out county or regional plans, aid to farmers to enable them to secure seed grain, and feed, county farm agents, mothers' pension laws, county nurses and full-time health departments, the county unit system of school administration, county high schools, and county schools for special types of instruction.

Rutherford, G. W. Types of local government. (In Rural America, v.8, no.1, Jan. 1930, p.10-11; v.8, no.2, Feb. 1930, p.10-11. Published by the American Country Life Association, 105 East 22nd St., New York City)

Southern States

Craven, Avery O. The South in American history. (In Historical Outlook, v.21, no.3, Mar. 1930, p.105-109. Published at 1021 Filbert St., Philadelphia, Pa.)

This paper was read before the Illinois State History Teachers' Con-

ference, Urbana, Illinois, November 23, 1928.

"There are two steps necessary, as I see it, to bring American history into proper balance. There must be a wider inclusion of southern facts in the story, and there must be a clearer understanding of the fundamental features of the South, past and present." The first requirement of those who teach or write American history is that they have a correct understanding of the fundamental factors in southern life and that they know what makes the South southern. "The first thing to be understood about the South is that it has always been primarily a rural-agricultural region... The second factor which gave flavor to the South ... [is] that it early was able to approximate the standards of the Old World...

"The presence in the South of the negro, the negro as a foreign element, not necessarily as a slave," is another thing that must be understood by the historian and the teacher.

The writer ends his plea for a proper recognition of the South's place in American history as follows:

"The history we have must reflect the historian and we must guard against a new danger as great as the old. A southern slant will be as dangerous as a New England bias. This region has a charm that lures, and lost causes make strong appeal. We must not become defenders of the old South or partisans of the new. The South does not need defenders. To take the attitude of apology for southern weaknesses, or to plead her cause, however just, is as dangerous as to neglect her. The teacher needs only to know the facts of southern life as well as he knows those of other sections and to understand her life as well. No more is required. No more is desired. Less is unsound. This much is justice."

The Southern Planter, 91st year, no.1, January, 1930. 33p. Published at Richmond, Va.

This is the special 90th anniversary number of "the oldest agricultural journal in America," which was established in 1840 at Richmond, by Charles Tyler Botts. The first issue was published on January 1, 1841. Among the articles are the following: Dairying in the South, by Hon. Arthur M. Hyde; Social development in the South during the last ninety years, by Dr. Carl C. Taylor; Ninety years of rural education in the South, by Dr. Egard W. Knight; Ninety years of farm machinery, by Chas. E. Seitz; Some truths about the old South, by Richard H. Edmonds; Ninety years of fertilizers, by H. W. Warner; Ninety years of changes in food habits, by Agnes Ellen Harris; Ninety years of livestock by D. S. Burch; The road to agricultural equality, by Marvin Jones; Looking forward ninety years in American agriculture, by Dr. O. E. Baker; Changes in the rural church by Dr. Rolvix Harlan; The Southern rural home during the next ninety years, by Jessie W. Harris.

Sugar

Wilbrandt, Hans. Zuckerrohr gegen zuckerrübe. (In Berichte über Landwirtschaft, n.f., bd. 10, hft. 4, 1929, p.673-694. Published by P. Parey, Berlin, Germany)

The rapid development of beet sugar production in the nineteenth cen-

ture, especially in Germany, France, and Austria, is sketched. In 1901/2 a total world production of 6,860,000 tons of beet sugar as against 3,850,000 tons of cane sugar made the outlook for the latter seem at first glance rather grave. But, in spite of large bounties paid to beet growers, the situation of the sugar cane was never hopeless. It slowly but steadily improved, and gained considerably in vitality after the Brussels conference of 1902 which abolished the bounty system, until during the World War cane sugar regained its former supremacy. In 1927/28 the total world production of cane sugar was 17,527,000 tons and of beet sugar only 9,139,000 tons. The cost of production of Java sugar is less than half that of German beet sugar. As long as that is the case, the struggle of beet sugar against cane sugar must be a losing one. The author shows that it is only the beet growers who desire to maintain the price of beets in order to increase production. As a matter of fact, important economic considerations make the desirability of an extension of the sugar beet area in Germany very questionable, while it is exceedingly difficult to predict world market conditions for sugar, yet an increase in sugar prices does not seem probable except under exceptional circumstances. Should the price level of cane sugar be maintained, and should the other sugar cane producing countries be able, as they undoubtedly will, to cut the cost of production to the level of that of Java, Europe's beet sugar industry would be seriously menaced. The author discusses and discards as not immediately feasible the complete cessation of Germany's sugar beet production, and the substitution of cane for beet sugar on the domestic market. Such a course would be drastic and its adoption would be accompanied by many serious difficulties and drawbacks. But, at least, an effort must be made to reduce the cost of sugar beet production. The author urges the cessation of export which entails a loss for which the German consumer must ultimately pay, and suggests a policy of extreme rationalization in sugar beet production and in beet sugar manufacture.

Tariff - United States

Taussig, F. W. The tariff, 1929-30. (In Quarterly Journal of Economics, v.45, no.2, Feb. 1930, p.175-204. Published at Harvard University Press, Randall Hall, Cambridge, Mass.)

"Summary. I. The principle of equalizing costs professes to extend no favors, 175; In actual legislation, there is a scramble for favors, 177.- II. The Tariff Commission was established in 1916 as a body for inquiry and report, 178. - The great changes, in the flexible provisions of 1922, 179. - III. The Session of 1929-30, 180. - The make-up and procedure of the House and Senate Committees, 181. - The revolt of the insurgents, 184. - IV. The principle of merely equalizing costs ignored; aid to depressed industries (such as sugar) the dominant note, 186. - The farmers' representatives press for aid in other ways than by increased tariff rates, 189. - V. The Tariff Commission again; its unsatisfactory working after 1922, 191. - VI. Possibilities of the future, 194. - Tariff Boards in other English-speaking countries; the combination of power and responsibility in a Minister, 193. - Nothing of the kind in the United States,

197. - The President's position, 198. - Possibilities suggested by the methods elsewhere; Cabinet members and Congress, 199. - VII. No far-reaching changes to be expected, 200. - Maintenance and improvement of the present system the only practicable policy, 201.

Taxation

Newcomer, Mable. The general property tax and the farmer. (In Journal of Political Economy, v.33, no.1, Feb. 1930, p.62-72. Published at the University of Chicago Press, 5750 Ellis Ave., Chicago, Illinois)

Tenancy

Buck, Glenn. Debunking the farm tenant scare. (In Nation's Business, v.18, no.3, March, 1930, p.200-201. Published by the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, Washington, D. C.)

In spite of the fact that "it is common for alarmists to point to the large number of tenant farmers as evidence that agriculture is fast approaching a condition akin to peasantry," Mr. Buck shows that a study of the situation reveals "that such evidence cannot be taken at its face value, that the extent of farm tenantry is far from a true indication of agriculture's condition."

Important questions raised as to problem of tenant farming. (In Manufacturers Record, v.97, no.9, Feb. 27, 1930, p.60-62. Published at Baltimore, Md.)

A discussion of the problem of tenant farming by Hugh MacRae of Wilmington, N. C., a banker and land developer, and the Manufacturers Record's reply.

Wehrwein, Carl F. The post-ownership steps on the "agricultural ladder" in a low tenancy region. (In Journal of Land & Public Utility Economics, v.6, no. 1, Feb. 1930, p.65-73. Published by the Institute for Research in Land Economics and Public Utilities, 337 E. Chicago Ave., Chicago, Ill.

"In a previous article the writer discussed the pre-ownership steps on the 'agricultural ladder' in the town of Newton, Manitowoc County, Wisconsin. As therein explained, this is an area with a low percentage of tenancy. Manitowoc County had only 1.92% of farm tenancy in 1880 and this had increased to but 4.14% by 1925. In the present article the purpose will be (1) to examine the pre-ownership stages a little further, noting especially the combination of steps which farmers of Newton made to become farm owners, and chiefly, (2) to discuss what might be called the 'pre-ownership steps' - the stage of encumbered ownership."

Vegetable Industry - England

Lobjoit, W. G. Commercial vegetable culture. (In Nineteenth Century and After, v.107, no.633, Feb. 1930, p.245-256. May be obtained from Leonard Scott Publication Company, 249 West 13th Street, New York City)

Deals with the history, development and problems of the commercial vegetable industry in England.

Wheat - Australia

Approval by state governments of Australia's proposal to stabilize wheat through pooling arrangement. (In Commercial & Financial Chronicle, v.130, no. 3374, Feb. 22, 1930, p.1191. Published at William Street, Corner Spruce, New York City)

The item given is as follows: "Associated Press accounts from Canberra, Australia, Feb. 18 stated:

"Most of the State Governments to-day approved the Federal Government's proposal for stabilizing the Australian wheat movement by setting up a marketing pool with boards in each State under one big Commonwealth Board.

"Representatives of the wheat growers, however, who also attended the conference, unanimously adopted a resolution in favor of a compulsory pool controlled by the growers themselves, instead of by Government boards.

"The Government proposed to guarantee a price of 96 cents a bushel for wheat delivered at country railway sidings for the next year, but the growers' representatives want this price effective for 3 years.

"The whole project will now be taken under discussion by the State Governments and the various associations of wheat growers."

Australia plans compulsory wheat marketing pool. (In Commercial & Financial Chronicle, v.130, no. 3375, March 1, 1930, p.1371. Published at William Street, Corner Spruce, New York City)

"The Australian Press reports the following from Melbourne, Australia, Feb. 26:

"The cabinet of the Victoria State Government has endorsed the recommendations of the Premiers' conference for a compulsory Australian wheat marketing pool. Legislation will be prepared for submission to the State Assembly."

Wheat - Canada

Denison, Merrill. Canada's wheat pool. Coöperative marketing of fifteen million acres of wheat, at the rate of a million dollars daily, is about to face its first crucial test. (In World's Work, v.59, no.1, Jan. 1930, p.42-47. Published by Doubleday, Doran & Company, Inc., New York City)

McKague, W. A. Marketing power in wheat. (In American bankers association. Journal, v.23, no.8, Feb. 1930, p.779-780, 820, 821. Published at 110 East 42nd St., New York City)

"On the basis of virtually current figures this article analyzes the success of the world's greatest wheat exporting nation in controlling the distribution of the product. One fact is brought out of supreme importance to this country where the stabilization of wheat prices is just being undertaken. It is that Canada's success has been the result of enthusiastic support from the farmers to the methods used."

Saskatchewan (Canada) farmers favor compulsory pooling of wheat. (In Commercial & Financial Chronicle, v.130, no.3375, March 1, 1930, p.1371 Published at William Street, Corner Spruce, New York City)

"The following Canadian press advices from Saskatoon, Sask., Feb. 26 are from the New York 'Times':

"Farmers of Saskatchewan, Canada's greatest wheat-growing Province, to-day went on record as favoring compulsory pooling of commodities. After long hours of debate, the United Farmers of Canada, Saskatchewan section, gave almost unanimous approval to a resolution directing the board of directors to 'stand ready to work with the Wheat Pool Board of Directors or the directors of any other pool,' in requesting that there be placed on the statute books of Saskatchewan an Act known as the primary products Act, 'whereby the growers of any commodity may obtain control of the marketing of all that commodity grown in the Province.'"

Stevenson, J. A. Wheat crisis threatens dislocation of Canadian trade relationships. (In Annalist, v. 35, no. 892, Feb. 21, 1930, p.453-454. Published by the New York Times Company, New York City)

Discusses the crisis into which the Canadian wheat pools have been plunged because of their policy of holding their wheat for higher prices. In Britain the crisis has also "given a noticeable stimulus to the project of a group of Labor members, headed by E. F. Wise, M.P., who urge the creation of a national import board empowered to purchase all Britain's grain imports. As the scheme would probably involve a guaranteed fixed price for British-grown wheat, it is evoking some support in agrarian circles, and the Labor Ministry is reported to be examining it. So altogether the Canadian wheat pools seem likely to become responsible for developments and changes in many other spheres than the grain markets of the world."

The wheat deadlock and Canada's trade. (In Bradstreet's, v.58, no. 2696, March 1, 1930, p.159. Published at New York City)

A short article which quotes from statements of Greenshields & Co. of Montreal, and the Grain Trade News of Winnipeg.

Woods, Fred H. What an Englishman thinks of the Canadian pool. (In Who is Who in Grain and Feed, v.19, no.8, Feb. 20, 1930, p.32-33. Published at Toledo, Ohio.)

An article on the policy of the Canadian Pool. The writer states "that the 'Hold-up' policy of pools is bitterly resented by European consumers." In a letter which accompanied the article he commends Who is Who in Grain and Feed on its attitude.

Wheat - Canadian Pool

Boyle, James E. Can Canada's wheat pool be called a success? (In Who is Who in Grain and Feed, v.19, no.8, Feb. 20, 1930, p.22-25. Published at Toledo, Ohio)

Reprinted from the Jan. 27, 1930 issue of Barrons, the National Financial Weekly.

"The pool promised to practice 'orderly marketing' to simplify the

transportation problem and to stabilize the price of wheat - failed in all three attempts."

See Canadian Wheat Pool's reply to Prof. Boyle's article under Wheat-Canadian Pool on p.163 of this issue.

Wheat - National Purchasing Board - England

Dampier-Whetham, C., and Venn, J. A. Supplies of wheat. A national purchasing board. (In Times, Feb. 3, 1930. Published at London, England) Clipping in Pam. Coll.

This is a letter addressed to the editor of the Times under date of January 29. The writers discuss the causes and remedies for the present depression. Although hitherto they have objected to a National Purchasing Board and recognize its difficulties they now advocate an "enquiry, carried out jointly by economists and representatives of the corn trade, into the present position of our wheat supplies and the desirability of some form of collective control."

Wool Prices Stabilization - Australia

Australian wool growers organize to stabilize prices. (In Commercial & Financial Chronicle, v.130, no. 3374, Feb. 22, 1930. p.1191. Published at William Street, Corner Spruce, New York City)

The item given is as follows: "From the New York 'Sun' we take the following Melbourne (Australia) Associated Press accounts Jan. 31.

"A group of one hundred Victorian and Riverina wool growers has agreed to the formation of a new wool growers' organization for the stabilization of wool prices.

"The new organization is named the Australian National Wool Growers and Publicity League.

"The growers have agreed to a compulsory levy of 5 shillings on every £100 sterling worth of wool sold in order to provide funds for a publicity campaign to promote the more extensive use of wool."

REVIEWS

A selected list of recent reviews.

Erdman, Henry E. American produce markets. 1928.

Reviewed by Walter P. Hedden in Journal of Farm Economics, v.12, no. 1, Jan. 1930, p.190.

Filley, H. Clyde. Cooperation in agriculture. 1929.

Reviewed by S. W. Mendum in Journal of Farm Economics, v.12, no. 1, Jan. 1930, p.192-193.

Fine, Nathan. Labor and farmer parties in the United States, 1828-1928. 1929.

Reviewed by Harold R. Bruce in American Political Science Review,

v.24, no.1, Feb. 1930, p.206-207.

Reviewed by Elmer Ellis in North Dakota. University. Quarterly Journal, v.20, no.1, fall 1929, p.63-66.

Hoyt, Elizabeth Ellis. The consumption of wealth. 1928.

Reviewed by Hazel Kyrk in Journal of Political Economy, v.38, no. 1, Feb. 1930, p.112.

Moulton, Harold G., Morgan, Charles S., and Lee, Adah L. The St. Lawrence navigation and power project. 1929.

Reviewed by Lesslie R. Thomson in Journal of Political Economy, v.38, no.1, Feb. 1930, p.86-107.

Seligman, Edwin R. A. The economics of farm relief. 1929.

Reviewed by E. G. Nourse in Journal of Political Economy, v.38, no.1, Feb. 1930, p.108-111.

Sherman, Wells A. Merchandising fruits and vegetables. 1928.

Reviewed by Richard T. Ely in Journal of Land & Public Utility Economics, v.6, no.1, Feb. 1930, p.109.

Simpson, Herbert D. The tax situation in Illinois. 1929.

Reviewed by Whitney Coombs in Journal of Farm Economics, v.12, no.1, Jan. 1930, p.190-192.

Tannenbaum, Frank. The Mexican agrarian revolution. 1929.

Reviewed by Mary Shine Peterson in Journal of Land & Public Utility Economics, v.6, no.1, Feb. 1930. p.109-111.

Waite, Warren C. The economics of consumption. 1928.

Reviewed by Florence A. Armstrong in Journal of Political Economy, v.38, no.1, Feb. 1930, p.113-115.

NOTES

Beckmann, Fritz. Die weltwirtschaftlichen beziehungen der landwirtschaft des westfälischen industriegebietes. Leipzig, Quelle & Meyer, 1929. 26p. (Weltwirtschaftliche gesellschaft zu Münster i. W. Schriftenreihe hrsg. von W. F. Bruck und H. Wätjen. hft. 19) 281 B382W

A brief study of agricultural conditions in the industrial district of Westphalia and of the relation of the farmer to modern marketing conditions.

Bridges, Archibald. Financial aspects of growing sugar beet. 4p. Reprint from the Berkshire Farmers' Year Book 1930.

Conférence parlementaire internationale du commerce. Commission permanente agricole. L'amélioration des conditions de la vie à la campagne. L'exode rural et les moyens d'y remédier. [Bruxelles, Anciens établ.

d'imprimerie T. De Warichet, 1929] 23p. 281.2 C765

Rapport ... par M. Paul de Vuyst.

This is a brief account of the exodus from the country as it affects a number of European countries, its causes and its attendant dangers. Some remedies are suggested.

Clay, Henry, and Brady, K. R., ed. Manchester at work; a survey. Manchester, Manchester civic week committee [1929] 197p.

Contains a section on Manchester's cotton industry and a chapter on Manchester as a market including the city's food requirements and its distributing organizations.

Dehnert, Fritz Willy. Von der gestaltung der pachtpreise während der inflationszeit. Leipzig, 1928. 105p. 282 D36

Inaug. - diss. - Leipzig.

The agricultural lease and its value during the period of inflation.

Gt. Brit. Ministry of agriculture and fisheries. Marketing leaflet no. 16. The pig industry in England and Wales. Interim report by the Pig industry council. [London, 1930] 9p.

India. Punjab. Board of economic inquiry. Rural section publication, no.13. Eighty years of Punjab food prices, 1841-1920, by Brij Narain. [Lahore, Printed at the "Civil and military gazette" press] 1926. 64p. 281.9 In2 no.13

Reprinted, with permission, from the Indian Journal of Economics.

International convention relating to economic statistics with protocol.

Geneva, December 14, 1928. The convention has not been ratified by His Britannic Majesty. Presented by the Secretary of state for foreign affairs to Parliament by command of His Majesty. London, H. M. Stationery off., 1930. 85p. ([Gt. Brit. Parliament. Papers by command] Cmd. 3493)

Miscellaneous no. 5 (1930)

Italy. Direzione generale dell'agricoltura. L'agro Romano nel primo quinquennio fascista. Relazione dell'incremento del bonificamento agrario e della colonizzazione nell'agro romano, dal 1° gennaio 1923 (1) al 31 Dicembre 1927 (VI) Roma, Tipografia cuggiani, 1928. 179p. 33.19 It1A

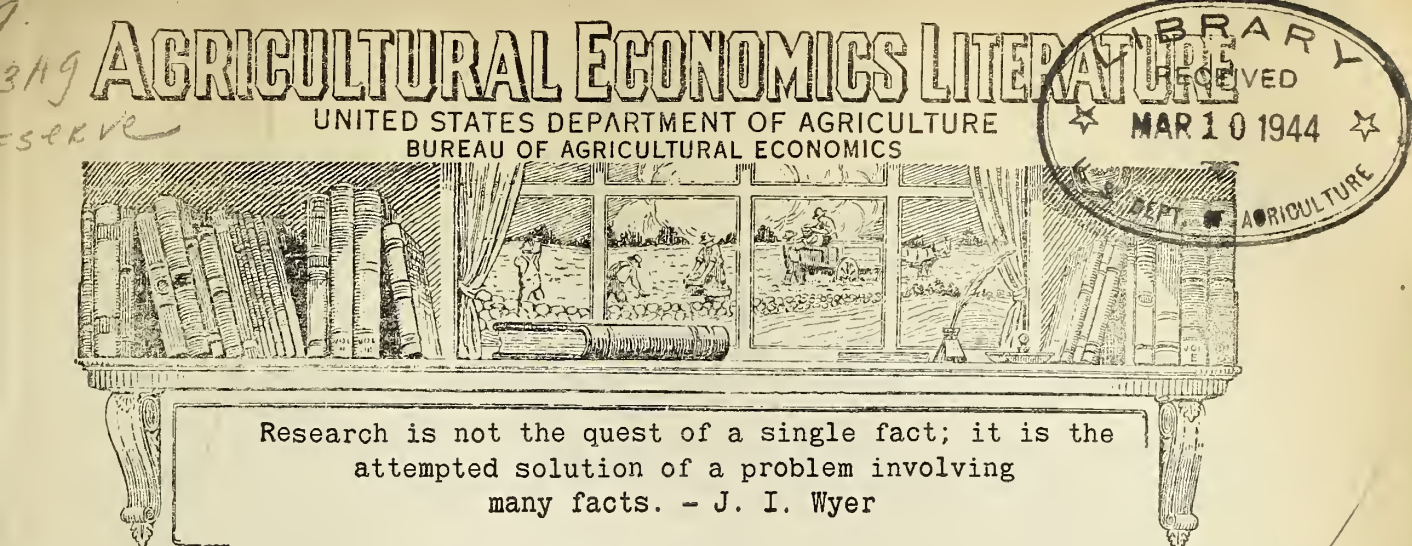
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Jamaica. Dept. of science and agriculture. Statistics of the sugar industry of Jamaica ... Together with a memorandum and questionnaire of the Jamaica imperial association. Prepared for the use of the West India sugar commission, December, 1929. Kingston, Government printing office, 1929. 98p. 65 J222

Orwin, C. S. Further decline in arable farming. Live stock still the mainstay. 4p.

Reprinted from "the Yorkshire Post" Trade Review, Jan. 9th, 1930.

- Popoff, N. La coopération de consommation dans l'U.R.S.S. Paris, Éditions sociales internationales [1928] 67p. 280.2 P813
 Consumers' cooperatives in Russia and their effect on commerce are discussed.
- Rahder, J. L. G. La coopérative de vente par les producteurs. Théorie d'après une expérience commencée à Antibes par la "Coopérative florale" avec une production aléatoire et périssable. Coopération entre producteurs et consommateurs par la coopérative de vente. Paris, Recueil Sirey, 1929. 51p. 280.2 R12
 A brief study of a cooperative enterprise undertaken at Antibes for the sale of cut flowers.
- Stauffacher, Gertrud. Brot; die monopolfreie lösung der getreidefrage durch die Schweizerfrau. Bern, Pestalozzi Fellenberg haus [1928?] 39p. 284.3 St2
 A suggestion for the solution of the grain problem in Switzerland by a Swiss woman farmer.
- U. S. Bureau of foreign and domestic commerce. Trade promotion series no. 90 Foreign trade in fresh fruits, by Daniel J. Moriarty. Washington, U. S. Govt. print. off., 1930. 103p. 157.54 T67 no.90
- U. S. Federal farm board. Federal farm board; a report of the activities of the Federal Farm board in administering the Agricultural marketing act. Washington, Jan. 15, 1930. 8p.
- Willard, John D. A preliminary inquiry into rural adult education. New York, American association for adult education [1929] 27p. Pam. Coll.



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Prepared by the Staff of the Library of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics mainly from material received in the Library of the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

This Bureau can not supply the publications listed herein other than those expressly designated as publications of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Books, pamphlets, and periodicals mentioned may ordinarily be obtained from their respective publishers or from the Secretary of the issuing organization. Many of them are available for consultation in public or other libraries.

Mary G. Lacy, Librarian.

Bureau of Agricultural Economics

SIGNED REVIEWS

Thompson, Warren S. Danger spots in world population. New York, A. A. Knopf, 1930. 343p. 280 T37D

This is a pioneer book by one of the nation's outstanding students of population. Probably the author has given as much consideration as any other American to the political, economic and social consequences of population changes in the various countries of the world, and his interpretation of the statistical data has been further aided by extensive travel.

The title of the book is inadequate if, indeed, not a little unfortunate. The book is in reality a series of searching comments on national policies with reference to the utilization of the world's resources. The author's attitude is that of interest in the welfare of all peoples of the world and a hopeful belief in the increasing reasonableness of nations; his method is that of the statistician seeking to summarize and interpret in simple language the great changes that are occurring in the birth-rates of most occidental peoples as these affect national policies; and his object, evidently, is to convince the readers of the book that certain nations need greater land resources, notably Japan, India and Italy which can be provided by other nations that do not need certain lands they possess and are not likely to need them in the future, notably the British and French Empires and the Netherlands. Such a recognition of need and readjustment of resources the author deems essential to the maintenance of peace in the world...

In the introductory chapter it is pointed out that rapid changes are taking place today which often "appear to make the acquisition of new and more ample resources necessary if a people is to retain its position in the world or to expand as it believes it should." These changes are not only in population but also in industrial development and standard of living, which bring about increased needs...

The second chapter in the book is devoted to Japan's need for more land, which the author thinks might be found in the little used portions of the Dutch and British East Indies, in tropical Australia and in a portion, if not all, of the Philippines. It is the author's conviction that the Japanese are better adapted to the settlement of tropical lands than of cold temperate lands... It is suggested that Great Britain and Holland might much better bargain with Japan for the transfer of Borneo and New Guinea than to have these islands taken from them in another World War, which is apparently inevitable unless some readjustment is made of the land resources of the world to the changing populations of the nations...

The third chapter in the book relates to the population problem in China. Mineral resources, agricultural resources, and industrialization are considered in relation to population, and the author finally concludes

that only birth control affords any reasonable hope of reducing permanently the population pressure... China might sent forth six million emigrants each year and still increase in population at home as long as present traditions and habits of family life prevail...

"But if there is this pressure of population in China and if the potential increase is as stated here, why is it that China's population problem is so much less urgent than Japan's? The answer is relatively simple. The difference between Japan and China in this respect is the difference between a nation highly self-conscious, well unified and organized, with leaders who have learned the game of politics in the West and who are in a position to make demands with the full force of the nation behind them; and a people not yet nationally conscious (only slowly becoming so), quite unorganized, and without any unity and hence without recognized leaders."...

Two chapters are entitled India, and Where Can the Indian Go? The discussion of the industrial development in India is stimulating and disturbing. A paragraph from the book will present the author's point of view better than the reviewer can do it:

"The introduction of factory industry into a country like India is, then, by no means the simple thing it appears to us Westerners. It has far-reaching effects on the lives of the people which it is difficult for us to understand and its immediate effects are by no means wholly beneficial. It does no good to talk of the benefits of the new system 'by and large' and 'in the long run.' People cannot live on tendencies. They must have something more substantial; and hand labour, though far less efficient, may prove more substantial under certain conditions than factory industry. We should not forget that the spread of machine industry in the West has been accompanied by the most rapid acquisition and settlement of new lands of high quality that was ever known. Forgetting this fact leads many people to suppose that the relation between standards of living and the intensity of machine industry is the important relation rather than that between land and the standard of living. Power machinery is after all only a means of extending men's reach in the use of land (Italics are reviewers). If men become so thick that there is no need of extending their reach, then the benefits of power machinery are questionable"...

The chapter on the Union of South Africa indicates the development of social and economic conditions which are not propitious for permanent white occupation. The author's belief can be best presented in his own words:

"It is a plain fact of history that never have servant and master been able to live long together without the moral fibre of both being greatly weakened by this relationship. With the pioneering days pretty well behind them, the whites of South Africa are beginning to show the effects of this Master-and-servant relationship ...

"The spirit of the pioneer adventurer seems to have departed from South Africa even more than it has from the United States and Canada, and it is the presence of an unlimited supply of cheap and docile labour which has so quickly wrought this change. The dependence of this docile labour is rendering the white man in South Africa unfit to possess further and to hold the land... The Dutch as a body have more the attitude of settlers, but even they are losing the pioneering spirit because of cheap native labour."

Three chapters are devoted to Europe - one to Italy, another to central Europe and the third to Great Britain. The solution of Italy's population problem, for the present at least, is found in Syria and Mesopotamia. It is the author's contention that the situation would be much relieved if France and Great Britain were willing to transfer their mandates over these countries to Italy, and that both countries would probably benefit in increased trade and national security by so doing...

In Germany this stationary state of population is rapidly approaching - only 15 to 25 years away in all likelihood; and the expansion of trade and increasing efficiency in industry, together with the small migration to the United States and South America, appears adequate to provide for the increasing well-being of the people.

The Slavic countries of Central Europe are then considered, and the conclusion reached that although increasing industrialization seems likely soon to bring the birth-rate in Czechoslovakia into a condition like that in Germany, in Poland and Rumania the prospect is less promising, while in Yugoslavia and the Balkan States war is more likely to arise from other causes than from the pressure of population.

The Chapter on The Population Problem of Great Britain is almost as gloomy as the writings of the "gloomy Dean of St. Paul's" Cathedral. The best coal seams have been worked out and the cost of production is increasing. The iron ore is declining in quality and more than half is now imported...

"In almost all lines of manufacturing there is now some competitor which possesses conditions as advantageous for cheap production as Great Britain or even more so"...

The aspect of the British situation that gives the author concern is whether the British people will be willing to relinquish some of their colonial possessions that are little used...

"It seems... that a world which is growing in numbers, and colonies which are expanding, even though they belong to Japan or Italy or India, are more likely to help Great Britain out of its difficulties than colonies of its own which are stagnant because of lack of men to develop them. Of course, the voluntary alienation of territory is contrary to all the practices of modern governments. But it is a false national pride which prefers great possessions to the possible improvements of the conditions of life of great masses of people which might come about if the alienation of certain possessions would contribute to the prosperity of the world as a whole. Besides, the more certain avoidance of war should make a great appeal to statesmen of economically harrassed countries as well as to the masses of the people"...

It is a stimulating book, simply written, indeed, almost naive in places, but the simplicity is, in the reviewer's opinion, the consequence of mature thought rather than of innocence. It assumes the world point of view with reference to the utilization of natural resources. Perhaps the time is approaching when world plans and policies will slowly replace national plans and policies, and in this connection it occurs to the reviewer that Great Britain would be more willing probably to transfer Borneo and Mesopotamia to the League of Nations for administration and France to transfer Syria, than for either to transfer these lands

directly to Japan and Italy, respectively.

The greatest contribution of the book is probably the consideration of the consequences of trends of population in northern Europe and North America as contrasted with southern Europe and the Orient... In assuming that population pressure leads to war the author may have given too much consideration to the quantity of people and too little to their varying characteristics...

It also appears to the reviewer that the author has failed to appreciate the services which the English, French and Dutch have rendered to the peoples of their tropical possessions, and to the world in general, through the establishment of peace and protection of life and property, and through the development of many of the natural resources of these possessions. Such recognition would not diminish the validity of the author's thesis that ultimately these tropical countries must belong to the people who can inhabit them. Undoubtedly the days of colonial administration are numbered.

It is not unlikely, as the author implies, that during the next century as great changes will occur in the political relations of peoples and nations as those which have occurred during the past century. But there is a new spirit coming into the world, - the spirit of science and research, which in essence is the spirit of an open and inquisitive mind. This book is, in most parts, an illustration of the new spirit, but the title and certain passages will carry to many readers as well as to most people who hear of the book the old idea that the needs of nations probably will be adjusted in the future, as in the past, by resort to war, and that the rise of nations having an increasing population must involve the decline of nations having a stationary or declining population. It is necessary only to list the nations to refute this almost unconscious assumption. The title, therefore, and also other parts of the book seem to the reviewer not only unfortunate but incongruous, and it is his hope that in the next edition the author may be able to place still more confidence in the scientific spirit that is pervading the world. - O. E. Baker, Senior Agricultural Economist, Division of Land Economics

King, Willford I. The national income and its purchasing power. New York National bureau of economic research, inc., 1930. 394p.
(Publications of the National bureau of economic research, incorporated. no. 15) 284 K58N

The author was assisted by Lillian Epstein.

The latest publication of the National Bureau of Economic Research, like its predecessors, is a distinct addition to economic information. Here are brought together practically all of the scattered bits of information relating to the National income and its distribution into a single study.

Data relating to a variety of enterprises, covering the years from 1909 through 1928, have been pieced together by courageous estimates, guesses and free hand curves. The result is a very readable and most useful book for those who have occasion to use income data and are

willing to accept Dr. King's estimates as probably the best guesses under the circumstances. The author is frank in indicating where his own guesswork predominates and where more tangible data were used. It is claimed for this study that the present estimates, based on additional work, are better supported than were comparable estimates in earlier publications of the Bureau, but even here errors in some cases where data were meager may run as high as 20 to 40%.

An attempt has apparently (and admirably) been made, to subordinate text material to the presentation of the data as evidenced by the fact that in this volume of only 380 pages there are scattered throughout, 133 tables and 73 charts. In the charts, the annual data are connected by smooth waving lines, intended presumably to create the impression that the data are to be treated as estimates only.

The study includes, among many other interesting data, estimates of the following items:

The industrial classification of the population; the industrial origin of total realized income; the share of property and enterprise; the share of the employees; changes in concentration of income; dividends and interest on corporate funded debt; gains and losses of investors in each of the three classes of securities; facts bearing on agricultural income; and factors relating to income from mines, manufacturing, construction work, transportation, banking, merchandising, and the Government. Estimates in current money values are, in most instances, also shown in terms of constant purchasing power of money, by the use of indexes of price variations of consumers goods.

The data on agriculture are useful in a variety of ways. For example, they show the extent of the decline in the share of national income going to agriculture, the extent of the yearly variations in total agricultural income and in the incomes from the several farm commodity groups, and the returns to farm property and to the average farm family, both in current money values and in values of constant money purchasing power.

It is probable that the agricultural items which will be most popular are those which show agriculture, representing about 18.5% of the gainfully occupied population, getting less than 10% of the entire realized income, and on the average getting no return on its property investments. It is estimated (see p. 312) that after allowing wages for farmers and their families, farm income represented a loss of 11% in the farm investment in 1924, 16% in 1925, 0.4% in 1926 and a return of 5.6% in 1927. - L. H. Bean, Senior Agricultural Economist, Division of Statistical and Historical Research

INCOME

"In this series of income studies, the Bureau has naturally been compelled to confine its investigations to types of income translatable into terms of money units... Some items having a definite money value have not been considered because it has proved impossible to estimate their total money value, even roughly. Among such omissions are the value of the services of persons to themselves and to their families...

"Another important item which has likewise been excluded consists of expense allowances to employees... A third important type of income omitted is that consisting of earnings from odd jobs". W. I. King, in his *The National Income and Its Purchasing Power*. (Reviewed above)

DESCRIPTIVE NOTES AND ABSTRACTS

Agriculture - Chicago region

Duddy, Edward A. Agriculture in the Chicago region. Chicago, Ill., The University of Chicago press [1929] 158p. (Social science studies directed by the Local community research committee of the University of Chicago no 15) 252.23 D86

This book presents the agriculture of the Chicago region in a series of maps.

The introduction states:

"The present study was undertaken as a part of the general program of community research being carried on by the Local Community Research Council of the University of Chicago, acting in co-operation with the Chicago Commonwealth Club and the Chicago Regional Planning Association.

"The Community in this study is the Chicago Region, an area of some 7,817 square miles according to census estimates, within a radius of approximately 60 miles from Chicago. This area includes the following counties: in Illinois, Cook, Du Page, Grundy, Kane, Kendall, Lake, McHenry, Kankakee, Will; in Indiana, Lake, Porter, Laporte; in Wisconsin, Kenosha, Racine, Walworth...

"The present study aims at giving a picture of the use of land in the Chicago Region for agricultural purposes at the time when the 1925 census of agriculture was taken by the Bureau of the Census. A study dealing with the history of agriculture in the Region and the trends in the different types of production from 1840 to 1925 is in progress.

"A principle of considerable importance is conceived to underlie both the present and all similar regional studies. This is no less than the scientific determination of some proper basis of a true metropolitan area or region. In the literature of 'regional planning,' the outline and limits of the metropolitan region are necessarily assumed by hypothesis... If planning is to become effective, it would seem quite essential that the different parts of the region being administered show a high degree of organic relationship. The present study of land use and the study of the historical trends of agriculture have as their common aim a testing of the present boundaries of the Chicago Region and of the organic relationships existing within these boundaries so far as rural and urban economic interests are concerned.

"Aside from its value to the regional planner, the present study should be of considerable interest and value to the agricultural economist and to the directors of agricultural enterprises. It provides a more detailed view of land use in the region than has been before available, and it furnishes a base from which future changes may be measured...

"The method of reporting census data by counties did not seem sufficiently detailed to show the uses of land for agricultural purposes, especially in those counties where urban growth has been most pronounced. Therefore, a special tabulation was obtained from the Bureau of the Census of data of the 1925 census of agriculture on a township basis. There are 227 townships in the Region. Thus a comparable unit is secured which will make it possible to check future changes in the agri-

culture of the Region and to appraise the importance of agricultural use within township limits.

"Not all the data of the 1925 census were so tabulated, but only such data as were thought necessary to determine the essential character of agriculture in different parts of the region.

"Except for whole milk, there is little significance in this declining importance of a local supply so far as Chicago's food is concerned. With further improvements in transportation already upon us, the exploitation of new areas naturally adapted to specialized production will continue. Chicago is backed by the richest agricultural region in the world, the Mississippi Valley. So far as food supply is concerned, population may concentrate in Chicago in vastly greater numbers than are here today, without the prospect of food shortage or greatly increased costs of subsistence.

"For the future one must look for continued dislocation of the types of farming carried on. The more intensive use of land near cities must encroach on the better class of grain and dairy farms as urban growth makes these nearby lands untenable. While the number of farms and total agricultural production in the Region must inevitably decline, there is no reason to suppose that the types of agriculture now carried on will not persist indefinitely."

Agriculture - Idaho

Iddings, E. J. Address delivered before Fourth annual meeting of Idaho State chamber of commerce, at Pocatello, Idaho, January 16, 1930. [Moscow, Idaho, 1930] 8p. Pam. Coll. Typewritten.

In this address Dean Iddings gives a survey of the agricultural situation in Idaho, and points out the "revolution" in the attitude of the business men of the state towards agriculture as represented by the State Chamber of Commerce. He thinks that the greatest weakness in the farm situation today is the lack of economic outlook among farmers. In order to adjust the farm business to meet national and world wide conditions organization is absolutely necessary. The Federal Farm Board is designed to promote the organization of the farmers of the country in order to place farming upon a basis of economic equality with other industries. In Denmark the farmer belongs to five or six cooperative commodity organizations. In Sweden, the average farmer belongs to nine such organizations. If the Farm Board movement succeeds the result will be to give agriculture in the United States an organization position somewhat comparable to that of Denmark. If it does not succeed there is danger of organized farming being set back from ten to twenty-five years.

Agriculture. Germany

Dietrich, Hermann. Ein jahr agrarpolitik. Berlin, Zeitfragenverlag, 1929. 50p. 281 D56

The author emphasizes the fact that the agriculture of Germany is an integral part of her economic life, and that on the development of her agriculture depends Germany's future as a nation. The success of German agriculture is dependent on the cooperation of the State and on the

initiative of the farmer. The work of the Ministry of Agriculture during 1928 is outlined by the Minister of Agriculture in connection with the dairy industry, livestock raising and marketing, the marketing of fruits and vegetables, and the agricultural tariff.

Appalachian Highlands

Conference on the economic and social problems of the Appalachian highlands. [Minutes of the] Conference on the economic and social problems of the Appalachian highlands, held at the Farragut Hotel, Knoxville, Tennessee, Saturday, December 14, 1929. [n.p. 1929] 22p. Mimeographed. 281.29 C762

"The Conference was an outgrowth of a previous conference held at the Russell Sage Foundation in New York City, November 25, 1929. At that meeting, a committee was appointed to plan a survey of the Southern mountains and to seek the cooperation of the Federal Department of Agriculture, the U. S. Bureau of Education, State colleges, church boards, foundations, and other agencies concerned, in the studies proposed.

"The committee appointed at the Russell Sage Foundation conference consisted of the following:

"Dean Thomas Cooper, University of Kentucky, Chairman; Mrs. Olive D. Campbell, Director of John C. Campbell Folk School, Brasstown, N. C.; Dr. Herman Morse of the Home Missions Council; Mr. Allen Eaton of the Russell Sage Foundation; Miss Helen H. Dingman, Secretary of the Conference of Southern Mountain Workers."

Bacon - Consumption

Cover, John H. Consumption of meat and meat products, with particular reference to price. Chicago, Ill., University of Chicago [1930] 81p. (Chicago. University. Bureau of business and economic research. Studies in the packing industry [no.5]) 50.9 C432 no. 5.

The author states in his preface that as it was impossible within the limits of this pamphlet to present all of the analysis of price consumption, etc. made, bacon has been selected as a significant product and it is presented "as a case in relation to numerous other factors."

"Based upon the composite price of pork and the apparent pork consumption for the period 1921 through 1928, the demand for pork is highly elastic. An increase of 1 per cent in price is accompanied by a decrease of more than 1 per cent in quantity consumed. With higher prices, price changes are accompanied by numerically greater quantity changes than with lower prices. In 1923, for instance, at 23 cents, a change of 1 per cent in price was accompanied by a change of 1.24 per cent in quantity; at 25 cents, a 1 per cent price change had a corresponding quantity change of 1.51; at 27 cents, the quantity change was 1.85 per cent. The interplay of price and quantity appears to bring greater changes in February, March, and April, and smaller in the period from October through January than for the rest of the year.

Chicory South Africa

Neethling, J. C., and Spamer, C. H. An economic investigation into the chicory industry. Pretoria, Government printer, 1929. 26p.
(South Africa, Dept. of agriculture. Bulletin no. 70) 24 So84P no.70
Translation
Economic series no. 6.

"The investigation on which this bulletin is based was specially undertaken at the request of the farmers of the Alexandria district, Cape Province. It includes the organization of chicory farming, its results, and the marketing of the product.

"Three different parties are concerned in the matter, viz., the producers or farmers, the manufacturers, and the Railways and Harbours Administration. Consequently, an endeavor was made to obtain the opinions of all concerned.

"Twenty-three farmers were visited, and a complete business survey was made of their farms according to the farm survey method, firstly, to ascertain the importance of the chicory industry for the farm as a whole, and secondly, to ascertain the cost of production. In the analysis of the survey, however, only the data supplied by twenty-one farmers have been used, because in the other two cases the survey was not sufficiently complete.

"Manufacturers were approached to ascertain their opinions regarding the local product in comparison with the imported article and, further, the relation of the manufacturing cost between local and imported products and to what extent railway tariffs affected the two. Eight manufacturing firms, who manufacture practically all chicories - imported as well as local brands - were interviewed. It is felt that it is of vital importance to know whether or not manufacturers approve of the local product, as any extension of the industry would depend mainly on their attitude.

"Finally, officials of the Railways and Harbours Administration were consulted in connection with railway tariffs."

Cooperation

Horace Plunkett foundation. Year book of agricultural co-operation 1930. London, G. Routledge & sons, ltd. [1930] 576p.
Covers year 1929.

This review of progress in the field of agricultural cooperation in the British Empire includes this year for the first time an unofficial but authoritative account of the actual state of the movement in India, by S. K. Yegnanarayana Aiyar, in addition to those relating to Canada, Australia, New Zealand, England and Wales, Scotland and Ireland and the West Indies. It contains also A Cooperative Survey of Czechoslovakia, by Margaret Digby; Germany: A Great Reconstruction, by Dr. Ernst Grunfeld; France: Syndicates and Cooperatives, by Prof. Charles Gide; Rumania: The State as Co-operator; Switzerland: Cheese and Wheat Control; and an article on the Bucarest Congress, so significant to co-operation.

The statement regarding the foreign articles which follow is quoted from the introductory editorial:

"The foreign articles included in this volume deal with those coun-

tries regarding which we have in the past year been most frequently called upon to give information. The most important of these is the section on Czechoslovakia; it is the first detailed survey which has been published since this country began to challenge Denmark for first place in order of interest to agricultural co-operators. The reconstruction of agricultural credit in Germany is also of special interest to many British lands, and not least to those which in the past have taken the co-operative method of that country as a model for their own credit organisation. The rôle of the State in co-operation is a subject of increasing enquiry. The part of the State and respective functions of the syndicates and co-operatives in French rural economy is timely as well as being of unusual personal interest in its authorship. The chapter on Rumania will be read as a still more pointed warning by those who hold the voluntary character of co-operation as fundamental and regard with apprehension the tendency now in the ascendant in so many countries to supplant or supplement it with enterprises undertaken by the State. The history of the wheat control given in the chapter on Switzerland is of topical interest to English readers, while the unique character of the interlocking system established for the export of cheese will claim the attention of co-operators in the Dominions who are concerned with the disposal of dairy produce."

There follows the usual fine digest of the Books, Surveys and Reports of the year which have been added with other new publications to the invaluable Bibliography of Agricultural Co-operation. There is a section on new legislation which is the second supplement to the World Survey published in the 1928 yearbook. There is also an article by H. F. Norman, Secretary for Ireland, entitled The Horace Plunkett Foundation - Its Work and Aims, followed by the Annual Report (June 27, 1929)

Cotton

Anderson, Clayton & co., Houston, Texas. What price cotton? Houston, Tex., 1930. 24p.

Contains "Statement of W. L. Clayton, of Houston, Texas, member of firm of Anderson, Clayton & Co., made to sub-committee of Senate investigating cotton prices, December 14, 1929."

Mr. Clayton thinks that the Federal Farm Board, working through the cotton cooperatives "is in a position to exercise much influence in the adoption of the necessary program of acreage reduction, improvement in quality and increase in yield."

Dried Fruit - South Africa

U. S. Bureau of foreign and domestic commerce. Trade information bulletin no. 676. Dried-fruit industry and trade of South Africa, by Cecil M. P. Cross. Washington, U. S. Govt. print., off., 1930. 11p. 157.7 C76Dt no. 676

"As one of the regions where the production of fruit is increasing, the Union of South Africa is of interest to dried-fruit producers and exporters in the United States. While no final figures are available, the estimated fruit crop for 1928-29 is given at 12,380,000 pounds, of which 6,728,500 pounds were exported. Dried apricots lead in both production and exports, with a total of 3,289,000 pounds exported from Jan-

uary to September, 1929. Sultanas and raisins are next in importance.

"The United Kingdom is the largest single customer for South African dried fruit, taking over half of the total. New Zealand and central and eastern Africa are also important markets for some of the dried fruits.

"This bulletin outlines the history, present status, and prospects of the fruit industry in South Africa and should prove of interest to American exporters of dried fruit." - Foreword.

Economic Analysis

Pigou, A. C. The functions of economic analysis. London, Oxford university press, H. Milford, 1929. 22p. (Barnett House papers no. 12) 280 P62F

From this searching statement on the function of economic analysis the significant quotations below are taken:

"The function of economic analysis - that part of it which is not tool-making - is to build up, as far as may be, a conceptual working model of the body economic as it lives and moves: to display its anatomy and physiology, the interaction of its several parts, the process of its growth, the response it tends to make to various kinds of stimulation, and so on. This kind of statement is perhaps useful as a stimulus. But it does not at all picture the everyday work of the general body of economists. That work is much more a piecemeal affair - attacks on particular problems or bits of problems rather than sweeping studies of the economic world as a whole...

"In every field of inquiry the function of a student, as of the methods he employs, is to help forward the upbuilding of knowledge. But, whereas in some fields knowledge is an end alone, in others it is both an end and a means. However intimately we learn to understand the courses of the stars, we can never in any degree control them; but, where processes of human society are concerned, knowledge may carry with it power. Thus, though the primary function of economic analysis ends with the provision of knowledge, it has, in company with many branches of natural science, a secondary function also. The knowledge that it provides may help in some measure - not in great measure, because many factors of a noneconomic character are often also relevant - to guide practice...

"For example, every economist knows that in a world of economists it would be easy to set up a monetary machine much superior to the gold standard: but in the world of actual men with their prejudices and ingrained beliefs, where perhaps not one in 100,000 understands the nature of money, it may well be held that an attempt to do this would lead to disaster. Thus, in order that economic analysis may render the full service of which it is capable in helping to guide practice, we need more than the education of statesmen or the provision of an economic general staff: we need also that the main body of the people shall have some training in economics - sufficient training at least to perceive that they do not possess complete training. This level of attainment is already achieved in the natural sciences. As a consequence chemistry and physics can render their full service to the world of practice - and that with very short time-lag - so long as the experts in them continue to advance the borders of knowledge. There skilled leaders are all we need.

Economics cannot render its full service - perhaps not at all, certainly not without an enormous time-lag - unless the nature of the subject-matter with which its experts deals is understood, not only by their colleagues, but also in some measure by the general body of educated men."

Economic Conditions - United States

Hunt, Edward Eyre. An audit of America; a summary of recent economic changes in the United States ... 1st ed. New York [etc.] McGraw-Hill book company, inc., 1930. 203p. 280 H912A

The author of this volume was Secretary of the Committee on Unemployment which drew up the well known Report on Recent Economic Changes published in two volumes in May, 1929 (Reviewed in Agricultural Economics Literature, Sept., 1929, p.249-253). The Report was based on the findings of a special staff of the National Bureau of Economic Research but the conclusions were entirely the work of the committee of which Herbert Hoover was chairman. As secretary of the committee and editor of the Report Mr. Hunt has frequently been asked to summarize the findings, and this volume, An Audit of America, is the result. Of the period since the Report appeared, he states that it "has been characterized by the same spotty prosperity on which the Committee laid emphasis," and which caused them to conclude that if America is to continue to prosper and to realize its possibilities it will be necessary to develop "a technique of balance - a larger degree of influence over the economic forces which are revealed in the report." Of this "technique of balance" the Report had made the statement which follows: "The outstanding fact which is illuminated by the survey is that we cannot maintain our economic advantage or hope fully to realize on our economic future, unless we consciously accept the principle of equilibrium and apply it skillfully in every economic relation."

Virginia. Agricultural and mechanical college and polytechnic institute. Institute of rural affairs. The 1929 Institute of rural affairs proceedings. Blacksburg, Va., 1930. 187p. (Its Bulletin v.23, no. 3, Jan. 1930) 281.29 V81

This volume contains the following papers:

The Institute of Rural Affairs - History and purpose; America's position in world agriculture, by E. G. Nourse; What protection does the farmer get from the tariff? by Clyde L. King; Means of preventing surplus production, by W. J. Spillman; Farm relief at minimum cost, by Carl Vrooman; Methods of taking care of surplus, by Clyde L. King; Taxes and the farmer, by Eric Englund; Suggested tax reforms, by Mark Graves; Satisfactory standards of living for the farm home, by Geneva M. Bane; Rural-urban migration as a factor in standards of living, by Carle C. Zimmerman; Farm migration in ten eastern Virginia counties, by Wilson Gee; The challenge of agriculture to the rural church, by Edwin L. Earp; What the church is doing in behalf of rural living standards in Virginia, by C. H. Hamilton; What the country church can do to promote better living standards through leadership training, by H. W. McLaughlin; What the country church can do to promote better living standards through social service, by F. D. Goodwin; Community organization in relation to higher standards of living, by B. L. Hummel; the

Grange program, by L. J. Taber; Problems arising from the application of modern machinery in farming, by C. O. Reed; The adaptation of machinery to crop production, by S. P. Lyle; The rural electrification problem, by Geo. W. Kable; How electric power may be applied to farming, by E. W. Lehmann; More power to the farm home, by Eloise Davison.

Economic History

Hamilton, Alexander. Documents relating to American economic history; selections from the official reports of Alexander Hamilton, arranged by Felix Flügel. Berkeley, Calif., University of California press, 1929. 170p. (California. University. [Publications] Syllabus series no. 217) 277 H18

Contents - 1. Report on manufactures. 1791. - 2. On the establishment of a national bank. 1790. - 3. On the establishment of a mint. 1791.

Emigration - British Isles

Carrothers, W. A. Emigration from the British Isles, with special reference to the development of the overseas dominions. London, P. S. King & son, ltd., 1929. 328p.

In the preface the author writes:

"The study had its origin in the desire to understand the forces behind the migration movement. It was not at first the intention that it should be historical in character. The object was rather to outline the Economics of Migration. To do this without a knowledge of the history and background of the movement more fundamental than could be found in existing writings on the subject was found to be impossible. The study of migration in its historical aspect became so fascinating that it gave the work its present form.

"An attempt has been made to picture the forces operating in the British Isles which led people to seek homes elsewhere. An account of the migration movement itself is given, and its effects on the development of the Oversea Dominions of the British Empire are indicated.

"Without detracting in any way from the work of Empire statesmen and others who have been responsible for framing at various times the policy of Empire development, it is true to say that the Oversea Dominions have been built upon the bent backs of the pioneers. Their toil, their loneliness, their sacrifices, their triumphs have been the foundation. They made possible success of which they themselves did not dream. Too often in the contemplation of the epic of Empire expansion, and of the possibilities of the future, the hard realities of pioneering are forgotten.

"But we seem to have come to the end of an epoch in the migration of the British people. There are many forces operating to bring this about. Social and economic protection in the homeland, and a declining birth-rate are among the most important. But even more important in some respects is the relative position of the agricultural industry. It is mainly in agriculture that there are opportunities for migrants overseas. In that industry there are signs of over-production. The result is that the individual working on the farm is often repaid with a lower standard

of life than would accrue to similar effort in the cities. It is only when the agricultural industry presents definite advantages that any large movement of people will take place.

"Consequently migration is closely related to the problem of securing markets. It is not impossible that the pace of expansion has been forced in the past, and that to-day we are suffering from over-expansion...

"This work is sent forth with the hope that it may be of some assistance in removing the idea that the migration problem is simply that of recruiting and transporting migrants, and that it may also help some to appreciate the social, economic and psychological background of the movement."

Farm Management and Marketing

Overton, Millard Herbert, and Robertson, Lynn Shelby. Profitable farm management and marketing for the corn-growing states. London, Philadelphia, Chicago, J. B. Lippincott company [1929] 377p. (Farm enterprise series, ed. by Kary C. Davis) 281 Ov2

The introduction to this volume is signed by Z. M. Smith, State Director of Vocational Education in Indiana. From it we have taken the following:

This volume was "written for use in the secondary schools of the corn-producing regions. With this objective constantly in mind, the authors succeeded in imparting four distinctive characteristics to the text: (1) The book is especially suitable for use in the corn-growing states; (2) it is essentially a high-school textbook; (3) it recognizes the value of job analysis in teaching; (4) it portrays the steps in marketing the various farm commodities.

"The corn-producing states comprise a region that possesses outstanding farm management problems peculiar to itself. The authors believe that these problems are of sufficient importance to justify making them the basis of a school text. Instead of attempting to write a book with a nation-wide application of abstract tenets, the authors have produced a text in which economic principles are enriched and made meaningful by concrete examples applicable to the corn-producing region. By constantly referring to one section of the country and not confusing its problems with those of other sections, the cumulative effect is such as to assist students in solving the real problems of their own environment."

Federal Farm Board

McHugh, John G. The Agricultural marketing act; its relation to the business world and the general public. Minneapolis, Minn., Committee on public relations of the Minneapolis chamber of commerce [1930] 22p. 280.3 M18

An address delivered at a meeting of Minneapolis business men, under the auspices of the Northwest development committee of the Minneapolis civic & commerce association. Hotel Radisson, Minneapolis, January 16, 1930.

Grain - Canada

Saskatchewan. Royal grain inquiry commission. Reports of the Royal grain inquiry commission 1928. Regina, J. W. Reid, King's printer, 1929. 157p.

Contains the interim and final reports of the Royal Grain Inquiry Commission appointed to inquire into the grading, mixing, handling and marketing of Western Canada grain.

Margarine - Europe

U. S. Bureau of foreign and domestic commerce. Trade information bulletin no. 677. The margarine industry of Europe, by E. L. Thomas. Washington, U. S. Govt. print. off., 1930. 13p. 157.7 C76Dt no. 677

"The European margarine industry has become increasingly important in recent years. The 1928 production of Germany, Great Britain, Denmark, Norway, Sweden, and Netherlands (named in the order of the size of production) was 2,266,095,000 pounds. France, Switzerland, Czechoslovakia, and Belgium are also producers of margarine, but the industry in those countries is not so great as in the others.

"Features of the industry since 1927 have been the formation of the Margarine Union by the fusion of the two largest producers in Europe, acquisitions by that union of many independent producers so that the union now controls the production in most European countries, and intensive merchandising campaigns to increase the popularity of margarine and expand the market for it." - Foreword

National Association of Marketing Officials

National association of marketing officials. Newer developments in marketing, with addresses, discussions, and reports on matters related to marketing agricultural commodities. Proceedings ... eleventh Annual meeting... Chicago, Illinois, December, 1929. [Chicago? 1930] 120p. 280.39 N213P

The Secretary-treasurer of the society is F. B. Bomberger, College Park, Maryland.

Mr. Derickson, the president of the association, in his address, mentioned briefly the developments in marketing during the past ten years. The other addresses which are listed below also emphasized recent developments in marketing: Clearing-house developments - Florida, by A. M. Pratt; Clearing-house development in California, by Lloyd S. Tenny; Policies and programs of the Federal Farm Board, by C. B. Denman; New England farm marketing program, by Sidney A. Edwards; The trends of agricultural production and of population, by O. E. Baker; The work of the Interstate Early-Potato Committee in the southeastern states, by A. E. Mercker; N. Y. State department of agriculture and markets. Conference committee on trucking reports, by Berne A. Pyrke, and A. E. Albrecht; Co-operative live-stock marketing, by J. D. Harper; The Pacific egg producers' program, by Earl W. Benjamin; Motor-truck transportation of farm products, by C. W. Waid; Chain stores as factors in the distribution of farm products, by F. H. Massmann; Changes in the mechanism of the fruit and vegetable industry, by Wells A. Sherman; The National co-operative council, by Charles W. Holman. The discussions of the papers and the reports of committees are also included in these proceedings.

New England association of marketing officials. Meeting ... held at the State House, Boston, Massachusetts, March 13, 1930. [Boston, 1930] 3p. Mimeographed.

This is a brief report of the meeting of the New England Association of Marketing Officials.

U. S. Bureau of foreign and domestic commerce. Domestic commerce series. no. 28 Industrial structure of New England, by Charles E. Artman. Washington, U. S. Govt. print. off., 1930. 591p.

Part I of the Commercial Survey of New England. Part II was listed under Descriptive Notes and Abstracts in Agricultural Economics Literature for March, 1930, p.109.

This volume contains a chapter on Agriculture which "is based partly upon information gathered by Dr. R. J. McFall, of the Bureau of the Census, while professor of agricultural economics at the Massachusetts Agricultural College." There are also chapters on Textiles and on Food Manufacturers and Tobacco.

Rubber Statistics - Federated Malay States

Carrie, J. Gordon. Statistics relating to rubber... with an introduction and notes, by M. Rex. Kuala Lumpur, Printed at the Federated Malay States government printing office. 1929. 20p.

At head of title: Federated Malay States.

The introduction which is signed by M. Rex, the Acting Commissioner of Lands of the Federated Malay States supplies the information which follows:

"The first attempt to obtain particulars of the area under rubber in the Federated Malay States dates back to 1909 when the Federal Rubber Dealers Enactment was passed. Under this Enactment every person cultivating rubber was required to make an annual return of such cultivation under penalty of a small fine. The enforcement of the Enactment was left to the ordinary Land Office staff and apart from the risk of a fine, a risk that in most districts could be safely ignored, there was little inducement for a cultivator to go to the trouble of making a return, at any rate until his rubber came into bearing and even then though legally he required a licence to treat in order to sell his rubber, he often found it cheaper and more convenient to borrow the licence of a friend. A large amount of the planting of rubber on small holdings was done by foreign Malays most of whom were in complete ignorance of any necessity to furnish a return and even when they did furnish a return, their estimates of acreage were often very wide of the mark. For some years however, until well into the war, registers were kept in every land office with a good deal of care but they were never anything like complete and as the war progressed, with the consequent diminution of supervisory staff they became less and less so. Some measure of how incomplete they had become by 1922 is afforded by the fact that the introduction of restriction resulted in an immediate increase of over 60,000 in the number of licences to treat taken out. So far as I am aware these registers were never totalled nor was any attempt ever made to abstract the information contained in them.

"Early in 1919 a proposal was made to obtain the desired information by means of a questionnaire addressed to small and large land owners alike and a large number of forms were printed and distributed. The introduction of food control, however, threw so much additional work on the district office staffs, that the proposal had to be abandoned...

"Late in 1921 it was decided to take a census of the areas under rubber and the work was entrusted to the present writer. So far as estates of 100 acres and over were concerned it was decided to rely on returns furnished by the owners...

"In the case of smaller holdings under 100 acres an examination of some of the returns made in 1919 very soon disclosed the fact that it would be quite hopeless to rely on returns made by the majority of small holders. In some cases the planted acreage as given actually appreciably exceeded the area of the titles. It was decided therefore to employ parties of Malays working under European supervision to visit every single holding and to record what they actually found on the land...

"When in October, 1922, it was decided to introduce restriction, the census though not complete, was sufficiently far advanced to furnish a foundation on which the restriction machinery could be erected, and the assessment of holdings under 25 acres was in the first instance based on the census figures...

"On the cessation of restriction representations were made to the Federated Malay States Government that it would be a pity to allow the large amount of detailed information collected by the Central Assessment Committee to be lost. It was decided to retain the services of Mr. J. Gordon Carrie, who had been with the Restriction Department almost from the start, and to attach him with the necessary clerical staff to the office of the Commissioner of Lands, Federated Malay States, for the purpose of abstracting and collecting the more important information to be found in the papers of the Assessment Committee...

"The tables now published represent the first fruits of the labour of Mr. Carrie and his staff."

Rural Leadership

Burr, Walter. Community leadership. New York, Prentice-Hall, inc., 1929. 304p. 281.2 B94C

This book on rural leadership which is largely a compilation from other sources is divided into the following sections: The world vision; Community consciousness; Directed progress; Leading by indirect methods; Understanding backward groups; Training the followers; Coöperation among leaders; Characteristics of leaders; Coercive vs. democratic leadership; Project leadership.

Rural Sociology

Lundquist, Gustav A., and Moore, Clyde B. Rural social science. Boston, New York [etc.] Ginn and company [1929] 483p. 281.2 L974R

In this book which is designed to meet the needs of rural high schools "emphasis is placed upon the fact that social activities overlap and are inextricably interwoven, and that society must be viewed as a whole and not only as a part. Since comparison is an aid to understanding, condi-

tions between rural and urban dwellers have been compared...

"The book is divided into eight parts. Part I deals with the rural social background. Part II emphasizes moral and mental factors. Part III deals with rural social factors. Part IV is devoted to the discussion of religious activities. Part V stresses the importance of education. Part VI presents an account of our political institutions. In Part VII economic problems are presented, and here more emphasis has been placed upon the relationship between economic and social activities than is commonly found in a text in social science. Part VIII is concerned with social service together with the agencies and leadership needed to make rural social life function most efficiently."

Statistical Atlas - Poland

Poland. Główny urząd statystyczny. Rzeczpospolita polska atlas statystyczny. La République Polonaise. Atlas statistique. Warszawa, 1930. xvp. 42 colored plates. Folio 267.2 G51Rz

This mechanically fine statistical atlas commemorates the tenth anniversary of the restoration of Poland. The greater part of the figures cover the period to the end of 1928, tho some cover the first quarter of 1929.

Sugar - Great Britain

Sugar federation of the British Empire. An empire sugar policy statement, by the Rt. Hon. L. S. Amery, chairman. London, 1930. 10p.

The address is 7, Princes Street, Westminster, London, S. W. 1

The objects of the Sugar Federation of the British Empire as given in this pamphlet are the following:

"I. To promote the interests of the Sugar Industry of the British Empire; II. To collect information in regard to methods of production, transport and marketing; III. To obtain such treatment for Empire-produced sugar as will secure stability; IV. To carry out a programme of propaganda and publicity with a view to increasing the production, sale and consumption of Empire sugar; V. Generally to take such action as may be considered desirable in the interests of the Empire sugar industry."

The chairman concludes his statement of the Empire policy as follows:

"After all, what we need in these days is continuity and stability. Those are the conditions which give the greatest field to far-seeing enterprise as contrasted with mere speculation. Those are the conditions upon which great industries can be built up. In the sugar industry to-day we have a deep and definite sense of the importance of stable progress. We have a policy in which various Governments of the Empire - the British Government, the Canadian Government, the South African and Australian Governments - have all co-operated. And where you have a unity of Government policy on the one side, on the other side you have also the agreed view of the sugar industry of the Empire: its scattered producers across all the seas, the refining interests, the sugar machinery interests, a large part at any rate of the sugar beet interests, all combined together in this Federation of ours in order to forward a

common policy, to compose their differences and to promote their common ends. In doing so they also provide Governments with a responsible body with which Governments can concert policy in the interests of the consumer as well as of the producer. What I therefore hope is that these fears of a complete reversal of policy may prove groundless; and that, apart from any question of factional whim or momentary party advantage, the Governments of the Empire and this great organization over which you have done me the honor to invite me to preside, may collaborate in the best interests of the consumers and producers of the Empire."

Sugar - West Indies and Mauritius

West India sugar commission. Report ... presented by the Secretary of state for the colonies to Parliament by command of His Majesty, March, 1930. London, H. M. Stationery off., 1930. 124p. ([Gt. Brit. Parliament. Papers by command] Cmd. 3517)

Watts, Sir Francis. Report on the Mauritius sugar industry ... 1929. Presented by the Secretary of State for the colonies to Parliament by command of His Majesty, March, 1930. London, H. M. Stationery off., 1930. 55p. ([Gt. Brit. Parliament. Papers by command] Cmd. 3518)

Statement of policy in regard to the West Indian and Mauritius sugar reports, presented by the Secretary of State for the colonies to Parliament by command of His Majesty, March, 1930. London, H. M. Stationery off., 1930. 4p. ([Gt. Brit. Parliament. Papers by command] Cmd. 3523)

"The West Indian Sugar Commissioners summarize their recommendations for general assistance to the industry as follows. (Page 123 of Report.)

"(1) His Majesty's Government should make a resolute endeavor to eliminate, in concert with other Powers, the disturbing factors of high tariffs and subsidies. (para. 44) (2) Meanwhile, a single purchasing agency should be set up to purchase all sugar for the United Kingdom, buying Imperial sugar at £15 per ton c.i.f., and other sugar at the market price. (Paras. 49 to 51) (3) By way of an immediate moratorium, the British preference on Imperial sugar should be raised as quickly as possible to 4s. 8d. per cwt. (Para. 53) (4) Pending the conclusion of an international agreement as in 1, or the establishment of a single purchasing agency as in 2, the duty on sugar should not be reduced below 4s. 8d., under which tariff Imperial sugar would be admitted free provided the total price obtained does not exceed £15. (Para. 54)

"As a condition of the assistance recommended, the Colonial Governments should take effective action to prevent the sale of foreign sugar in the Colonies at less than the f. o. b. price of Imperial sugar. (para. 60.)

"They also make certain recommendations for further scientific research, for improvement and better organization of cultivation, transport and manufacture, and for the development of alternative industries and the promotion of peasant settlement and co-operation.

"In his report on the sugar industry of Mauritius, Sir Francis Watts recommends that for at least five years a grant should be made by His

Majesty's Government equal to the difference between the general cost of production, estimated at £13 a ton, and the general or average selling price. Sir Francis Watts also indicates certain lines of research and improvements in cultivation and manufacture."

Tobacco. History

Granat. O. Pour ou contre le monopole des tabacs. La ferme royale en Agenais. Etude historique sur la première période de la culture du tabac de 1600 à 1720, suivie d'une étude sur les expériences de l'électricité à Clairac au XVIIIe siècle. Agen, Saint-Lanne libraire [1929] 95p. (Agen et l'Agenais IIIe série) 69 G76

An account of the vicissitudes of tobacco industry in the neighborhood of Agen from 1600 to 1720.

Unemployment

Murchie, Robert W., Carter, W. H., and Dixon, F. J. Seasonal unemployment in Manitoba; a report ... [Winnipeg] Printed by order of the Legislative assembly of the Province of Manitoba, 1928. 80p. 283 M93

This report is the result of the desire of the Government of the Province of Manitoba to know the causes of and remedies for unemployment, more particularly the seasonal unemployment which has been characteristic of industrial development in the West during recent years. The Premier of Manitoba, Hon. John Bracken, outlined the matter to those who made the study as follows:

"This matter has been forced to the Government's attention by two outstanding facts; the annual difficulty in obtaining and bringing in the forty or fifty thousand labourers required to take off the crop of the Western prairies, followed by the annually recurring unemployment situation to be found in our cities in the winter months.

"We need not point out that this condition is largely the result of an unbalanced development of our industrial life, which requires a large labour supply in certain months of the late summer and provides little opportunity for profitable employment during certain winter months. The surface indications of this condition have been brought to our attention each winter by the demand for unemployment relief. This evidence of an unsound development is serious enough in itself, but is not the most serious aspect of the problem, since there is a large amount of unemployment which is not brought to the attention of the public, but which is costly both to the individuals who are out of work but not in need of relief and also to the state which loses the benefit of the potential labour of those unemployed.

"To accurately diagnose the causes of this detrimental influence on our economic development and to discover practicable methods for its prevention, is the problem we are asking you to attack.

"The Government feels that the unbalanced development of our industrial life is one of the chief, if not the chief, economic problem we have to face at the present time, and it is our desire that the fullest possible investigation of the matter... be made, in order that a sane programme looking toward its correction may be put into effect."

Bibliographies

- Bogardus, E. S. The Mexican immigrant; an annotated bibliography. Los Angeles, The Council on international relations, 1929. 2lp.
- Large scale and corporation farming; a selected list of references, comp. by Margaret T. Olcott, under the direction of Mary G. Lacy, librarian, Bureau of agricultural economics. Nov. 1929. 87p. (U. S. Dept. of agriculture. Bureau of agricultural economics. Agricultural economics bibliography no. 30) Mimeographed.
- McCaskie, Gladys. Investment trusts; book and magazine references. Newark, N. J., 1930. 2p. (Business literature issued by the Business branch of the Newark public library, v.2, no. 10, April 1930.)
- National chain store association. Chain store bibliography. New York. [1930] 4p.
- Publications relating to farm population and rural life. Washington, D. C. April 1, 1930. 10p. (Issued by U. S. Dept. of agriculture. Bureau of agricultural economics. Division of farm population and rural life) Mimeographed.
- Summary of pecan investigations being conducted by the United States Department of agriculture - brief progress reports, suggested problems for future investigation, and bulletins and papers published to date. Prepared by the U. S. D. A. Pecan committee. January, 1930. 22p. Mimeographed.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE PUBLICATIONS

Economic in Character

Compiled by Katharine Jacobs

Farmers' Bulletin

1617. Soybean utilization, by W. J. Morse. Jan. 1930. 28p.

Miscellaneous Publications*

67. Workers in subjects pertaining to agriculture in state agricultural colleges and experiment stations, by Mary A. Agnew, 1929-1930. March, 1930. 127p.
72. Lantern slides and film strips of the United States Department of agriculture. March, 1930. 14p.
Cotton: p.7-8; Wheat: p.9; Marketing; p.11; Rural economics and farm management: p.12.

*Requests for these publications should be addressed to the office of Information, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

28. Corn statistics year ended December 31, 1928 with comparable data for earlier years. Jan. 1930. 140p.
29. Statistics of oats, barley and grain sorghums year ended Dec. 31, 1928 with comparable data for earlier years. Feb. 1930. 156p.

Yearbook*

Yearbook of agriculture, 1930. 1080p.

Mimeographed Publications of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics**

Announcement of a short course in sorting and grading flue-cured tobacco. April, 1930. 3p.

"Course to be held at Patterson Hall, North Carolina State College, Raleigh, N. C. on April 22, 23, 24, 25 and 26, 1930."

Beginnings of cooperative egg and poultry marketing. A preliminary report, by Chastina Gardner. March, 1930. 13p.

Check list of standards for farm products formulated by the Bureau of agricultural economics. March 1930. 6p.

Commercial washing of smutty wheat under eastern conditions. Feb. 1930. 12p.

Driven-in receipts of livestock for the year 1929 with comparable data for earlier years, by E. M. Heffner and E. M. Jordan. Feb. 1930. 53p.

Farm value, gross income, and cash income from farm production. Part 1. Estimates by commodities and by states, together with production, disposition, and price data used 1924-1928. Section 1. Crops. A preliminary report. March 1930. 190p.

Farmers' planting intentions for 1930 in relation to the Agricultural outlook report for 1930. Mar. 28, 1930. 13p.

A supplementary statement to the Outlook Report issued in January 1930.

Large scale and corporation farming; a selected list of references, comp. by Margaret T. Olcott, under the direction of Mary G. Lacy, librarian, Bureau of agricultural economics. Washington, D. C. Nov. 1929. 87p. (Agricultural economics bibliography no. 30) Mimeographed.

Large-scale farming in the United States, by H. R. Tolley and C. L. Holmes. 1930. 10p.

A part of this discussion was presented at the Annual Extension Conference, Lexington, Ky., October 1929.

Marketing Imperial Valley cantaloupes; summary of 1929 season, by R. H. Lamb. March 1930. 52p.

Marketing Mississippi tomatoes; summary of 1929 season, by Roland L. Sutton. April 1930. 15p.

Marketing North Carolina strawberries; summary of 1929 season, by John W. Coleman. March 1930. 18p. (Issued in cooperation with North Carolina Division of markets)

* Requests for these publications should be addressed to the Office of Information, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

** These publications are issued in limited editions. Sent only on request to the Division of Economic Information, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

Motor-truck transportation of fruits and vegetables, Southern Indiana and southern Illinois 1928 crop, by Brice Edwards. Feb. 1930. 37p.
 1930 outlook for Burley tobacco. March 1930. 8p.
 1930 outlook for flue-cured tobacco. March 1930. 14p.
 Production and carry-over of fruit and vegetable containers for the year 1929, comp. by Gladys Burrows, under the direction of H. A. Spillman. Feb. 1930. 23p.
 Publications relating to farm population and rural life. Apr. 1, 1930. 10p.
 The rôle of machinery in the development of the agriculture of the United States, by H. R. Tolley ... and A. P. Brodell. 1930. 11p.
 From the Bulletin of the Pan American Union, February, 1930.
 The staple of Oklahoma cotton, 1928 season, a preliminary report, by W. B. Lanham. March 1930. 12p.
 A supplement of the Report of the Institute of methods of research in rural sociology. Held in Washington, D. C., Dec. 31, 1929 - Jan. 4, 1930. 1930. 3p.
 U. S. standards for Bermuda onions (1930) March 18, 1930. 4p.
 U. S. standards for fresh peas (1930) Mar. 20, 1930. 2p.

Radio Talks*

April feed markers, by F. J. Hosking. April 7, 1930. 2p.
 Bank versus merchant credit to farmers, by Fred L. Garlock. March 12, 1930. 3p.
 The early vegetable situation, by F. B. Robb, March 20, 1930. 3p.
 Farmers' intentions to plant as of March 1, 1930, by J. B. Shepard. Mar. 27, 1930. 3p.
 Grain stocks report, by W. F. Callander, March 11, 1930. 2p.
 How farmers' intentions -to plant modify the 1930 agricultural outlook, by J. Clyde Marquis, March 28, 1930. 4p.
 The lamb supply situation, by C. L. Harlan. Mar. 17, 1930. 2p.
 March cattle markets, by C. V. Whalin. March 24, 1930. 2p.
 The March dairy markets, by L. M. Davis. Mar. 25, 1930. 2p.
 March grain markets, by F. A. Collier. March 26, 1930. 2p.
 March hog markets, by C. A. Burmeister. March 10, 1930. 2p.
 Notes on the general agricultural situation, by A. B. Genung. April 1, 1930. 4p.
 The price situation, by Dr. O. C. Stine. Mar. 17, 1930. 3p.

Miscellaneous**

The assembling and utilizing of economic material in program building, by H.M. Dixon. [1930] 12p. (Issued by Extension service, Office of cooperative extension work) Mimeographed.
 Paper given at Poultry science association meeting Auburn, Ala., August 23, 1929.

* Requests for these publications should be addressed to the Division of Economic Information, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

** Requests for these publications should be addressed to the offices issuing them.

Assessment ratios of rural real estate in Oregon and Washington, by Daniel Pingree and R. C. Hall. Feb. 15, 1930. 34p. (Progress report of the Forest taxation inquiry, no.6, issued by Forest service) Mimeographed.

Club programs on consumer purchasing. [1930] 15p. (Prepared by the American home economics association and the Bureau of home economics, U. S. Dept. of agriculture)

"Will be amplified and printed in permanent form in the near future."

Leave for professional improvement. C. B. Smith, chief, Officer of cooperative extension work. Nov. 1929. 7p. (Issued by Extension service as Extension Service circular 116) Mimeographed.

Address delivered at the convention of the Association of land-grant colleges and universities, Chicago, Ill., November 12 to 14, 1929.

"We propose in this paper to invite your attention to a single phase of professional improvement in which agricultural agents need further professional training. And that is the field of agricultural economics."

Losses from stinking smut of wheat can be reduced; a series of posters prepared by F. C. Meier and E. G. Boerner. March 1930. 2p. 7 posters. (Issued by Bureau of plant industry, Extension service and Bureau of agricultural economics cooperating) Mimeographed.

Report of the Fourth annual conference on European corn borer, research, Washington, D. C., February 11, 1930. 19p. Mimeographed.

A supplement to Complete Research Program; European Corn Borer, 1930, listed in Agricultural Economics Literature, March, 1930, p.121.

May be obtained from the Bureau of Entomology.

Research program of the Bureau of agricultural economics as given by Dr. C. L. Holmes, in charge, Division of farm management and costs, p.6.

Report of the Joint committee on projects and correlation of research 1929.

Presented at the annual convention of the Association of land-grant colleges and universities at Chicago, Nov. 13, 1929. [1929] 4p. (Issued by Office of experiment stations)

Some examples of economic demonstration work, by H. M. Dixon ... [1930] 10p. (Issued by Extension service, Office of cooperative extension work) Mimeographed.

Paper given at Extension section of Southern agricultural workers conference, Jackson, Miss., February 4, 1930.

Summary of pecan investigations being conducted by the United States Department of agriculture - brief progress reports, suggested problems for future investigations, and bulletins and papers published to date ... Jan. 1930. 22p. (Prepared by U. S. D. A. Pecan committee)

Bureau of Agricultural Economics: p.16.

Your stake in the agricultural census; a radio talk by Renick W. Dunlap, Assistant Secretary of agriculture ... April 1, 1930. 3p. Mimeographed.

*Requests for these publications should be addressed to the offices issuing them.

Compiled by Katharine Jacobs

Circular

1. Federal farm board. Questions and answers. March, 1930. 9p.

"Brief answers are given in this circular to general questions most commonly asked concerning the activities of the Federal Farm Board in administering the Agricultural Marketing Act. No attempt is made in this circular to answer questions pertaining to the marketing plans for the handling of any particular farm crop."

Mimeographed Publications of the Division of Information

20. Jan. 21, 1930. Address delivered by C. C. Teague ... before State fruit growers conference, Sacramento, California, Dec. 20, 1929. The Agricultural marketing act and the activities of the Farm board. 16p.
21. Jan. 28, 1930. Address prepared by James C. Stone ... to be delivered at farmers' week meeting to be held at the College of agriculture, Lexington, Kentucky, January 29, 1930. The Federal farm board and its work. 6p.
22. See Radio Talks.
23. March 5, 1930. Plan of the National livestock marketing association and subsidiaries, accepted by cooperative livestock sales agencies at their meeting held in Chicago on February 25 and 26, 1930. 8p.
24. March 17, 1930. Revised transcript of statement made in a series of talks in various grain states, by Samuel R. McKelvie. 17p.
25. April 3, 1930. A discussion of the wheat grower's storage problems, by E. J. Bell, jr. 10p.
26. See Radio Talks.

Radio Talks (Mimeographed)

An address made ... Washington, D. C., on the National farm and home hour of the National broadcasting company. March 28, 1930, by Chris L. Christensen. 5p.

Development of cooperative organization on the part of farmers. Extracts from address prepared by James C. Stone... for delivery before the meeting of the National cheese producers federation (cooperative) at Madison, Wisconsin, February 12. 2p. (Press service no.1-27. Feb. 12, 1930)

In a radio talk to-day... February 14, 1930... Washington, D. C., Mr. Carl Williams ... had the following to say in regard to the desirability of cotton acreage reduction... 2p. (Press service no.1-29. Feb. 14, 1930)

*Requests for these publications should be addressed to the Federal Farm Board, Washington, D. C.

Radio talk delivered by Alexander Legge ... at Washington, D. C. ... on January 27, 1930. 2p. (Division of information no. 22. Jan. 29, 1930)

On problem of overproduction.

Radio talk on "orderly production and distribution" delivered by James C. Stone ... at Washington, D. C., on April 4, 1930. 6p. (Division of information no. 26. April 4, 1930)

Radio talk prepared by Alexander Legge ... for delivery ... Washington, D. C. April 16, 1930, as a part of the National farmers union program in the farm and home hour. 7p. (Press service no. 1-39. April 16, 1930)

On control of production and marketing.

Miscellaneous

Publications issued by farmers' business associations, rev. to February 1, 1930. Comp. by Chastina Gardner. Feb. 1930. 16p. Mimeographed.

On February 1, 1929 a similar list, also compiled by Chastina Gardner, was issued by the Division of Cooperative Marketing of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, United States Department of Agriculture. This division was transferred to the Federal Farm Board on October 1, 1929.

STATE PUBLICATIONS

Compiled by Mary F. Carpenter

Alabama

Alabama. Dept. of agriculture and industries, Montgomery. Alabama farm production, v.3, no.6, March, 1930. 4p.

In cooperation with the U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

Contains Farm income in Alabama, 1929, by counties.

California

California. Dept. of agriculture, Sacramento. Proceedings of the sixty-second convention of fruit growers and farmers ... December 19, 20, 1929. (Monthly bul. v.19, no.2, February, 1930. p.81-194.)

Moses, B. D. Electrical statistics for California farms. (Calif. Agr. Exp. Sta., Berkley. Circ. 316. 1929. 20p.)

Wellman, H. R., and Braun, E. W. Series on California crops and prices. Cherries. (Calif. Agr. Exp. Sta., Berkeley. Bul. 488. 1930. 38p.) Paper no. 8, The Giannini Foundation of Agricultural Economics.

Colorado

Metzger, C. H. Ideal types for Colorado standard potato varieties. (Colo. Agr. Exp. Sta., Fort Collins. Bul. 359. 1930. 23p.)

Connecticut

Connecticut. Agricultural college, Storrs. Economic digest for Connecticut agriculture, no. 10, March, 1930, p. 73-80.

The tobacco situation, by H. B. Boyd, p.73-78.

Connecticut. Agricultural experiment station, Storrs. Report ... 1929. 28p. Agricultural economics, p.6-9; Rural sociology, p.20-22.

Connecticut. Dept. of agriculture, Hartford. Connecticut crop and livestock review, 1929. (Bul. 4, 1930. 32p.)

In cooperation with the New England Crop Reporting Service.

Does not include poultry or vegetables for Connecticut.

Hypes, J. L., and Markey, J. F. The genesis to farming occupations in Connecticut. (Conn. Agr. Exp. Sta., Storrs. Bul. 161. 1929. p. 383-549)

The first of a series of proposed sociological studies of the rural population of Connecticut.

Florida

Florida. Dept. of agriculture, Tallahassee. Farmers' cyclopedia. (Quarterly bul. v.40, no.1. January, 1930. 294p.)

A handbook of miscellaneous information. Includes some current data on citrus fruit in the state.

Florida. Agricultural experiment station, Gainesville. A method for keeping an account with a crop. 1930? 15p.

Georgia

Georgia. Dept. of agriculture, Atlanta. Laws, rules and regulations governing the analysis, manufacture, sale and inspection of fertilizer, fertilizer materials and cotton seed meal in the state of Georgia. 1929. 31p.

Illinois

Ashby, R. C. Livestock truckage rates in Illinois with a comparison of marketing expense by truck and by rail. (Ill. Agr. Exp. Sta., Urbana. Bul. 342. 1930. p.117-175)

Indiana

Indiana. Agricultural experiment station, West Lafayette. Annual livestock summary, 1930. (Indiana crops and livestock, no. 53, 1930. 8p..)

Iowa

Iowa. State college of agriculture and mechanic arts. Extension service, Ames. The Iowa agricultural outlook for 1930. (Agricultural economic facts. Report 2. 1930. 4p.)

Kansas

Kansas. State agricultural college. Extension service, Manhattan. Kansas agricultural outlook for 1930. (Ext. Circ. 79. 1930. [15p.]) Mimeographed.

Maine

Richardson, H. L. Preparing poultry for market. (Maine. Univ. Col. of Agr. Ext. Service, Orono. Bul. 132, revised. 1929. 12p.)

Richardson, H. L. Producing and handling quality eggs. (Maine. Univ. Col. of Agr. Ext. Service, Orono. Bul. 156. 1929. 11p.)

Maryland

Maryland. University. Extension service, College Park. Poultry and egg outlook for Maryland, 1930. (Market news letter, v.6, no.4, April 1, 1930, p.1) Mimeographed.

Massachusetts

Mount, H. W., and Sherburne, R. E. The cost of government in Massachusetts, 1910-1926. (Mass. Agr. Exp. Sta., Amherst, Bul. 256. 1929. p.167-234)

Minnesota

Cox, R. W. Some of the factors affecting the price of corn. (Minn. Univ. Agr. Ext. Div., University Farm, St. Paul. [Minnesota farm business notes] 88. 1930, p.1-3) Mimeographed.

Minnesota. University. Agricultural extension division, University Farm, St. Paul. Flax facts. (Special bul. 128. 1930. 32p.)

This is also published as Montana College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts. Extension Service, Bozeman. Bul. 107; North Dakota. Agricultural College. Extension Division, Fargo. Circ. 90; South Dakota. State College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts. Extension Service, Brookings, Circ. 293.

Missouri

Thomsen, F. L., and Hensley, H. C. Organizing to take advantage of the Federal agricultural marketing act. (Mo. Col. of Agr. Ext. Service, Columbia. Circ. 240. 1930. 4p.)

Montana

Bell, E. J., jr. Current problems of Montana farmers' elevators. (Mont. Agr. Exp. Sta., Bozeman. Bul. 226. 1930. 48p.)

In cooperation with U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

Carpenter, Paul. The Montana agricultural outlook for 1930. (Mont. Col. of Agr. and Mech. Arts. Ext. Service. Bozeman. Circ. 6. 1930. 8p.)

New Hampshire

Abell, M. F. The horse situation on New Hampshire farms. (N. H. Agr. Exp. Sta., Durham. Circ. 31. 1929. 4p.)

New Jersey

Back, N. A. Receipts of selected perishable food commodities in the New Jersey sector of the New York Metropolitan area - 1928. Also Motor truck receipts at Newark, N. J., May 1, 1929 - December 31, 1929. (N. J. Dept. of Agriculture, Trenton. Circ. 173. 35p.)

Knowles, W. F. Income from five hundred hens and one thousand pullets. (N. J. Agr. Exp. Sta., New Brunswick. Hints to poultry men. v.18, no.1, 1929. 4p.)

New Jersey. Dept. of agriculture, Trenton. Fourteenth annual report ... 1928-1929. 139p.

Bureau of Markets, p.58-95; Bureau of Statistics and Inspection; Statistical and related work, p.96-98.

New Jersey. Dept. of agriculture, Trenton. Official proceedings of the fifteenth annual state agricultural convention. (Circ. 171. 1930. 62p.)

Includes an address by Secretary Hyde.

New York

New York. Cornell university. College of agriculture, Ithaca. Farm economics, no. 65. March, 1930. p.1273-1296.

Partial contents - Movement to and from farms, by G. F. Warren and F. A. Pearson; The relation between education and profits in farming in Northern Livingston county, by S. W. Warren; Relative volume of different grades and sizes of apples, by Leland Spencer; Cyclical variation in the receipts of milk and cream at the New York market, by A. B. Lewis; Labor income analysis of 109 Hilton farms, Monroe county and 28 Morton farms, Monroe and Orleans counties, 1928, by T. E. LaMont; A study of 33 agricultural county fairs in Ohio, 1923-1927, by C. M. Hampson; The dairyman's calendar, by P. H. Stephens.

New York (Cornell) Agricultural experiment station, Ithaca. Forty-second annual report. 1929. 89p.

Research projects in agricultural economics and farm management, p. 3-15; Rural social organization, p.66-70.

New York. Cornell university. College of agriculture, Ithaca. Forty-second annual report, 1929. 101p.

Extension work of the Department of Agricultural Economics and Farm Management, p.56-60; of the Department of Rural Social Organization, p.90-93.

North Carolina

Anderson, W. A. Farm family living among white owner and tenant operators in Wake county, 1926. (N. C. Agr. Exp. Sta., Raleigh. Bul. 269. 1929. 101p.)

The second of a series of which Bulletin 258, Living Conditions Among White Land-Owner operators in Wake County, was the first.

North Dakota

Fuller, O. M. Wheat situation, farm storage and feeding value. (N. Dak. Agr. Col. Agr. Ext. Div., Fargo. Circ. 88. 1929. 20p)

A popular bulletin for the farmer.

Ohio

Moore, H. R., and Beck, P. G. Population mobility and assessed values of property in their relation to rural school finance. (Ohio. State Univ. Dept. of rural economics, Columbus. 1929? 9p.) Mimeographed.

Ohio. Agricultural Experiment Station, Wooster. Forty-eighth annual report 1928-1929. (Bul. 446. 1930. 216p.)

Rural economics, p.165-173.

Ohio. Agricultural experiment station, Wooster. Bimonthly bulletin, no. 143, March-April, 1930. p.35-64.

Partial contents.-The Christmas tree industry, by Edmund Secrest; Trends in sales and prices of Ohio farm products since 1910, by V. R. Wertz; Ratio of poultry feed to the price of eggs and poultry, by J. H. Sitterley.

Ohio. State University. Dept. of rural economics, Columbus. Facts about potato prices. (Facts series, no. 12. 1929. 4p.)

Oregon

Mittelman, E. B. Marketing Willamette Valley wools through the Pacific co-operative wool growers. (Oregon. Agr. Exp. Sta., Corvallis, Bul. 260. 1930. 15p.)

Pennsylvania

Johnson, G. F. Agriculture in Pennsylvania. A study of trends, county and state, since 1840. (Pa. Dept. of Agriculture, Harrisburg. General bul. 484. 1929. 94p.)

Most of the statistical tables are based on figures taken from the Federal censuses.

Pennsylvania. Dept. of agriculture, Harrisburg. Food standards and definitions. (Gen. bul. 485. 1929. 80p.)

A useful publication with an index, compiled by the Bureau of Foods and Chemistry.

South Carolina

Frayser, M. E. The use of leisure in selected rural areas of South Carolina. (S. C. Agr. Exp. Sta., Clemson College. Bul. 263. 1930. 87p.)
The study was made in Allendale, Anderson, Florence, and York counties.

Tennessee

Allred, C. E., Atkins, S. W., and Hatfield, G. H. Tennessee, economic and social. Part II. - The counties. (Tenn. Univ. Ext. Service, Knoxville. Univ. of Tenn. record, v.6, no.3. 1929. 204p.)
A revision of Part II of a previous bulletin ... published in 1924.

Texas

Davis, F. W. Warehouse laws of the state of Texas and list of state bonded warehouses. (Texas. Dept. of Agriculture, Austin. Bul. 97. 1929. 54p.)

Texas. Agricultural and mechanical college. Extension service, College Station. Silver anniversary cooperative demonstration work, 1903-1928. Proceedings of the anniversary meeting held in Houston, Texas, February 5th - 7th, 1929. 164p.

Includes historical sketches of extension work in the various states, particularly those of the South.

Utah

Cardon, P. V. Cost reduction in dry-farming in Utah. (Utah Agr. Exp. Sta., Logan. Bul. 215. 1930. 27p.)

Vermont

Vermont. Dept. of agriculture, Montpelier. Vermont maple sugar and syrup. (Bul. 38, 1930. 45P.)

A revision of Bulletin 21 published in 1915.

Includes a list of Vermont producers.

West Virginia

Armentrout, W. W. Adjusting agricultural production and distribution in the Wheeling area to meet home market demands. (West Va. Agr. Exp. Sta., Morgantown. Bul. 228. 1930. 28p.)

The fourth of a series.

Wisconsin

Wisconsin. Agricultural experiment station, Madison. New science for an old art. Annual report ... 1928-1929. (Bul. 410. 1930. 143p.)
Agricultural economic studies, p.118-128.

Compiled by Louise O. Bercaw and A. M. Hannay

Agrarian Law - Russia

The principles of "State ownership" and "User based on Personal Labour" in Russian agrarian law. (In International Institute of Agriculture. International Review of Agriculture. Pt. 2. Monthly Bulletin of Agricultural Economics and Sociology, year 20, no.9, Sept. 1929, p.385-339. Published in Rome, Italy)

The basic principles of Soviet agrarian law are outlined and the rights of those who cultivate the land are discussed in relation to the fundamental principle of state ownership.

Agrarian Problem - Austria

Schafir, J. Die agrarfrage in Oesterreich und das sozialdemokratische agrarproblem. (In Agrar-Probleme, bd. 2, hft. 1, 1929, p.37-72. Published by the Internationales Agrar - Institut, Wosdvischenka 14, Moscow, U.S.S.R. May be obtained from Duncker & Humblot, Munich, Bavaria, Germany)

A critical examination of the agrarian policy of the Social Democratic party in Austria would seem to indicate a certain discrepancy between its ostensible aims and the methods taken to carry them out. Theoretically, the program of the party favors expropriation of large landed property and its nationalization. In practice, much of the expropriated land is leased to the original owners, while the peasant is given only enough to keep him on the land, in order to insure a sufficient number of workers for the large and prosperous farms. The main emphasis is laid on rationalization of agricultural production and stabilization of prices of agricultural products, to be effected through the agency of the state. The program endorses the introduction of a grain monopoly and the development of coöperation as a means of escape from the power of capitalistic speculators, and promises to assist in combating the banking interests. The author believes that many of its promises are ineffectual and are not to be taken seriously.

Agricultural Credit

Apperson, E. C. Errors in making farm loans. (In American bankers association. Journal, v.22. no.9, Mar. 1930, p.866, 900. Published at 110 East 42d St., New York City)

Agricultural Credit - Chile

Chile votes to advance sums to agriculturists. (In Commercial & Financial Chronicle, v.130, no.3379, Mar. 29, 1930, p.2114. Published at William St. corner Spruce, New York City)

"According to press advices from Santiago March 25, at a Cabinet meeting assistance was accorded Chilean agriculturists, who have been affected by the world economic crisis. The Caja de Credito Fiscal, it is stated, will advance proportional sums to agriculturists, and a campaign to increase consumption will be started immediately."

Agricultural Credit - Germany

Anaigl, H. Die agrarkredite in Deutschland. (In Agrar-Probleme, kd. 2, hft. 1, 1929, p.132-157. Published by the Internationales Agrar-Institut, Wosdvischenka 14, Moscow, U. S. S. R. May be obtained from Duncker & Humblot, Munich, Bavaria, Germany)

The author discusses the rôle and the development of agricultural credit in Germany before and after the war. It was not until the beginning of the nineteenth century that credit became a force in the agricultural life of the country. At first it was limited to mortgage credit in connection with inheritance of land or the purchase of new land. This was followed by the granting of personal credit, at first only to the larger proprietors, and only at the end of the century, and through the coöperative societies, to the peasant farmers. With increasing needs, agricultural indebtedness increased until it reached an amount varicusly estimated at from 13 to 20 milliard marks. The brief respite from indebtedness caused by the post-war period of inflation was followed all too soon by a new and more insistent demand for credit. This was needed for the restoration of the productivity of the land exhausted by the war, the replenishment of equipment. and the intrcduction of up-to-date scientific farming methods. The farmer had to have money to cope with new economic conditions, and for its loan he had to pay a high rate of interest. At the end of 1925 the agricultural indebtedness of Germany amounted to between 6 and 7 milliard marks. The establishment of the Rentenbank-kreditanstalt in August 1925 and the several American loans which it negotiated made long-term credit possible. The old-time mortgage credit was replaced by credit for technical and administrative improvement in order to bring about increased productivity, with a reduction of cost to the minimum by means of rationalized labor methods. The emphasis today is placed on marketing. The author discusses various recent attempts to influence or control market prices of agricultural products. Capital has gained a much greater hold on agriculture within the last five years than ever before. Its purpose is a complete reconstruction of production and marketing conditions, and, if possible, the attainment of a market monopoly of agricultural products.

Agricultural Credit - Peru

Agricultural mortgage credit in Peru. (In International Institute of Agriculture. International Review of Agriculture. Pt. 2. Monthly Bulletin of Agricultural Economics and Sociology, year 20, no. 9, Sept., 1929, p.382-384. Published in Rome, Italy)

Outlines the organization and functions of the Mortgage Bank of Peru and the Crédito Agrícola Intermediario, established by laws of March 16, 1928.

Agricultural Economics - Foreign

Brandenburg. Landwirtschaftskammer. Arbeiten, hft. 71, Neuzeitliche Fragen der Landwirtschaft. 7. Folge.

This number contains the following lectures delivered during the Brandenburg agricultural week in December, 1929:

1. Das Rentabilitätsprogramm der deutschen Landwirtschaft, by Dr. Brandes. The profitability of German agriculture. 2 Absatzfragen des Vieh- und Fleischmarktes, unter besonderer Berücksichtigung des Berliner Marktes, by Dr. Burckhardt. Cattle and meat marketing problems, with special reference to the Berlin market. 3. Massnahmen zur Verbesserung des Markischen Milchabsatzes auf Grund anderweitig gemachter Erfahrungen, by Dr. Mendelson. Measures for the improvement of milk marketing conditions are discussed. 4. Tierzucht und Tierhaltung im bäuerlichen Betrieb, by Dr. Gerriets. Cattle breeding and raising on small farms. 5. Die Absatzfrage im landwirtschaftlichen genossenschaftenswesen im Hinblick auf die genossenschaftliche Vereinheitlichung, by Freiherr von Braun. Cooperative marketing problems. 6. Fragen des Getreideabsatzes, by Direktor Wartenberg. Grain marketing problems. 7. Wie kann die Mechanisierung in der Landwirtschaft der heutigen Lage Rechnung tragen, by Freiherr von Wilmowsky - Marienthal. Agricultural mechanization. 8. Die Lage des internationalen Marktes in Erzeugnissen der Landwirtschaft und die Massnahmen der bäuerlichen Wirtschaftspolitik in der Schweiz, by Dr. Laur. Conditions on the world market for agricultural products and the Swiss peasant economic policy.

Agricultural Education - Bavaria

Dörfler, Hans. Die bäuerliche berufsbildung, ihre vergangenheit, gegenwart und zukunft in Bayern. (Landwirtschaftliches Jahrbuch für Bayern, jahrg. 19, no.10, 1929, p.453-514. Published by Carl Gerber, Munich, Germany)

The past, present, and future of agricultural education in Bavaria.

Agricultural Relief - Sweden

Further aid to agriculture and increased import duties proposed. (In Commerce Reports, no. 10, March 10, 1930, p.681-682. Published by the U. S. Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Washington, D. C.)

The following is from a dispatch from Commercial Attaché T. O. Klath, Stockholm, February 26:

"A Government agricultural legislative bill presented to the Swedish Riksdag on February 25, 1930, requests the Riksdag to grant discretionary power to the Government to require flour mills to mix a percentage of domestic and imported wheat, and also to require a corresponding mixing of imported and domestic flour, under regulations to be issued by the Government. It was considered that the licensing of flour imports would contravene the Geneva convention for the abolition of import and export prohibitions.

"The bill further provides the appropriation of about 3,000,000 crowns to build cooperative storage houses, and also for the establishment of a grain purchase credit fund.

"The following increases in import duties are also proposed (all in crowns per 100 kilos): Rye, wheat, barley, peas, and beans, from 3.70 to 6.00; oats, formerly free, to 4.00; oatmeal, from 3.50 to 10.80; other meals (except rice meal), flour (except oat flour), and malt, 6.50 to 9.60.

"The export debenture plan on wheat and rye, which has been in force since August 1, 1926, is to remain effective.

"Further Government proposals for aiding livestock and dairy industries are expected."

Agriculture - Brandenburg

Tismer, Rudolf. Betriebsverhältnisse in bäuerlichen betrieben der Provinz Brandenburg. (In Landwirtschaftliche Jahrbücher, bd. 71, hft. 2, 1930, p.171-256. Published by P. Parey, Berlin, Germany)

This account of conditions on 422 peasant farms (from 2 to 100 hectares) of Brandenburg is based on answers to questionnaires distributed to school children just before the Christmas vacation of 1926, and returned by them on the reopening of school. It covers the period from July 1, 1925 to June 30, 1926. The conditions examined relate to land utilization, variety of crops, numbers of farm buildings and of livestock, use of fertilizer and of farm machinery, employment of labor and payment of wages.

Agriculture - Denmark

Rosenfeld, M. Die gegenwärtige lage der landwirtschaft in Dänemark. (In Agrar-Probleme, bd. 2, hft. 1, 1929, p.157-186. Published by the Internationales Agrar-Institut, Wosdvischenka 14, Moscow, U. S. S. R. May be obtained from Duncker & Humblot, Munich, Bavaria, Germany)

The present situation of agriculture in Denmark is discussed.

Agriculture - Italy

Pratolongo, U. Alcuni indici di progresso dell' agricoltura italiana nell' ultimo quinquennio. (In Italia Agricola, anno 67, no.1, Jan., 1930, p.1-4)

A brief note on Italy's agricultural progress within the last five years as indicated by the increasing use of fertilizer and of agricultural machinery.

Agriculture - Pomerania

Zur lage der landwirtschaft in Pommern. Exkursionsbericht des Instituts für Sozial - und Staatswissenschaften an der Universität Heidelberg. (In Archiv für Sozialwissenschaft und Sozialpolitik, bd. 62, hft. 3, Dec., 1929, p.602-614. Published by J. C.B. Mohr, Tübingen, Germany)

The province of Pomerania is suffering, with the rest of Germany from the effects of stabilization, low prices for agricultural products, wages which are lower for agricultural than for industrial workers, but which have yet increased sufficiently to add to the burden of the landowners. In addition, her farmers have to contend with poor soil, a raw climate, long distances from markets and high freight rates, emphasized by the change in her boundary line. It is estimated that an increase of 30% in all prices would be necessary to make a paying concern of the farms unencumbered by debt and to make a bare existence possible for the others. The province is faced by the alternative of large agricultural subventions or increased tariff protection on the one hand, or, on the other, by a return to extensive cultivation on large estates or a division of such estates into small family farms.

Kubjak, N. Die perspectiven der entwicklung der landwirtschaft nach dem Fünfjahresplan der R.S.F.S.R. (In Agrar-Probleme, bd. 2, hft. 1, 1929, p.100-118. Published by the Internationales Agrar-Institut, Wosdvischenka 14, Moscow, U. S. S. R. May be obtained from Duncker & Humblot, Munich, Bavaria, Germany)

The Russian "five-year plan" includes the exhaustive use of all possible means for the development of the productive power of the small and medium-sized farm. It aims at increased acreage, increased development of crop and livestock raising and increased economic returns. An increase in the number of Soviet and collective farms as well as the extension of those now in existence, is planned with large coöperative stations for the supply of tractors and other farm machinery. While the furtherance of large-scale farming on a coöperative basis is one of the aims of the Soviet Union, that phase is not to be emphasized at the expense of the small peasant owner. Both are to be united in the one plan of a sociotechnical reconstruction of agriculture. Statistics are given showing the proposed increase in area and production at the end of the five-year period. It is expected that 20% of the total number of farms will be united to form collective farming enterprises, and that the economic return will be increased by 35%.

Agriculture and Capitalism

Liaschtschenko, P. Zur theorie der kapitalistischen krisen in der landwirtschaft. (In Agrar-Probleme, bd. 2, hft. 1, 1929, p.3-36. Published by the Internationales Agrar-Institut, Wosdvischenka 4, Moscow, U. S. S. R. May be obtained from Duncker & Humblot, Munich, Bavaria, Germany)

The author discusses the agricultural crisis as an economic phenomenon, its causes and its manifestations, its relation to the industrial crisis, and its peculiar place in a capitalistic régime.

American Economic Association

American economic association. Papers and proceedings of the forty-second annual meeting. Washington, D. C., December, 1929. 214p. (American Economic Review, v.20, no.1, Mar. 1930, Supplement. May be obtained from the Association, Northwestern University, Evanston, Ill.)

Partial contents: Economic factors in Mexico, by J. S. Davis (p.40-48); The land question in Mexico, by E. Gruening, discussion by Max S. Hardman, Joseph E. Sterrett, and Frank Tannenbaum (p.49-72); Some economic and social accompaniments of the mechanization of agriculture, by E. G. Nourse; Some economic and social accompaniments of the mechanization of industry, by H. S. Dennison; The human effect of mechanization, by E Mayo; discussion by Elizabeth F. Baker (p.114-180)

American Statistical Association

American statistical association. Papers and proceedings of the ninety-first annual meeting ... held at Washington, D. C., December 27-30, Nineteen hundred and twenty-nine. 198p. (American statistical association. Journal, v.25, new series, no. 169A, Mar. 1930, Supplement. Published at Rumford Press, Concord, N. H.)

Partial contents: Production and prices in 1929, by Joseph L. Snider; The 1929 agricultural season, by A. B. Genung; A hasty estimate of the national income in 1929, by Willford I. King; The census of agriculture, by William L. Austin; Some developments in the techniques of studying consumer demand, by Warren C. Waite; Agriculture in the post-war decade, by Louis H. Bean.

Business, Speculation and Money

Business, speculation and money; a series of addresses and papers presented at the annual meeting of the Academy of political science, November 22, 1929; edited by Parker Thomas Moon. 1930. 123p. (Academy of political science. Proceedings, v.13, no.4, Jan. 1930)

Contents: Panics and pools, by Jacob H. Hollander; Fluctuation in brokers' loans and interest rates, by Benjamin Haggott Beckhart; New measures of the relations of credit and trade, by Carl Snyder (a bibliographic note containing 29 articles by Mr. Snyder accompanies this paper); The bank and the investment trust, by Edgar Lawrence Smith; discussion: Speculation, credit and business; Some remedies for stockgambling, by Henry Rogers Seager; Guides to bank of issue policy, by W. Randolph Burgess; Putting the so-called new era to the test, by Lionel D. Edie; The working of the gold standard under present conditions, by Oliver M. W. Sprague; discussion: Credit regulation through the Federal reserve system; The responsibility for credit inflation, by George E. Roberts; The present business situation, by Herbert H. Lehman; Speculative aspects of recent economic developments, by Franz Schneider, jr.

Chambers of Agriculture - Austria

The Chambers of Agriculture in the economic life of Austria. (In International Institute of Agriculture. International Review of Agriculture. Pt. 2. Monthly Bulletin of Agricultural Economics and Sociology, year 20, no. 9, Sept., 1929, p.359-361. Published in Rome, Italy)

"The fundamental idea of the Peasant Farmers' Chamber System is to group the persons engaged in agriculture and forestry in a province, by means of direct voting, so as to form a strictly autonomous representation of their interests, completely independent of the provincial authorities." The origin, rights, and sphere of activity of the Austrian Chambers of Agriculture are outlined.

Citrus Fruits - Palestine

Palestine & Near East Economic Magazine, no.4, v. 18, Dec. 10, 1929. Published by "Mischar w T'aasia" ("Trade & Industry"), Publishing and Exhibition Co. Ltd., Tel Aviv, 13 Ahad Ha'am St., Palestine)

This "citrus number" contains articles on The position of the citrus industry in Palestine; Palestine's assets in competition in the world orange market; Chemical fertilizer in orange growing; and Problems of the citrus grower in Palestine.

Progress of collective farming in U. S. S. R. (In Review of International Cooperation, year 23, no.2, Feb., 1930, p.69-70. Published at Orchard House, 14, Great Smith Street, London, S. W. 1, England)

The three main groups of collective farms in Russia are indicated, and the progress of collective farming from Oct. 1, 1926 - June 1, 1929 is shown by a table.

Colorado River Development

Dkystra, C. A. Colorado River development and related problems. (American Academy of Political and Social Science. Annals v.148, no 237; part II, Mar. 1930. 42p. Published at 3622-24 Locust St., Philadelphia, Pa.)

The problems that lie in the field of this river development are many and profound. They are not merely engineering and construction tasks: there is a tremendous silt problem; the equating of the flow of a great river; political and sectional difficulties in seven states; legal questions that go to the marrow of our federal system of national and state relations; the controversial problems of governmental development and operation of hydro-electric power; local, regional economic and social questions; authority to prosecute improvements extending beyond municipal borders, etc. The project challenges the imagination and inspires the hopes of millions in the Southwest. It assumes national importance because of the issues involved over a wide area. The articles in this supplement, touching on phases of these problems, are: Community development in the Southwest as influenced by the Boulder Canyon Project, by E. F. Scattergood; Metropolitan water distribution in the Los Angeles area, by Franklin Thomas; Colorado River conferences and their implications, by Ralph L. Criswell; Major engineering problems; Colorado River development, by Frank E. Weymouth; The financial and topographical problems of the Colorado River aqueduct project, by E. A. Bayley; The status of Boulder Canyon power allocations, by E. F. Scattergood.- C. B. Sherman.

Cooperation

Cooperative Marketing Journal, v. 4, no.2, March, 1930. p.33-68. Published at 1430 E. Franklin St., Richmond, Va. Editorial and Executive Office at 1731 Eye St., N. W., Washington, D. C.

Contents: Trends of the times, by the Editor; Walton Peteet, 1869-1930; At the Federal Farm Board, a review of official statements; German and American educational cooperative institutions, by Erich Kraemer; How should future cooperators be trained? by Arnold A. Sather; The census of distribution, by Charles D. Bohannon; An educational experiment in Virginia, by John R. Hutcheson; Development of the International Commission of Agriculture, by Asher Hobson; Cooperative representation at Washington, by Charles W. Holman; Joint sales agencies for fluid milk, by the editor [Robin Hood]

Cooperation - Finland

Keto, J. W. Structure and organisation of the cooperative movement. XI - Finland. (In Review of International Cooperation, year 23, no.2, Feb.,

1930; p. 57-64. Published at Orchard House, 14, Great Smith Street, London, S. W. 1, England)

Cooperation - Germany

Kasch, August. The structure and organisation of the cooperative movement. IX. - Germany. (In Review of International Cooperation, year 23, no. 1, Jan., 1930, p.8-11. Published at Orchard House, 14, Great Smith Street, London, S. W. 1, England)

The position of the German cooperative movement at the beginning of 1930. (In Review of International cooperation, year 23, no. 2, Feb., 1930, p. 65-67. Published at Orchard House, 14, Great Smith Street, London, S. W. 1, England)

A table shows the increase in the number of cooperative societies from 1913-1929, and another shows the more important groups of cooperative organizations.

Cooperation - Palestine

Sabarsky, A. Structure and organisation of the co-operative movement. (In Review of International Cooperation, year 23, no. 1, Jan., 1930, p. 23-30. Published at Orchard House, 14, Great Smith Street, London, S. W. 1, England)

Cooperation - Russia

Lubimov, I. The five-year plan of development of the consumers' co-operative movement in the U. S. S. R. (In Review of International Cooperation, year 23, no. 1, Jan., 1930, p.11-16. Published at Orchard House, 14, Great Smith Street, London, S. W. 1, England)

"On the basis of the general five-year plan of development of national economy ... the main principle to guide the rural work of the Consumers' Co-operatives must be active participation in the reorganization of agriculture along socialist lines, both by organising the supply of goods and seeing to the social needs of the people working on Soviet and collective farms, and by direct participation in the work of collectivisation." The results aimed at in the five-year plan are briefly noted under the headings of membership, co-operative turnover in industrial and agricultural products, the trading system; finances and share capital, industrial activity, and educational and social work.

Soviet consumers' cooperative movement. (In Economic Review of the Soviet Union, v.5, no.3-4, Feb. 15, 1930, p.58-59. Published by The Amtorg Trading Corporation, Information Department, 261 Fifth Ave., New York)

"The past year was marked by an intensive development of consumers' cooperatives, which exceeded the program for the year ... There was a marked tendency toward consolidation and concentration of the various sections of the cooperative movement, so that while the number of co-operative stores showed a gain of 20 per cent and the membership of 49 per cent, the number of consumers' societies declined 9.6 per cent.

Corn Monopoly - Germany

Duty increases on agricultural products and monopoly on corn effective. (In Commerce Reports, no. 14, Apr. 7, 1930, p.64. Published by the U. S. Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Washington, D. C.)

"The German Reichstag has adopted bills to further increase duties on agricultural products effective March 29, 1930.

"A corn monopoly, giving exclusive distribution of imported and domestic corn to the Reichsmaisstelle, without changing the present duty of 2.50 reichsmarks per 100 kilos, was also established, effective April 1."

Cotton

Coleman, Arthur. King Cotton's uneasy throne. (In Nation's Business, v.18, no.4, Jan. 1930, p.43-45, 268-270. Published by the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, Washington, D. C.)

The boll weevil having destroyed Sea Island cotton, farmers have produced more and more short staple cotton. A good portion of this cotton comes into competition with the better grades and staples of India. It is bringing the American crop into disfavor in the world's market and is lowering the income of the cotton industry. The writer thinks that the market, and not the farmer, is to blame for this situation, for cotton is bought in small-town markets with little or no regard for staple. Since the farmer receives about the same price for premium cotton as he does for poor cotton he sees no point in growing good, long staple cotton.

Three remedies are suggested for the solution of this problem: standardization of cotton and the raising of the community level and bulk-selling; cooperative marketing; revision of the present marketing machinery system. The writer discusses these remedies and states that the third plan "would be the most vital step which could be taken toward placing American cotton back on its throne."

Donner, Otto. Bestimmungsgründe der baumwollpreise. (In Berlin. Institut für konjunkturforschung. Vierteljahrshäfte zur konjunkturforschung. Sonderheft 15. 1930. 64p. Published by Reimar Hobbing, Berlin, S. W. 61, Germany)

A study of cotton prices and the factors which determine them, the most influential of which is shown to be supply.

Mitchell, Broadus. The present situation in the southern textile industry. (In Harvard Business Review, v.8, no.3, Apr. 1930, p.296-306. Published for Harvard University at 212-220 York St., York, Pa.)

Wisselink, J. The Lancashire cotton corporation and its effect on world competition. (In Harvard Business Review, v.8, no.3, Apr. 1930, p. 274-288. Published for Harvard University at 212-220 York St., York, Pa.)

This is the second of two articles by Mr. Wisselink. The first article appeared in the January number of the Harvard Business Review and is entitled The Present Condition of the English Cotton Industry.

Economic Conditions - Europe

La solidarité européenne en agriculture. (In Revue des Agriculteurs de France, 62. année, n.s., no.1, Jan., 1930, p.7-11. Published at 8, rue d'Athènes, Paris, France)

This is an abstract of a study by Otto Deutsch, published in Pan-europa. Economic conditions with regard to wheat, rye, barley, maize, oats and rice in European countries are outlined. The author concludes that, as far as cereals are concerned, Europe could supply her own needs. He sees the possibility of an agricultural economic union of European countries.

Economic Policy - France

Bousquet, G. H. Autarkie und weltwirtschaftliche expansion als treibende kräfte der französischen wirtschaftspolitik der gegenwart. Jena, Gustav Fischer, 1930. 14p. (In Kiel. Universität. Institut für weltwirtschaft und seeverkehr, Wissenschaftliches klub. Kieler vorträge, no. 31)

Autarchy and world-economic expansion as driving forces in the French economic policy of the present.

Extension Work

Frame, Nat T. Larger objectives of extension work. (In Rural America, v.8, no. 4, Apr. 1930, p.3-6. Published by the American Country Life Association, 105 East 22nd St., New York City)

Points out "some of the matters which seem likely to loom up as Larger Objectives in Extension Work in the not distant future." The writer discusses the subject under the following headings: the use of land and taxation; rural-urban relations; standards of living; and rural adult education.

Farm Experiment Circles - Germany

Establishment and work of the farm experiment circles in Germany. (In International Institute of Agriculture. International Review of Agriculture. Pt. 2. Monthly Bulletin of Agricultural Economics and Sociology, year 20, no. 9, Sept., 1929, p.357-359. Published in Rome, Italy)

The establishment and the development of the so-called farm experiment circles in Germany is discussed. These circles established for the purpose of making trials of soil cultivation, fertilizing seed germination, control of pests, etc. at first included large farms only. Later they were extended to include whole districts and were attached to the school of agriculture situated in the district. "The final aim of the farming experiment circles is the formation of a general comprehensive farm advisory service."

Farm Management

Bruno, M. Die landwirtschaftliche person als betriebswissenschaftliches problem. (In Landwirtschaftliche Jahrbücher, bd. 71, hft. 1, 1930, p.45-71. Published by P. Parey, Berlin, Germany)

The author characterizes the science of farm management as essentially materialistic. Its main interest is the actual farm, its organ-

isation, conduct and development. The personality of the owner, the director of operations or the worker is subordinate to the thing he owns or serves. Aereboe characterizes the agriculturist as the first and most important of the producing forces. When the human element does become a consideration, it is rather in the mass than as an individual entity, and in connection with the questions of supply and demand and prices. The author believes that training of personality and development of character should be an important part of the school curriculum even for the agriculturist. He stresses the importance of a science of agrarian sociology and outlines what he believes should be its content and its aims.

Federal Farm Board

The activities of the Federal farm board in the United States. (In Economic Journal, v.40, no. 157, Mar. 1930, p.69-78. This is the quarterly journal of the Royal Economic Society. It may be obtained from the Macmillan Company, New York City)

"This memorandum was compiled for the information of their subscribers by the Standard Statistics Company of New York."

Can Uncle Sam save farm prices? Government's half billion dollar experiment in agricultural merchandising holds farmers' economic position in the balance. An interview with Alex Legge. (In Magazine of Wall Street, v.45, no. 10, Mar. 8, 1930, p.754-756. Published at 42 Broadway, New York City)

A reporter questions Mr. Legge. Robert B. Smith interviews the chairman of the farm board. (In Nation's Business, v.18, no.4, Apr. 1930, p.15-17, 234, 236, 237. Published by the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, Washington. D. C.)

Revere, C. T. The farm board and the cotton market. (In Commerce and Finance, v.19, no. 10, Mar. 5, 1930, p.487-489. Published at 95 Broad St., New York City)

The writer believes that Farm Board policies "instead of advancing the prices of agricultural products, are more likely to put them down," and that "business history finally will set down the Farm Board as an economic nature fake." He thinks that intensive farming and lower production costs are the solution of the cotton farmer's problem.

Teague, C. C. The Federal farm board's grape industry program. (In California Grower, v.2, no.3, Mar. 1930, p. 4-6. Published at 85 Second St., San Francisco, Calif.)

Address delivered at a mass meeting of grape growers in the Civic Auditorium, Fresno, March 12, 1930.

Fertilizer

Truninger, E. Die weltwirtschaftliche bedeutung der künstlichen düngemittel. (In Schweizerische Landwirtschaftliche Monatshefte, jahrg. 7, nr. 10, Oct., 1929, p.279-285. Published by Benteli A-G., Bern. Switzerland)

The economic importance of artificial fertilizer is discussed.

Feudalism - Japan

Plettner, Oleg. Zum studium des japanischen feudalismus. (In Agrar-Probleme, bd. 2, hft. 1, 1929, p.119-132. Published by the Internationales Agrar-Institut, Wosdvischenka 14, Moscow, U. S. S. R. May be obtained from Duncker & Humblot, Munich, Bavaria, Germany)

A study of Japanese feudalism is of particular interest both because of its being an indigenous product of the country, and because its influence is still operative. The author gives us a picture of economic conditions from the middle of the tenth century to the beginning of the seventeenth century, or from the organization of large landed property to the unsuccessful peasant uprisings which only resulted in the substitution of one kind of feudalism for another. A brief sketch, of conditions prior to the tenth century, based on the Kodex Taihorizure, shows us the Emperor as sole owner of the land which he portioned out to family groups for cultivation, 2 tan to each male over 5 years of age and 2/3 of a tan to each female. The country was divided into districts governed by officials who also received land for their personal support as well as a share of the taxes which they collected for the Emperor. When the power of the Emperor waned, these officials claimed the land allotted to them as their own. The family farms became the property of those settled on them after the third generation. From the middle of the tenth century the aristocracy owned most of the land, and agriculture prospered. Then land was given to soldiers as a recompense for their services, and, instead of agriculture, trade and industry became predominant. Cities sprang up. Trade with foreign countries was begun about the middle of the fifteenth century. Land was sold and exchanged. Peasant uprisings took place and resulted in a new form of feudalism which the author does not describe. [His death occurred on March 7, 1929.]

Flax - Oregon

Cutting, Malcolm. American linen of home-grown flax. Oregon successfully revives our old industry. (In Country Gentleman, v.95, no. 4, Apr. 1930, p.16-17, 138-140. Published at Independence Square, Philadelphia, Pa.)

Relates how the problem of mechanical handling and preparation of fiber flax has been most effectively solved in the Willamette Valley of Oregon.

Grain and the World Market

Jasny, N. Die neuzeitliche umstellung der überseeischen getreide-produktion und ihr einfluss auf den weltmarkt. (In Berlin. Institut für konjunkturforschung. Vierteljahrshäfte zur konjunkturforschung, Sonderheft 16. 1930. Published by Reimar Hobbing. Berlin, S. W. 61. Germany)

This is a study of the post-war changes in grain production, especially in the United States, Canada, Australia, and the Argentine Republic, and of their effect on the world market.

Import Bonds - Austria

Austria. "Import Bond" system (horses, butter and cheese) (In Gt. Brit., Board of Trade Journal, v.124, n.s., no. 1733, Feb. 20, 1930, p.271. Published by H. M. Stationery Office, London, England)

This system was extended by a law of January 29, 1930, to cover working horses, butter, and cheese. "The Law provides that the 'import bonds' issued in respect of exported horses, butter and cheese, and also those issued, under the Law of September 27, 1929, in respect of exported grain and cattle, may be used in payment of import duty on goods... imported by the Vienna Cattle and Meat Market and specified agricultural associations. Import bonds issued in respect of grain may, however, also be used by the grain-exporter in payment of duties on grain (wheat, rye, barley and oats) which he himself imports."

Import License - Czechoslovakia

Import license system for wheat and rye reintroduced. (In Commerce Reports, no.11, March 17, 1930, p.740. Published by the U. S. Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Washington, D. C.)

A cable from Commercial Attaché Karl Rankin, Prague, March 3, states that "Czechoslovakia has reintroduced, effective March 3, 1930, the import license system for wheat and rye."

Insurance

Agricultural insurance in certain countries. (In International Institute of Agriculture. International Review of Agriculture, Pt. 2. Monthly Bulletin of Agricultural Economics and Sociology, year 20, no. 9, Sept., 1929, p.378-381)

A brief statement is given of the position of insurance in the rural districts of the following countries which are mainly agricultural in type: Bulgaria, Finland, Greece, Hungary, and Czechoslovakia.

Inter-American Conference on Agriculture

Adriani, Alberto. The Inter-American conference on agriculture. (In Pan American Union. Bulletin, v.64, no. 2, Feb., 1930, p.149-155. Published by the Pan American Union, 17th and B Streets, N. W., Washington, D. C.)

An Inter-American Conference on Agriculture, Forestry, and Animal Industry will be held in Washington, D. C. in September, 1930. A statement is given of the origin, aims, and possible results of this meeting, which "is expected to be one of the most important in the history of the Union."

Labor and Wages

Labour problems in sugar-beet production in Denmark, Germany, and Sweden. (In International Labour Review, v.21, no.2, Feb. 1930, p.244-254. Pub. by the Int. Labour Office. Distributed in the United States by the World Peace Foundation, 40 Mount Vernon St., Boston, Mass.)

Discusses labor requirements in beet growing, labor supply, and wages in Denmark, Germany, and Sweden.

Wolkenstein, Heinrich Graf. Rechnungen am Prämienlohn. (In Landwirtschaftliche Jahrbücher, bd. 71, hft. 1, 1930, p.137-147. Published by P. Parey, Berlin, Germany)

The author discusses payment of wages for work done independently of the time spent in doing it. He distinguishes between the wage paid for piece work and the graduated premium wage. He discusses the essential characteristics and the development of the latter, pointing out its inherent advantages and the dangers attendant on its misuse, illustrating his thesis by means of mathematical examples.

Labor and Wages - Czechoslovakia

Agricultural wages in Czechoslovakia. (In Industrial and Labour Information, v.33, no.6, Feb. 10, 1930, p.205-206. May be obtained from L. Magnusson, 701 Lenox Building, 1523 L. St., Washington, D. C.)

"The Council for Agricultural Labour in Bohemia, which is one of the joint committees set up to discuss each year the rates of agricultural wages for Czechoslovakia, held its plenary meeting on December 27, 1929 but was unable to come to any agreement for the year 1930... The failure to reach an agreement left the employers free to offer any wages they chose. They announced that they proposed to offer wages 15 per cent below those of 1929 and to withdraw the bonus given in that year. At the same time they stated that if the Government were to take steps resulting in an alleviation of the agricultural crisis they would be prepared to negotiate for other rates."

Labor and Wages - Russia

Conditions [of labor] in Russia. (In Industrial and Labour Information, v. 32, no. 2, Oct. 14, 1929, p.58-62. May be obtained from L. Magnusson, 701 Lenox Building, 1523 L. St., Washington, D. C.)

The provisions are given of an Order issued on July 11, 1929 regulating the employment of labor on peasant family farms.

Labor and Wages - United States

Schneider, Kurt. Die landarbeiterfrage in den Vereinigten Staaten von Nordamerika. (In Landwirtschaftliche Jahrbücher, bd. 71, hft. 1, 1930, p.101-135. Published by P. Parey, Berlin, Germany)

A discussion of agricultural labor conditions in the United States.

Land Improvement - Italy

Dop, Louis. La politique en Italie. Aspects divers du problème de bonifications. (In La Vie Agricole et Rurale, 19 année, no. 3, Jan. 19, 1930, p.39-42. Published by J. B. Baillière & fils, 19, rue Hautefeuille, Paris (Vie) France)

Contains a brief summary of the provisions of the Italian land improvement laws of Dec. 30, 1923, May 18, 1924 and the Mussolini law of Dec. 24, 1928 which unifies and coordinates the others and provides the means for putting their provisions into effect.

Land Settlement - Finland

The agrarian reform in Finland. (In International Institute of Agriculture. International Review of Agriculture, Pt. 2. Monthly Bulletin of Agricultural Economics and Sociology, year 20, no. 8, Aug., 1929, p. 319-331; no. 9, Sept., 1929, p.362-377. Published in Rome, Italy)

Finland's policy of land settlement is discussed under the headings of tenancy or tenant farming; the legal basis and the organisation of land settlement, including the administrative bodies, the purchase of rented lands, land settlement on state wooded lands, farms on state lands, the law of 1922 on land settlement, the voluntary land settlement work of the state; and the results of the land settlement work.

Land System - Southern States

Cotterill, R. S. The national land system in the South: 1803-1812. (In Mississippi Valley Historical Review, v.16, no.4, Mar. 1930, p. 495-506. May be obtained from Mrs. Clarence S. Paine, Secretary-Treasurer, Mississippi Valley Historical Association, Lincoln, Neb.)

Land Values - France

Caziot, Pierre. La valeur de la terre en France. (In La Vie Agricole et Rurale, 19. année, no.6, Feb. 9, 1930, p.84-87. Published by J. B. Baillièrre & fils, 19, rue Hautefeuille, Paris (VIe) France)

This article is reprinted from La Revue d'Economie Rurale, Oct., 1929. It discusses briefly the changes in land values in different parts of France since 1914.

Large Farms - Hungary

Frank, Théodore. Les grandes fermes de Hongrie. (In La Vie Agricole et Rurale, 19. année, no.7, Feb. 16, 1930, p.97-100. Published by J. B. Baillièrre & fils, 19, rue Hautefeuille, Paris (6e) France)

Leases - Spain

Real decreto-ley sobre arrendamiento de fincas rusticas. (In El Progreso Agrícola y Pecuário, año 36, no. 1614, Jan. 15, 1930, p.29-31. Published at Plaza de Oriente, 7, Madrid, Spain.

Contains the provisions of the law on agricultural leases of Nov. 21. 1929.

Marketing of Farm Products - Germany

Brandt, Karl. Die gestaltung des absatzes landwirtschaftlicher erzeugnisse im rahmen einer erfolgversprechenden agrarpolitik. (In Landwirtschaftliche Jahrbücher, bd. 71, hft. 1, 1930, p.17-44. Published by P. Parey, Berlin, Germany)

The library has this article in separate form. The author believes that the serious situation of German agriculture can only be relieved by a reorganization of marketing conditions. He instances the cramping

effect of unstable prices on the initiative of the individual farmer and on the activities of the cooperative associations that fear to handle certain products because of the attendant risks. His reform would begin with the cooperative associations themselves. Specialization in one kind of product would eliminate competition among them and increase their influence on the market. Control of supply within the limits of demand, standardization and grading, improved methods of packing and of transportation, and more efficient and attractive retailing methods are among the reforms which the author believes would place Germany on a par with the other producing countries of the world.

Marketing of Farm Products - Great Britain

Street, A. W. Marketing and the national mark. (In Journal of the Farmers' Club, part 2, March, 1930, p.29-34. Discussion, p.34-51. Published at 2, Whitehall Court, London, S. W. 1, England)

"The Agricultural Produce (Grading and Marking) Act, 1928, provides a means of applying standardisation to our marketing." Under this voluntary Act, the Minister of Agriculture "may prescribe and define grades, and he may also prescribe marks to include the grades." The writer of this paper discusses the National Mark as it has been applied to seven different kinds of commodities, apples and pears, eggs, broccoli, tomatoes and cucumbers, wheat flour, malt products, and beef. Plans are under consideration for applying the mark to dressed poultry, strawberries, cherries, and cider.

Meat - Duty Refund - Poland

Duty refund on meat products for export. (In Commerce Reports, no. 11, March 17, 1930, p.742. Published by the U. S. Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Washington, D. C.)

"A refund of duty paid on materials imported from abroad and used for the manufacture of meat products for exports has been authorized at a rate of 15 zlotys per 100 kilos of imported meat products by a decree issued on January 9, 1930, by the Polish Minister of Finance, Industry and Commerce, and Agriculture. This refund will apply to exports of salted, pickled, smoked, dried and preserved meat, canned or otherwise exported, and to lard, as well as to salted and smoked fat backs."

Packers' Consent Decree

Fewster, J. Donald. The packers' consent decree. (In Harvard Business Review, v.8, no. 3 Apr. 1930, p.346-353. Published for Harvard University at 212-220 York St., York, Pa.)

Discusses the developments leading up to the Consent Decree, the decree itself, subsequent political and economic events, and possible developments if the decree is completely vacated or modified to allow the packers to distribute other food products and engage in retailing.

Decline in purchasing power for external commodities in agriculture in relation to income. (In International Institute of Agriculture. International Review of Agriculture, pt. 2. Monthly Bulletin of Agricultural Economics and Sociology, year 20, no.8, Aug., 1929, p.305-311. Published in Rome, Italy)

The author concludes that "losses of income in industry and in agriculture affect the supplier somewhat diversely... The diminution of purchasing power in industry has a much more serious effect on the marketing capacity of agricultural products than the agricultural crisis has on the shrinkage of the markets for manufactured goods. The reason for this lies in the fact that the fall in the purchasing power of agriculture, due to fall in income, is experienced over a relatively long period only by a fraction of the suppliers, while the majority of the farmers can maintain by means of their own capital a level of absorption of external commodities higher than would correspond to the exchange value of the products of their own production. Considerable modifications are noticeable in the work undertaken by the farms owing to restriction of funds, while the ruling costs usually remain constant; on the other hand the principal economy can be and actually is effected in respect to the importation of raw material, which must necessarily lead to a gradual diminution of production and productivity. The differing tendency of the effective purchasing power of agriculture and industry finally affords a clear explanation of the question of the comparative influencing of prices."

Rationalization

La rationalisation dans l'agriculture. (In Revue des Agriculteurs de France. 62. année, n.s., no.1, Jan., 1930, p.10-11. Published at 8, rue d'Athènes, Paris (IXe) France)

The author defines rationalization, and discusses the need for the extension of its application in France to distribution and production.

Rayon Industry - United States

Simmons, Francis E. The rayon industry and trade of the United States. (In Commerce Reports, no. 10, Mar. 10, 1930, p.643-646. Published by the U. S. Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Washington, D. C.)

Real Estate

Real Estate problems. (American academy of political and social science. Annals, v.148, no. 237, March, 1930, pt. 1. Published at 3622-24 Locust St., Philadelphia, Pa.)

Titles and authors of articles are as follows: Real estate and real estate problems, by W. Carlton Harris; Research development in the United States, by Arthur J. Mertzke; The economic importance of real estate classification, by Albert G. Hinman; Real estate as a marketable commodity, by William H. Ten Haken; An organized real estate securities exchange, by Cyrus C. Miller; English professional societies in real estate, by H. Morton Bodfish; The indestructible properties of land, by W. H. Voskuil; Limitations to private rights in land in the United

States, by W. C. Plummer; The distinction between value and valuation and its application to real estate, by Weldon Hoot; The unearned increment in land values and its social implications, by William N. Loucks; Land value insurance: its organization and its operation, by H. R. Richardson; Commonly accepted evidences of real estate value for purposes of taxation, by David T. Rowlands; A scientific approach to real estate valuation, by Walter W. Pollock; The interdependence of land and public utilities, by Paul J. Raver; A national land policy to conserve land values, by Benjamin H. Hibbard; The influence of public improvements on land values, by Herbert D. Simpson; Blighted areas and their effects upon urban land utilization, by C. Louis Knight; The operation of the graded tax law in Pittsburgh, by Thomas C. McMahon; A critical analysis of the operation of the Pittsburgh graded tax law, by Edward F. Daume; Inadequacy of actual selling price of real estate as evidence of fair present value for purposes of taxation, by Karl Scholz; Taxing land values and taxing building values, by Richard T. Ely; Trends in urban real estate values, past and future, by Stanley L. McMichael; The going value of real estate, by Philip H. Cornick; Tenancy versus ownership as a problem in urban land utilization, by George S. Wehrwein; Public guidance in urban land utilization, by Samuel Price Wetherill, jr.; The surplus farm lands, by Bernhard Ostrolenk; Tenancy versus ownership as a problem in the utilization of farm real estate, by L. C. Gray; The overhead costs of farm real estate ownership, by Bernhard Ostrolenk. A comparison between urban and rural taxation of real estate values, by M. Slade Kendrick; Farm real estate values and farm income, by E. H. Wiecking; and a monograph- Commercial arbitration: a practical plan, by John R. Abersold.

Refrigeration

Shepard, Allen. The quick-freezing process and the distribution of perishable foods. (In Harvard Business Review, v.8, no.3, Apr. 1930, p.339-345. Published for Harvard University at 212-220 York St., York, Pa.)

Discusses the process of quick-freezing, marketing of the products, the effect of quick-freezing on distribution channels and on packer and large food distributors.

The writer's summary is as follows: "Quick freezing shows great possibility of development if used in a way not imposing on public confidence. Its use may be expected to grow gradually and not in a revolutionary manner. As growth goes on, channels of distribution must be modified. Some of the needed changes can be prepared for as the movement proceeds. A most interesting feature of the development is that the process adds so little cost while effecting a number of savings. The consumer will probably receive the benefit of a ready prepared and more dependable product at less cost."

Rice - China

Tsha, K. W. Rice crops in Changshu, Kiangsu. (In Chinese Economic Journal, v.6, no.1, Jan., 1930, p.66-76. Published by the Bureau of Industrial and Commercial Information, Ministry of Industry, Commerce, and Labor, Customs Building, Hankow Road, Shanghai, China)

Contains a brief account of rice cultivation and marketing in the rice-producing centre of Changshu, Kiangsu. A short section on tenancy is included.

Rubber - Control of Production

Rubber and tea topics - A criticism of the restriction scheme. (In Statist, v.115, no. 2714, Mar. 1, 1930, p.359. Published at 51 Cannon St., London, E. C. 4, England)

On the whole the proposals of the Dutch and British planters to restrict tapping of rubber trees during May have been well received in London and Amsterdam, but not so well in Malaya.

"The Council of the Rubber Growers' Association has practically unanimously voted in favour of a resolution recommending producers to agree to cease tapping during May and have invited the co-operation of all local organisations and of Asiatic cultivators ... the scheme, to become effective, must have support equalling 70 per cent of the estate acreage membership of the Dutch and British Association." The question has been raised as to whether this restriction of tapping might not be followed by heavier tapping than normal, especially if there was any appreciable rise in price.

Holt, E. G. International cooperation among rubber producers. A basis of practical cooperation among European producing interests is attained. (In Commerce Reports, no. 14, Apr. 7, 1930, p.36-38. Published by the U. S. Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Washington, D. C.)

This is an account of the Dutch producers' efforts to obtain cooperation with other producers in central selling of rubber, following the abandonment of restriction. Their efforts have culminated in the adoption by the Council of the Rubber Growers Association of a recommendation made by the Anglo-Dutch Liaison Committee that tapping be stopped entirely during May. It is anticipated that this proposal will be supported by a large majority of the members of the association.

Rural America

Burr, Walter. Reselling Rural America. (In Country Gentleman, v.95, no.4, Apr. 1930, p.27, 154, 162. Published at Independence Square, Philadelphia, Pa.)

The author shows that the idea of Rural America as a good place in which to live is being successfully sold to the world.

Rural Community

Sanderson, Dwight. The community as an administrative unit. (In Rural America, v.8, no.3, Mar. 1930, p.5-9. Published by the American Country Life Association, Inc., 105 East 22nd St., New York City)

"From a paper read before the National Society for the Study of Educational Sociology."

Russia

Hopper, Bruce C. The Soviet touchstone; industrialization. (In Foreign Affairs, v.8, no.3, Apr. 1930, p.379-398. Published by the Council on Foreign Relations, Inc., 25 West 43rd St., New York City)

The writer of this article has just spent two years in Soviet Russia

studying the economic situation. He discusses the struggle of the communists to obtain complete economic control of the country. The three periods in the evolution of communistic economic control as stated in this article are Military Communism, the New Economic Policy - "forced by the 'peasant's strike' and the famine of 1921," and the "Socialistic Offensive" which opened the third period in December, 1927. The "Five Year Plan", administrative control, and the financial plan are particularly discussed.

Sheep Farming - New Zealand

Fawcett, E. J. Hill country sheep-farming in the North Island. An economic study of East Coast Farms. (In New Zealand Journal of Agriculture, v.40, no. 1, Jan 20, 1930, p.1-10)

"It is intended in this article to discuss on broad lines some of the features of hill country sheep-farming in the North Island under the following headings: (1) Stocking system, (2) disposal of stock, (3) gross returns from the several commodities, (4) expenses of working and management, (5) capital position, (6) Seasonal price fluctuations and results."

Slave Labor - Mississippi

Sydnor, Charles S. Life span of Mississippi slaves. (In American Historical Review, v.35, no.3, Apr. 1930, p.566-574. May be obtained from the Macmillan Company, Prince and Lemon Streets, Lancaster, Pa., or 60 Fifth Avenue, New York City)

"The chief purpose of this paper is a consideration of the expectation of life of negro slaves in Mississippi at the age when they were given a full task in the fields."

Standard of Living

Kirkpatrick, E. L. Rural standards of living. A syllabus for the use of students. (In Rural America, v.8, no.3, Mar. 1930, p.9-10. Published by the American Country Life Association, Inc., 105 East 22nd St., New York City)

This syllabus has been prepared to assist students and other persons in preparation for the annual conference of the American Country Life Association to be held October 7-10, 1930 at Madison, Wisconsin. "Rural standards of living" is the topic of the conference. The outline is divided into five main heads as follows: (1) Definition and content of the standard of living; (2) Prevailing standards of living of different rural groups; (3) Factors conditioning standard of living; (4) Rural trading centers, service areas, institutions and local groupings; (5) Objectives of goal in rural living.

Sugar - Brazil

Freise, Friedrich W. Betriebsergebnisse bei der zuckerrohrpflanzung und rohrzuckergewinnung in Mittelbrasilien. (In Landwirtschaftliche Jahrbücher, bd. 71, hft. 2, 1930, p.333-343. Published by P. Parey, Berlin, Germany)

Cane-sugar production and manufacture in Brazil are discussed. The

author concludes that the cost of production is still too high to make Brazil a competitor to be reckoned with on the world sugar market. He sees no immediate prospect of any change in this respect.

Sugar - Control of Production

The slump in sugar. Proposed restriction of output. (In European Finance, v.14, no. 8, Feb. 21, 1930, p.127, 128. Published at Bouverie House, 154, Fleet Street, E. C. 4, London, England)

"Two facts may be held to be primarily responsible for the uncertain conditions prevailing in the world's sugar markets. The first factor is the abandonment of the output restriction in Cuba, and the second is the failure that attended the efforts to induce Java to enter into a world agreement regarding a reduction in the output, which at the present juncture appears to be the sole remedy against the falling of raw sugar prices (during 1929 the fall amounted to about 30 per cent. in London and New York), and restriction has become all the more important since sugar consumption is considered to have reached in the western countries for the time being its highest absorption point."

Sugar- Export Bounty and Price Fixing - Jamaica

Government aid for Jamaica sugar. (In Facts about Sugar, v.25, no.7, Feb. 15, 1930, p.163. Published at 153 Waverly Place, New York, N. Y.)

Jamaica has granted a subsidy on 80 per cent of the island's sugar crop destined for export. Wholesale prices on the domestic market have been fixed by the board set up for the purpose. The government has the right to fix the maximum retail price.

Sugar Tariff - China

Shen, Chennan. The sugar tariff. (In Chinese Economic Journal, v.6, no.1, Jan., 1930, p.1-8. Published by The Bureau of Industrial and Commercial Information, Ministry of Industry, Commerce and Labor, Customs Building, Hankow Road, Shanghai, China)

The author points out the urgent need of an independent sugar industry in China and urges a revision of the sugar tariff along certain suggested lines.

Tea - Control of Production

Rubber and tea topics - Tea shares. (In Statist, v.115, no. 2714, Mar. 1, 1930, p.359. Published at 51, Cannon St., London, E. C. 4, England)

"A cable from Amsterdam states that the Association for Tea Culture in the Dutch East Indies has decided to restrict the crop for 1930 to the total of that of 1929, less 12,000,000 lbs. Restriction is to be carried out by means of finer plucking. The market for tea shares has been more active this week, but more from the effects of the favourable auctions than the Dutch proposals for restriction, concerning which, indeed, a good deal that is definite has yet to be known."

Tea restriction musings. (In Tea and Coffee Trade Journal, v.58, no.2, Feb., 1930, p.190-191. Published at 79 Wall Street, New York, N. Y.)

"The latest news of the Tea Restriction Scheme is to the effect that Ceylon has agreed to restrict on the basis of the 1929 crop and this cut will amount, approximately, to from 15 to 16 million lbs.; Northern India has decided to cut on the same basis, amounting to, say, 35 million lbs.; Southern India, 7 million lbs.; Java and Sumatra together, about 20 million lbs. If 75% of the producers came into the scheme, it has been estimated that the cut of all these countries would total something in the neighborhood of 68 million lbs. We doubt if this is sufficient."

Tenancy - Japan

Proposed Tenancy Bill in Japan. (In Industrial and Labour Information, v.33, no. 6, Feb. 10, 1930, p.201-203. May be obtained from L. Magnusson, 701 Lenox Building, 1532 L St., Washington, D. C.)

"The Commission on Social Policy of the Japanese Government decided on 25 November 1929 to recommend the Government to draft an Agricultural Tenancy Bill, on the lines already laid down in 1926 by a commission on Agricultural Tenancy Problems." An analysis of the proposals is given.

Trade - Ohio

Downes, Randolph C. Trade in frontier Ohio. (In Mississippi Valley Historical Review, v.16, no.4, Mar. 1930, p.467-494. May be obtained from Mrs. Clarence S. Paine, Secretary-Treasurer, Mississippi Valley Historical Association, Lincoln, Neb.)

Wealth and Income - Japan

Shiomi, Saburo. On Japan's national wealth and income. (In Kyoto University Economic Review, v.4, no.1, July, 1929, p.28-46. Published by the Kyoto Imperial University, Department of Economics. Sold by Maruzen Co., Ltd., Tokyo & Kyoto)

The titles of the five parts of this article are as follows: Investigations by the Statistical Bureau of the Cabinet; Methods adopted in calculating the national wealth; Methods adopted in arriving at the national income; How to use the statistics of national wealth and income; The meaning of the statistics of national wealth and national income.

Wheat - Canada

Canadian wheat crisis. (In Economist, v.110, no. 4514, Mar. 1, 1930, p.451-452. Published at 6 Bouverie St., Fleet St., London, E. C. 4, England)

Wheat - Gt. Britain

Politics and British wheat. (In Statist, v.115, no. 2715, Mar. 8, 1930, p.394-395. Published at 51 Cannon St., London, E. C. 4, England)

"The depressed condition of British agriculture is again the object of political solicitude, owing largely to the plausible remedies pro-

posed by the leaders of the United Empire Party."

Mr. Baldwin has proposed a "guaranteed price for all home grown wheat of milling quality offered for sale."

Mr. Wise has suggested "a scheme for the stabilisation of wheat prices whereby the whole purchase and import of foreign wheat for consumption in this country would be undertaken by a statutory corporation set up by Parliament."

The Northamptonshire branch of the National Farmers' Union has adopted a scheme for wheat import control which will probably be presented at the Agricultural Conference.

The executive committee think that the only real solution is "the setting up of a statutory purchasing corporation" and that the price of the 4 lb. loaf should be stabilized at the present level.

Should the State control wheat? (In Statist, v.115, no.2716, Mar. 15, 1930, p.449-451. Published at 51 Cannon St., E. C. 4, London, England)

In the light of the present wheat situation this article discusses the question as to whether the British Government should control the purchase and distribution of wheat, Mr. Hurst's suggestion as given in his book, The Bread of Britain, and the Labour Party's proposal to establish an "'Imports Board' which would organize the purchasing and distribution of imported supplies."

Wheat - Legislation

A glance at the recent legislative measures relating to the raising of wheat customs tariffs, the fixing of wheat prices, the maintenance of a proper wheat supply, the wheat market and the promotion of wheat cultivation in France, Germany, Italy, Portugal, Rumania, Spain, Switzerland and Uruguay. (In International Institute of Agriculture. International Review of Agriculture. Pt. 2. Monthly Bulletin of Agricultural Economics and Sociology, year 20, no.8, Aug., 1929, p.333-344. Published in Rome, Italy)

Among the measures discussed are the German law of July 4, 1929, which requires millers to use homegrown wheat; the establishment of a minimum price for wheat in Spain, by the law of July 15, 1929, the State purchase of wheat and the granting of premiums for wheat production in Uruguay, authorized by the law of Aug. 2, 1929; and a number of legislative provisions regarding the wheat supply in Switzerland.

Wheat - Russia

Rodionoff, Nicholas R. What's happened to Russia's wheat? (In Review of Reviews, v.81, no. 463, Apr. 1930, p.71. Published at 55 Fifth Avenue, New York City)

Discusses briefly the decline of Russia as a grain exporting nation and the reasons for the decline.

Wheat - United States

Ostrolenk, Bernhard. The farm board and other wheat holders from a British point of view. (In Annalist, v.35, no. 897, Mar. 28, 1930, p.692-693. Published by the New York Times Co., New York City)

Based on A. H. Hurst's book ,The Bread of Britain, published by the Oxford University Press, London, 1930.

Steffler, C. W. The battle of wheat. (In Commerce and Finance, v.19, no. 10, Mar. 5, 1930, p.485-486. Published at 95 Broad St., New York City)

Discusses, mainly, the attempt of the Federal Farm Board to stabilize the price of wheat.

Taylor, Alonzo, Working, Holbrook, and Bennett, M. K. The contractibility of wheat acreage in the United States. (Wheat Studies of the Food Research Institute, v.6, no.4, Feb. 1930, p.151-187. Published at Stanford University, Calif.)

"When producers of a commodity move for higher prices they must be prepared to restrict production. When producers undertake to effectuate a horizontal integration, they must be prepared to impose upon the associated units of the business the adjustment of supply to demand. This broadly states the position of wheat growers in the United States. They seek higher prices for wheat. They obtained from the Congress in the passage of the Capper-Volstead Act the right to effectuate horizontal integration in the shape of the growers' co-operative association, practically exempt from anti-trust laws. They obtained in the passage of the Agricultural Marketing Act the administrative and monetary assistance necessary to put theory into practice. The Federal Farm Board, undertaking to accomplish for wheat growers the objectives of the legislative enactments, urges upon wheat growers the consolidation of their individual operations into co-operative association, and the restriction of acreage planted to wheat.

"In the past, agricultural co-operative associations have not often achieved signal success in restriction of acreage or production. Nevertheless, it is only through co-operative associations that contraction of wheat acreage seems to be attainable, outside of liquidation through abandonment of farms. We have no precedents for a policy of contraction recommended by a Farm Board, to be executed by co-operative associations. In this undertaking, new history is being written. Large questions are involved, both direct and collateral. In the present study, we confine ourselves to an appraisal of the proposition of contraction of wheat acreage from the standpoint of the traditional and accustomed incentives of wheat growers. These incentives seem not to be such that the wheat acreage would be contracted in the absence of a movement toward farm co-operatives and the movement itself is likely to meet opposition based upon the traditional incentives. Thus, in a direct sense, agricultural co-operation is on trial."

NEW PERIODICAL

Packing and Marketing, Incorporated (311 California Street, San Francisco, California) "has been organized for the purpose of providing packing and marketing facilities to growers interested in selling their output in an economical and efficient manner; to provide a ready-made sales organization for growers, associations, and others seeking the services of such an organization in the introduction, advertising and marketing of their packed commodities on a national scale ... This organization is the Sales Department of the California Almond Growers Exchange."

P. and M. News is the title of the organ of this firm. Volume 1, no. 1, January, 1930 states that it will be published "from time to time." This issue is devoted primarily to the marketing of honey.

REVIEWS

A selected list of recent reviews

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Bennett, Merrill K. Farm cost studies in the United States. 1928.

Reviewed by Jacob Viner in the Journal of the American Statistical Association, v. 25, new series no. 169, Mar. 1930, p.111-113.

Beveridge, Sir William. British food control. 1928.

Reviewed by Walter R. Sharp in Political Science Quarterly, v.45, no.1, Mar. 1930, p.143-145.

Cannan, Edwin. A review of economic theory. 1929.

Reviewed by Jacob Viner in Economica, no. 28, March, 1930, p.74-84.

Canney, Ernest E. "Lancashire betrayed." [1920-?]

Reviewed by G. W. Daniels in Economic Journal, v.40, no. 157, Mar. 1930, p.130-132.

Comish, Newel Howland. Coöperative marketing of agricultural products. 1929.

Reviewed by Ralph F. Breyer in Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science, v.148, no. 237, March, 1930, pt. 1, p.300-301.

Comstock, Alzada. Taxation in the modern state. 1929.

Reviewed by E. L. Hargreaves in Economic Journal v.40, no.157, Mar. 1930, p.132-133.

Conference on unemployment. Committee on recent economic changes. Recent economic changes in the United States. 1929.

Reviewed by A. S. Howe, jr., in Harvard Business Review, v.8, no.3, April, 1930, p.379-381.

Reviewed by Arthur W. Marget in the Journal of the American Statistical Association, v.25, new series, no. 169, March, 1930, p.104-107.

- Erdman, Henry Ernest. American produce markets. 1928.
Reviewed by M. P. Rasmussen in American Economic Review, v.20, no.1, Mar. 1930, p.106-108.
- Goldstein, Benjamin F. Marketing: a farmer's problem. 1928.
Reviewed by G. Wright Hoffman in Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science, v.148, no. 237, March, 1930, pt.1, p.301.
- Kayden, Eugene M., and Antsiferov, Alexis N. The cooperative movement in Russia during the war. Consumers' coöperation, by Eugene M. Kayden... Credit and agricultural coöperation, by Alexis N. Antsiferov. 1929.
Reviewed by George Pavlorsky in Economic Journal, v.40, no.157, March, 1930, p.133-135.
- McMillen, Wheeler. Too many farmers. 1929.
Reviewed by Bernhard Ostrolenk in Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science, v.148, no. 237. March, 1930, pt. 1, p.300.
- Pratt, Edward Ewing. International trade in staple commodities. 1928.
Reviewed by G. B. Roorbach in Harvard Business Review, v.8, no.3, April, 1930, p.372-373.
- Seligman, Edwin R. A. The economics of farm relief. 1929.
Reviewed by Felix Flügel in Economic Journal, v.40, no.157, Mar. 1930, p.69-78.
- Shepardson, Whitney H. Agricultural education in the United States. 1929.
Reviewed in Experiment Station Record, v.62, no.4, March, 1930, p.301-308.
Reviewed in American Journal of Sociology, v.35, no. 5, March, 1930, p.864.
- Surface, Frank M. The grain trade during the World War. 1928.
Reviewed by Walter R. Sharp in Political Science Quarterly, v.45, no.1, March. 1930. p.143-145.
- Union of Socialist Soviet Republics. Gosudarstvennaia obschcheplanovaia komissiia. The Soviet Union looks ahead. The five-year plan for economic reconstruction. 1929.
Abstract in the Statist, v.115, no. 2717, March 22, 1930. p.496-497.

NOTES

American dry milk institute inc. The grading of dry skim milk. [Chicago, 1929] 12p. 44 Am34G

Chase, Stuart. Prosperity, fact or myth. New York, Charles Boni paper books, 1929. 188p. 280 C38p

Dawe, C. V. The Wiltshire agricultural accounting society; summary of report upon four years' results. [Bristol? Eng., 1929?] 8p. Pam. Coll.

Cover-title: The Wilts Agricultural Accounting Society. Farm Finance.

Gt. Brit. Imperial institute, London. (Indian (Sunn or Sann) hemp; its production and utilisation. Memorandum prepared by the Imperial institute with the co-operation of its Advisory committee on vegetable fibres and issued by the Empire marketing board. London, H. M. Stationery off., 1930. 40p. (Gt. Brit. Empire marketing board. [Publication] E. M. B. 25) 280.39 G792P no.25

Gt. Brit. Ministry of agriculture and fisheries. Markets and fairs in England and Wales (Part V: Welsh markets) (Part VI: London markets) (Part VII: Final review) London, H. M. Stationery off., 1930. 200p. (Economic series no. 26) 280.9 G792 no.26

Kansas City, Mo. Board of trade. The cost of handling grain through the terminal markets. Kansas City, Mo., The Board of Trade [1930] 16p. By W. R. Scott, Secretary of the Board.

McPhail, A. J. Address by ... president of the Canadian wheat pool, before the Young men's section of the Winnipeg Board of trade... April 10, 1930. [Winnipeg? 1930] 6p.

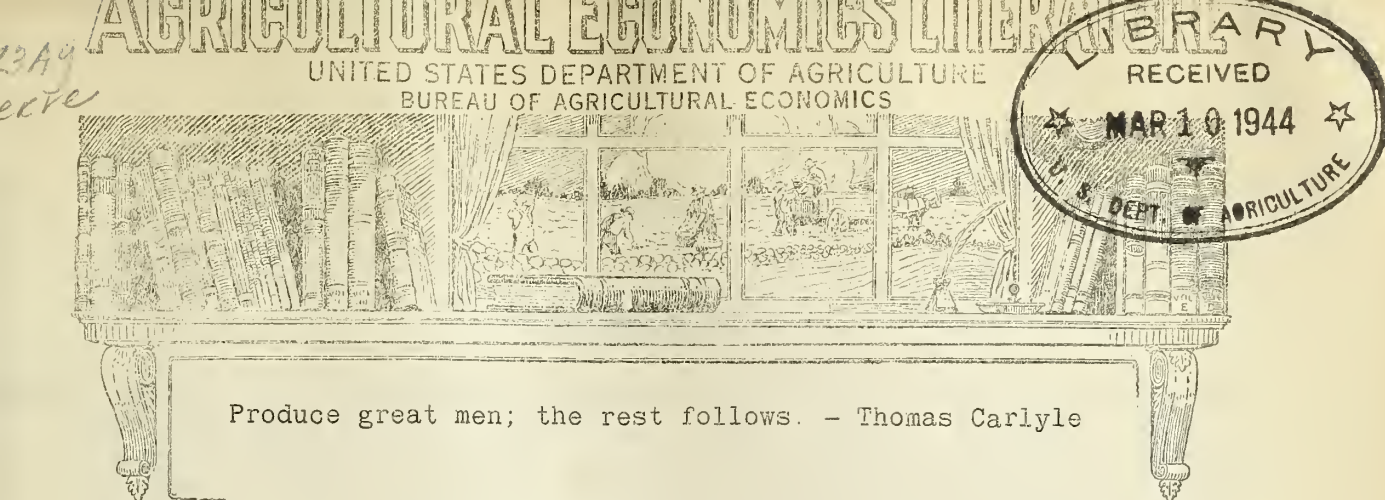
Major, Thomas G. Market for Canadian tobacco in Great Britain; report of a trip made to the British Isles in connection with the exhibiting of Canadian raw leaf tobacco at the British industries fair in London, and a subsequent survey of the market for Canadian-grown tobacco. February 7, 1929 - April 7, 1929. [Ottawa? 1929] 18p. 69 M28 Mimeo-graphed.

Northern Ireland. Ministry of agriculture. Flax seed, 1930. [Belfast, 1930] 5p. (Its Leaflet no. 1, rev.) 10 N81

Ontario. Dept. of agriculture. Grenville County branch. The first five years of the Grenville County agricultural development programme and county projects for 1930. [Ontario, Canada, 1930] 11p. Mimeo-graphed.

Rhoades, E. L. Advertising of meats by chain grocery companies. 1, Methods. 2. Prices. Chicago, Ill., University of Chicago [1930] 23p. (Chicago. University. Bureau of business and economic research. Studies in the packing industry [no.4]) 50.9 C432 no. 4

U. S. Bureau of foreign and domestic commerce. Trade information bulletin no. 669. Fresh and canned fruit industry of Porto Rico. Washington, U. S. Govt. print. off., 1930. 19p. 157.7 C76Dt no.669



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Prepared by the staff of the library of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics mainly from material received in the library of the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

This Bureau cannot supply the publications listed herein other than those expressly designated as publications of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Books, pamphlets, and periodicals mentioned may ordinarily be obtained from their respective publishers or from the Secretary of the issuing organization. Many of them are available for consultation in public or other libraries.

Mary G. Lacy, Librarian,
Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS LITERATURE will not be published in July or August. Vol. 4, no. 7 will appear early in September.

SIGNED REVIEWS

Bowley, Arthur L. An elementary manual of statistics... 4th ed. (rev. and enl.) London, Macdonald and Evans, 1928. 251p. 251 B68E Ed.4

Most text books in statistics explain in detail the methods of determining the different statistical measures, but lack an explanation of their limitations and a description of how they may be intelligently applied. Dr. Bowley has adequately made up for this failure in his Elementary Manual of Statistics and at the same time has avoided the details of statistical methods. The manual is intended for the use of those who desire to apply statistical facts intelligently without going deeply into technicalities or undertaking mathematical analysis.

The book is divided into two parts. The first part is an explanation of the use of statistics, while the second is a description of the leading statistical series of England with an appraisal of their accuracy and usefulness and an explanation of how to use them intelligently. The book is elementary with the ideas very clearly presented and the field on the use of statistics is very well covered. It shows how to get the most information possible out of statistical data and how to present the picture the data are intended to convey.

The first part on the use of statistics is divided into nine chapters. The first chapter is on the Nature and Use of Statistics in which Dr. Bowley has cleverly explained what statistical facts are and how they should be used. The second chapter, on Accuracy and Approximation, is a warning against trying to make statistical facts appear too accurate and shows how to present facts so they will not appear to be more accurate than they are. In the third and fourth chapters, averages are discussed, with special emphasis on the fallacies of averages and on factors affecting their accuracy.

The discussion of the use of diagrams in Chapter five is only fair but contains a good discussion of some of the more common mistakes made in the construction and use of diagrams. The use and construction of tables is discussed in Chapter six. The seventh chapter on Sampling is very brief and does not adequately cover the subject. The parts covered, however, are very good and make one wish that more of the book had been devoted to the problems of sampling. In Chapter eight there are nine rules for using published statistics which are very thorough and are clearly presented. The last chapter is entitled: Methods of Statistical Analysis, but instead of presenting methods of analysis, Dr. Bowley has given a very good discussion on the planning of an investigation and the gathering of data and has devoted very little space to the analysis of data.

After reading the first part of the book, anyone who is familiar with statistical methods will be in a much better position to judge the significance of statistical facts than before and will be able to use them more intelligently, but anyone reading the book with the hope of learning statistical methods (or without an understanding of statistical methods) will be disappointed.

The second part of the book will be of interest not only to those who are interested in statistical data pertaining to Great Britain, but also to anyone analyzing similar data for other countries. The subjects covered are: The population census, vital statistics, trade and transport, prices, production, wages, employment, other working class statistics (trade disputes, trade unions, Friendly Societies, cooperation and cost of living) income and capital, and taxes and rates. The methods of collecting statistics pertaining to each of these subjects, the accuracy and usefulness of the data, and the problem of analyzing the data as well as the data gathered in Great Britain on these subjects are presented under each. They not only show the data available on the subjects for Great Britain but are very valuable in aiding the appraisal of similar statistics in other countries. C. M. Purves, Agricultural Economist, Division of Statistical and Historical Research.

Dobie, J. Frank. A vaquero of the brush country... Partly from the reminiscences of John Young. Illustrated by Justin C. Gruelle. Dallas, Tex., The Southwest press, 1929. 314p. 120 Y83

A recent news despatch from Dallas, Texas, to the New York Times states that "Texas is going native in letters, art and education," that "a declaration of cultural independence has been issued," that "native creative artists are digging into native soil, smelling its freshness and tasting its pungency." The despatch goes on to say that "native scholars, too, are awakening with a start to the realization that the living history of an empire is dying before their eyes, unsung and unrecorded; while another empire arises uncharted and unchronicled." It is well to note that this book by Professor Dobie is a manifestation of the historical phase of this Gulf Southwest renaissance.

A Vaquero of the Brush Country is not just another book on the cattle range. We have many books and articles on the cattle industry of the Great Plains, - on its round-ups, its long drive, its cow-towns, its clashes between the cattlemen, the nesters, and sheep herders. We knew that the cattle industry began in the mesquitals along the Rio Bravo and that the first cowboys were "brush poppers." Yet we merely knew these facts; for we have had no detailed historical study of the cattle industry in the land of its birth. This study fills this gap, and therein lies its significance.

The brush country lies between the Nueces and the Rio Bravo in Texas, a disputed borderland long after the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo (1848) formally extended the sovereignty of the United States to the Rio Grande. Its physical characteristics and its proximity to Mexico set it apart from the western plains. For several decades thereafter the region's population was a mixture of Mexicans and gringos, both elements contributing vaqueros, rancheros, gamblers, bandidos, and cattle thieves. Its nomen-

clature was Mexican. The thorny brush was the brasada; its men were not cowpunchers but vaqueros.

The author's method of treatment is original. He had used the personal reminiscences of John Duncan Young, an old-time vaquero and cattle man, as a warp through which to weave the woof of the many phases of the cattle business in the brush country. The result is more than a biography of a single man, typical of the range men of his day. In it are combined range adventurings and range backgrounds, with emphasis on features little known to the general reading public or even to special students. It is also more than a scrupulously limited study of a section of a great State. The story's trail sometimes stretches to the Platte, circles Dodge City and the lesser cow-towns, and prongs out across the Plains into the Rockies. It meanders up and down the Nueces, Pecos, and Devil's rivers. It follows cow thieves, horse thieves, and even Billy the Kid. Frequently the vaquero is delayed in his ride while the author explains certain open range practices, as the hide and tallow factories, the Skinning War, cattle inspectors, stock meetings, brand burners and brand buyers, the "Big Steal," and the chaos of the open range. In short, the book is a comprehensive and adequately oriented history of the many phases of the cattle business in the brush country from the advent of the cattle men in the 1850s to the revolution effected by the introduction of barbed wire, patented by J. F. Glidden of De Kalb, Illinois, in November, 1874.

The value of the study is enhanced by the fact that the author himself began life and grew to maturity on a ranch down the Nueces River in the brush country. Later he managed a large ranch in the same region. He inherited its temper and its soil traditions. Such a background fitted him to be the collector of folklore and the social historian of the Texas cow-country. Excellent illustrations, an appendix of sources for the chapter entitled, The Bloody Border, and a good index are also noteworthy. - Everett E. Edwards, Associate Agricultural Economist, Division of Statistical and Historical Research.

Chang, C. C. A study of China's food problem with special reference to the 1929 crop. (In China. Bureau of statistics. Statistical monthly, v.1, no. 9, November 1929, p.1-19) Text in Chinese.

Any one who wishes to make a scientific analysis of such a subject as this will at once be impressed with the meagerness of statistical data concerning it. So it is with the author of this article, who rightly confesses that he has made an effort to put together the materials available. As to the demand and supply of foodstuffs in China, the author, from the standpoint of local self-sufficiency, divides the country into two parts - namely, the Yangtse and the Hwangho River Valleys. In the former region, crop production always meets consumption, whereas in the latter region natural calamities and human mischief cause frequent famines.

Mr. Chang has pointed out the difference in the amount of food consumed by rural and by urban dwellers. In the northern part of China, the rural inhabitants make up 76% of the total population and consume 69.9% of the total farm products, whilst the city dwellers constitute only 24% of the population and yet consume 30.1% of the farm products. This phenomenon is still more pronounced in Southern China. There the rural population,

which is 69% of the whole, consumes 61.6% of the total farm products and the city dwellers, who make up 31% of the total, consume 38.4% of the total farm products. The reasons as explained by the author are: (1) The rural population comprises a large percentage of persons who are not farmers; (2) city dwellers use a relatively large quantity of farm products for other purposes than for food, and (3) city dwellers consume relatively more foodstuffs than rural folks.

China imported annually 22,600,000 picules of rice, wheat, and wheat flour during the recent five year period. The author is of the opinion that this is not because China is short of foodstuffs, but because: (1) foreign foodstuffs are better in quality, yet cheaper in price; (2) cheaper transportation costs in reaching large Chinese markets; (3) the prohibitive customs duties and other charges on local shipments of foodstuffs. For these reasons, together with the meagerness of communication and transportation facilities in the interior of China, surplus agricultural products in one region cannot advantageously be shipped to the regions where they are needed.

Crop production in 1929, was decidedly smaller in the northern part, especially in the Hwangho Valley, as compared to that of the average year. This crop failure was a result of serious droughts and of human factors. The author analyzes the possible effects of change in the value of foodstuffs upon the various economic strata of society, and gives advice as to how the people may meet their difficulties with the least material sacrifices. He concludes the article with a discussion on the possibility of prohibiting food exportations. - Hoon K. Lee, Senior Translator, Economics Library.

DR. SELIGMAN'S ECONOMIC LIBRARY

"Columbia University has just come into possession of the famous collection of works on economics which Professor E. R. A. Seligman, of its faculty, has turned over, out of sentiment, for a price of one-half, or less, than offered by Harvard University, the Soviet Republic, and the Government of Japan. The collection consists of about 50,000 books, pamphlets, manuscripts, letters, including many unique volumes and rare first editions. The collection has been valued at between \$2,000,000 and \$3,000,000 and Harvard offered \$1,000,000, but Professor Seligman sold it to Columbia for \$500,000. He started bringing the collection together in 1879, or more than a half century ago, and during this period has operated through booksellers and agents at all important book sales. Monasteries in Galicia and Hungary, hard hit by the war, were made irresistible offers for ancient books and manuscripts dealing with the economics of fourteenth, fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. Unmatched anywhere are the incunabula, representing economics at the very beginning of printing, comprised in the writings of ecclesiastical scholars of the Middle Ages on trade usury, currency, debts and business ethics. In 1885 Professor Seligman bought from Albert Bowles of Philadelphia a collection that had taken fifty years to amass. He bought everything that Alexander Hamilton ever wrote on trade and finance, Karl Marx's manifestoes on Communism, and autograph letters and manuscripts by Albert Gallatin, Turgot, Adam Smith, John Stuart Mill, and David Hume. A rare item is Potter's 'Key to Wealth,' the first book

printed on banking, and Wise's 'A Friendly Check from a Wise Relation,' bearing the imprint of J. Franklin, 1720, and believed to have been set in type by Benjamin Franklin while working in his brother's establishment. Unmatched for comprehensiveness are collections of early American and English labor periodicals, of British trade books and pamphlets, of German trade and labor literature of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, of Americana on money, trade and finance, early canals and railroad literature. It is estimated that works in English comprise about 60 per cent of the library, French 10 per cent, and German, Spanish, Italian, Dutch and Latin 30 per cent. Many of the volumes are masterpieces of the binder's art of many countries and covering a long period." - Frederick M. Hopkins in The Publishers' Weekly, April 5, 1930, p.1917.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTES AND ABSTRACTS

Agriculture - Wales

Ashby, A. W. The agricultural depression in Wales. 4p. F. F.
Reprinted from 'The Welsh Outlook,' November number, 1929.
The author summarizes his findings as follows:

"Of the major enterprises, sheep husbandry and liquid milk production have been most profitable; but the production of fat lambs and mutton has on the whole been less satisfactory than raising stores. Beef production has been least profitable. Store cattle raising has been unsatisfactory. Pigs and poultry have contributed their quota to the net incomes from the farms. If a broad distinction is drawn, the highland farms have done fairly well, and the lowland farms have given less satisfactory results. Over the whole industry real incomes have been lower than normal since 1925."

American Community Life

Lynd, Robert S., and Lynd, Helen Merrell. Middletown; a study in contemporary American culture. New York, Harcourt, Brace and company [1929] 550p.
280 L98

This is a "functional study of the contemporary life of this specific American community in the light of the trends of changing behavior observable in it during the last thirty-five years." It is concerned with the six main activities of the people of the community, i.e., getting a living, making a home, training the young, using leisure in various forms of play, art, etc., engaging in religious practices, and engaging in community activities.

Clark Wissler writes, in part, in the foreword to the book: "To study ourselves as through the eye of an outsider is the basic difficulty in social science, and may be insurmountable, but the authors of this volume, have made a serious attempt, by approaching an American community as an anthropologist does a primitive tribe. It is in this that the contribution lies, an experiment not only in method, but in a new field, the social anthropology of contemporary life.

"Finally, irrespective of the interests of social science, this volume

is a contribution to history, not the usual kind of history but the kind that is coming more and more into demand, a cross-section of the activities of a community today as projected from the background of yesterday, and the authors are to be commended for their foresight in revealing the Middletown of 1890 as a genesis of the Middletown of today, not as its contrast. Every reader of these pages will realise more clearly than before the changes each decade has brought and the imperfect way in which our communities, of which this is a sample have met the new conditions under which they must function, and incomplete though this record is, its perusal should enlighten the conscientious citizen and serve as a suggestion as to what information is needed by those who attempt to direct the affairs of an American town."

Canadian Wheat Pool

Dawson Richardson publications, limited. Straight talk on wheat problem.

Striking summary on wheat situation and pool obligations by W. Sanford Evans in the Manitoba legislature. Winnipeg [1930] 15p.

Includes a criticism from the statistician of the Canadian Wheat Pool, Mr. Cairns, of a similar address made by Mr. W. Sanford Evans before the Winnipeg Board of Trade and Mr. Evans reply thereto.

Canned Foods

Lyon, Leverett S. Some trends in the marketing of canned foods. Washington, The Brookings institution [1929] 63p. (The Brookings institution. Pamphlet series, v.1, no.4, December 10, 1929) 280.9 B79

This study of the marketing of canned goods is to some extent an outgrowth of the study published by the Brookings Institution under the title Hand-to-Mouth Buying. Some, but not all, of the data were published in that volume. The National Cannery Association cooperated by collecting 52 replies to a comprehensive questionnaire from canners of corn, peas, tomatoes, many kinds of fruit, and salmon.

The general trend is toward hand-to-mouth buying, a larger proportion of small and of very large orders, smaller shipments, increased marketing cost per unit, greater stability of shipments throughout the year, and an increased "stock burden" for the food canners.

Cotton

Anderson, Clayton & co., Houston, Texas. What Congress can do for the cotton farmer. A sequel to: What price cotton? Houston, Tex., [Anderson, Clayton & co.] April 15, 1930. 14p.

Mr. Clayton thinks that the right way to give equality to the cotton producer is to abolish all protective tariffs. Since Congress is "now engaged in raising instead of lowering tariff walls," he thinks: "The most practicable plan by which Congress can grant the cotton farmer the relief to which he is entitled, is through an export bounty or debenture on cotton."

Garside, Alston H. Foreign growths of cotton and their relation to the American cotton industry. [N. Y., Ever ready press, 1930] 15p.

Address delivered before convention of American cotton shippers association at Memphis, Tennessee, April 25, 1930.

Mr. Garside said in part:

"I feel that the significance of foreign competition has been misunderstood and its effects exaggerated in some quarters, but it seems clear that the competition of foreign growths is a very real factor, to be reckoned with. When it is considered that the world will use this season about 1,750,000 to 1,950,000 less bales of American cotton than it did three years ago, but that it will use between 1,850,000 and 2,050,000 more bales of foreign cotton than three years ago, it becomes obvious that foreign countries are producing very large amounts of cotton of such qualities that they are directly interchangeable with American. Clearly, there exists a distinct and direct competition between American and foreign cottons, both as to quality and price...

"The facts here set forth indicate clearly that improvement in the economic position of the American cotton grower is to be sought in the direction of reduced costs of cotton production and lessened outlay for food and feed through larger production of these on the farms."

Economic Conditions

National industrial conference board, inc. A picture of world economic conditions in the summer of 1929. [v.3] New York, National industrial conference board, inc., 1929. 309p. 280 N214 v.3

This is the third volume in this series presenting the economic conditions of the world (volume 1 was noted in Agricultural Economics Literature, v.3, no. 7, Sept. 1929, p.243-244; volume 2 in v.4, no. 1, Jan. 1930, p.8)

In addition to the chapters on the economic conditions in various countries it contains chapters on the Settlement of German reparations, The Bank of International settlements and other international questions.

Economic Conditions - Germany

German commerce yearbook 1929, ed. by Dr. Hellmut Kuhnert ... in cooperation with the Deutsch-Amerikanischer wirtschaftsverband, the German association to foster trade relations between Germany and the U. S. A. Berlin. Struppe & Winckler, 1930. 240 p. 265 G312 1929

This, the second edition of this yearbook "gives a view of Germany's economic situation in 1928 and 1929, in so far as statistics were available at the time of publication." The articles of agricultural interest are: The economic situation of German agriculture, by Dr. E. Brandes; German linen, by Dr. J. Hildebrand; The German cotton industry, by T. Schwartz; The German silk industry, by H. Lange; Rayon, by H. Kaiser.

Economic Democracy

Brookings, Robert S. Economic democracy. America's answer to socialism and communism; a collection of articles, addresses and papers. New York, The Macmillan company, 1929. 151p. 280 B792E

The following papers are included in this volume: Co-operation vs. competition in business practice; Big business and the public; The proposed European economic union; The relation of raw materials to peace and prosperity; Trade relations and agriculture; Overproduction in its relation to our anti-trust, immigration, and protective tariff laws; Agricultural corporations and Socializing the soulless corporation; Industrial management; Education for political leadership; and Industrial defense.

"Economic Forces"

Dresdner bank, Berlin. The economic forces of the world. 3d issue completely rev. 46th to 81st thousand. Berlin, Dresdner bank, 1930. 176p.

The 1928 edition of this work was noted in Agricultural Economics Literature, v.2, no.5, May, 1928, p.134. According to the preface the present issue is enlarged and improved and chapters have been added dealing with national wealth and national income, cement, cellulose and paper, flax and linen, gas and electricity, manganese ore and scrap iron. Statistics cover 1928 with a few cases of 1929.

Groceries - Retail Prices

Alexander, R. S. A study in retail grocery prices; being a comparison of prices of fifty nationally advertised products in chain and individually owned grocery stores in ten neighborhoods of New York City. Comp. and written for the New York Journal of commerce. [New York, Journal of commerce, 1929] 32p. 284.3 A12

The foreword is signed by H. M. Foster, Editor of the Food Department of the Journal of Commerce. From it the descriptive note which follows has been taken.

"The difference between the prices charged in chain grocery stores and those asked in individually owned grocery stores, has been a subject of more or less heated controversy for many years...Much, if not most, of what has been written and said has been colored by prejudice, and consequently there has resulted an enormous mass of miscellaneous misinformation. For these reasons the Journal of Commerce has sought for some time to obtain and publish some definite facts bearing upon the discussion so as to contribute something accurate and reliable by way of a basis for further development and for sound conclusions..[It] accordingly, engaged Dr. R. S. Alexander, assistant professor of marketing of the School of Business of Columbia University, to make a comparison of the prices of fifty nationally advertised food products, in chain grocery stores and in individually owned grocery stores, in ten definite neighborhoods in New York City, on definite dates.

"In order to avoid disputes about quality it was found necessary to select for comparison commodities about which there could be no question of quality, whether they were in a chain store or in an individually owned store. The standard packaged grocery products do not vary in character of contents whether they are in one store or in another. It was impracti-

cable to cover the entire city, so accurately bounded neighborhoods were chosen, but avoiding the extremely high class sections. The investigations could not be continued over an indefinite period, so certain dates were selected. It could not very well be known whether or not a particular article was a 'loss leader' on a certain day, so the prices of all articles listed were recorded whether they happened to be conspicuously advertised or not.

"The prices do not pretend to cover the city, the state or the nation. They do not attempt to include the whole range of products carried in stock in the stores, but they do tell the truth accurately of what was charged consumers for fifty grocery commodities of known and invariable quality, on ten days, in ten districts, in 721 individually owned and 301 chain stores. As Professor Alexander warns, the figures or the findings derived therefrom or the comments made upon them should not be perverted or misinterpreted. They mean what they say and that is all. But again as Professor Alexander suggests, they do contribute something definite to the controversy and constitute, so far as he knows, in several respects a unique investigation of the kind. They should lead to other similar studies in other cities and covering a wider range of products. They can be used as a unit of measure, as an indication and as a basis for further investigations, but they do not answer the questions of whether chain stores undersell privately owned grocery stores and if so by how much. Certainly they should not be used to lull individual grocers into false security or to establish a basis for comparison of costs. They state prices and do not deal with costs. To the extent that they are misused as propaganda for any group, their usefulness will be diminished.

"All fourteen articles in this series written by Professor Alexander and published exclusively in the Journal of Commerce, February 9 to May 18, 1929, have been carefully revised by him and now appear in this pamphlet."

Index Numbers

King, Willford I. Index numbers elucidated. New York, London [etc.] Longmans, Green and co., 1930. 226p. (Longmans' economics series) 284.3 K582

In outlining the scope of the book the author writes in the preface:

"Why another book on index numbers? Is there anything worth while saying concerning this topic that has not already been said? The answer to these questions is that, while existing treatises in this field are excellent from the descriptive standpoint, no one of them which has come to the attention of the present author either brings out adequately the real significance of index numbers or presents the correct criterion for judging of the merits of these devices and illustrates its use. Furthermore, most of the treatises dealing with the nature, construction, and interpretation of index numbers either cover but one or two phases of the subject, or are so technical in style that they are difficult reading for all except mathematical experts.

"At present, however, practically every educated man or woman finds it imperative to employ index numbers, and it seems highly desirable that the users should know something of the real nature of these devices... Existing discussions of the subject do not illustrate the processes in a

way simple enough to meet his needs, for most of the writers either assume that the process is too simple to need illustrating, or have felt compelled to fill their books with algebraic formulae which, while simple enough for mathematicians, appall the ordinary undergraduate.

"It seems, then, that there is room for a book designed to serve the needs of that great majority of persons, in college and outside, who must use index numbers - the majority who do not have a mathematical turn of mind and who detest algebraic formulae. This work is intended primarily to meet the demands of this great class.

"It would be a decided mistake, however, to infer that the present book goes no further than to re-state facts, and to re-describe processes already well known and generally accepted - for nothing could be further from the truth. Such a text would necessarily be diminutive in size, owing to the fact that there are so few points upon which all authorities agree..

"It should be clearly understood that this book is devoted to a study of principles and not of concrete facts, and that, therefore, any description of existing index numbers is purely incidental."

India - Economic Development

Anstey, Mrs. Vera. The economic development of India. London, New York [etc.] Longmans, Green and co., 1929. 581 p. 277 An8

The author, who is Lecturer in Commerce at the London School of Economics, in the preface writes as follows:

"The following work is ... an attempt at presenting, within the limits of one volume, a synthetic impartial view of the recent development, present position, and main problems of Indian economic life. A special object has been to bring into strong relief the relative importance of the main economic problem of the day, and to endeavour to discover what are the really fundamental difficulties confronting the more rapid promotion of material welfare."

The author is convinced after seven years in India that that country's problems can never be solved "by the mere adoption of certain specific lines of policy, but that the obstacles to progress were rooted deeply in the everyday life, customs and social organization of the people. Much hard thought and harder persistent effort on the part of the governed as well as of the governing classes will be necessary before these obstacles can even begin to be removed... In order to be successful such efforts presuppose the whole-hearted cooperation of all classes of the community, on a scale and of an intensity never yet attained in India, and ... in order to attain such cooperation it is essential that the clouds of mistrust and suspicion, engendered by decades of mutual misunderstanding and misinterpretation should be dispelled."

The book contains chapters on the resources of India, the relation of India's economic development to its social organization, population and public health, agricultural and allied problems and policy, the cooperative movement, the trend of industry, the financial system and other matters.

The conclusions are stated under eight main headings as follows:

"(i) The extent to which India is still suffering from arrested economic development, and the causes thereof; (ii) the nature, extent, and results

of the economic changes that have occurred since 1900; (iii) whether or not any improvement can be traced in the general standard of life; (iv) the extent to which the policy of the Government is responsible for the unsatisfactory features of the present economic situation; (v) whether or not India is on the brink of a great forward movement, which will bring her into line (economically) with the West; (vi) the main obstacles to more rapid economic progress; (vii) possible remedies for existing defects; (viii) the potentialities of economic unification.

Ramakrishnan, K. C. Environment and economic activities in the Madras Presidency. 16p. Pam. Coll.

Reprint from the Journal of the Madras Geographical Association, January, 1930.

The extracts below are quoted from the text of this interesting paper.

"A cursory examination, which is all that is possible in a paper, of the major economic activities in the Madras Presidency will reveal to us the varying degrees of influence exerted by physical factors in the material welfare, or the reverse, of the forty and odd millions inhabiting it. We may see that in some economic activities the influence of geographic factors is direct and dominant; in some others it is considerable though not obvious and in a few it is but slight and indirect. Man has in this ancient land successfully subordinated nature in not a few cases and wrung from mother earth more than what other nations with similar handicaps have done. Nature has indeed had her revenges in a few cases and in some she still continues to dominate. But there is no reason why with repeated nice adjustments to the changing environment which we have shown ourselves capable of in some spheres, we should be depressed by the doctrine of despair which mars the pages of some of the most distinguished writers of human geography, so far as our country is concerned...

"What distinguishes the Madras Presidency from the rest of India is the extraordinary variety of physical features it exhibits... Madras Presidency has besides its varied landscape and a wide range of climate a variety of soils unlike the great Indo-Gangetic plain in North India which has almost everywhere alluvial loam, more or less homogeneous. Our province has alluvium in deltas and river valleys, black cotton soil in the Deccan, sandy and saline soils along the coast and red and laterite soils elsewhere. This heterogeneity of soils in our province along with the variety in climate accounts for our variety in crops and several varieties in one and [the] same crop. It may be a matter for satisfaction for some that we are consequently self contained in respect of our food-supplies except sugar, for which, as we shall see, physical environment is far from responsible. But to have variety and to be self-contained cannot be altogether an advantage in this modern age of standardisation in industry and trade. Scientific work in agriculture becomes very difficult on account of the difference in physical conditions and the variety in agricultural practices which it gives rise to. Mass production of agricultural implements which alone can reduce costs and facilitate sale of spare parts is rendered difficult and even ruled out of the question in the present stage of rural education...

"We have not merely a variety of soils and climates but also of irri-

gational facilities which have given rise to particular forms of cultivation...

"We shall, however, confine our attention in this paper to the influence of geographic environment on economic activities in modern times. The relation between the two is not so clear or direct as in ancient times; for there are other than merely geographic factors to be taken into account in the explanation of many features of our economic life. Let us first take the case of agriculture which is of all activities supposed to be the most dependent on natural conditions. Even here we find sufficient illustrations to prove that nature often plays a subordinate part while the response to economic or commercial motives is more dominant...

"Rice which is the most important crop in the Presidency and occupies a third of its area is grown on all varieties of soil and climate, though the ideal of loamy top-soil and clayey sub-soil with an abundance of heat and water supply cannot be found except in the river valleys and deltas. The wide range in the acreage yields in the several districts is itself an eloquent testimony to the indiscriminate cultivation of rice...

"Next to rice and millets, oilseeds are the most important crop in our presidency; and groundnut is the most important of the oilseeds...

"The crop which more than rice or groundnut illustrates the dominant influence of the economic factor is sugarcane. We have been told by the Indian Sugar Committee that Madras Presidency is the most favoured of all provinces in India in respect of the climate required for the cultivation of sugar-cane. Sugar-cane is an essentially tropical plant. It is in Madras that the thickest canes are grown with largest sucrose content and they grow quickly... Yet it is in sub-tropical Northern India - the United Provinces, Bihar and the Punjab, - that more than three-fourths of the sugar-cane area (2 1/4 million acres) are found, while Madras has only a paltry 120,000 acres under cane. Now, impediments to the expansion of the area under sugarcane in Madras are more economic than geographic in character. There is here a marked preference for cultivation of rice wherever irrigation is available, to that of sugarcane; for, the cost of cultivation of the latter is many times heavier, the fluctuations in prices of jaggery are greater, the competition of Java sugar is increasingly felt even by sugar factories, due to the efficient organisation on the agricultural as well as manufacturing side in Java. The greatest limitation, however, is the difficulty felt by individual ryots in the making of jaggery on a small scale with all the attendant cost of time, money and energy and the risks involved. In Northern India the difficulty is to a great extent got over by the existence of a number of large sugar factories which absorb the canes grown in the neighbourhood...

"The case of fruit culture is an excellent instance of the economic sway. The Royal Commission on Agriculture has drawn our attention to the deplorably stationary condition of the area under fruit culture. There are tracts in our Presidency where the production of the fine varieties of mangoes, grapes, lemons and oranges and sapotas might be multiplied. But most of our farmers lack the knowledge of the cultivation of fruit trees on scientific lines. The Agricultural Department has not yet seriously turned its attention to horticulture...

"With regard to cattle wealth, again, it is not the geographic factor

alone that explains the present numbers and distribution...

"It is in the proper conservation and exploitation of forest resources that we find that we cannot easily work against natural forces. A great part of the Presidency must once have been a forest clad country, the Dandakaranyam of ancient fame. The struggle between forests and humanity should have continued here as elsewhere until the forests disappeared in all but regions with a heavy rainfall or high elevations. Increase of population in the years of peace and security following the firm establishment of British rule naturally led to increase of cultivation at the expense of forests. The Railways accelerated the pace of destruction in their neighbourhood as South India is far from coal areas and old locomotive engines were designed for burning wood.

"Nature did not take long to have her revenges. For, where forests were cut down recklessly or young plants were suffered to be destroyed by indiscriminate grazing not only was there felt a diminution of the supply of fuel which led to the burning of cowdung cakes and of green leaves for manure; but where the forests in the upper regions of the courses of rivers were so dealt with, rivers were flooded suddenly, the supply of water to old tanks failed and soil was eroded and river beds were silted up. The necessity for the conservation of forests was felt even half a century back in the interests of not merely the then living public but in those of posterity...

"We have one-seventh of the total area, or 13 million acres, under forests. But the net income, deducting the charges for the Forest Department, is often nil or a trifle per acre, while in Central European countries where the policy of scientific forestry has been followed for over half a century, the net income was said to be Rs. 15 per acre. How can we account for our low income from forests in spite of the apparently better natural conditions - abundance of sunshine and moisture - that we have for luxuriant forest growth?

"In fairness to our Forest Department it must be said that nearly 25 per cent of the total area is what is known as scrub jungle which is of considerable value to agriculturists for the supply of fuel and fodder and green manure but does not contain valuable timber. There is surely a necessity to conserve this jungle in the interests of ryots. But it is best to entrust the administration to Panchayats as is being done for a few years past. This should release the costly and trained staff of the Department for concentrated work on the superior forests...

"It is with reference to our potentialities in large scale manufacturing industries that diametrically opposite deductions are drawn from our environment. It is a popular belief that the existence of a plentiful supply of raw materials which we are now exporting affords the opportunity for the development of many industries. People ignore or are optimistic about the other factors necessary for the carrying on of industries, viz., adequate supply of efficient labour, free flow of capital, capacity for organisation and above all cheap power. On the other hand the absence of the last factor (cheap power) constitutes, according to some, the greatest handicap to the development of manufactures in the Madras Presidency.

"There are others who hold that even with the supply of cheap power

we are destined to remain an agricultural country due to our lack of capital and of powers of organization and of efficient labour. This is said to be a characteristic not peculiar to India but is common to all tropical countries...

"All economic geographers recognize the fallacy underlying the crude popular belief that the availability of raw materials in abundance is the most favourable factor for the location of manufacturing industries based on them. We have an abundance of cotton, oilseeds, hides and skins and tan materials which we largely export as raw materials instead of manufacturing goods out of them. We have a large potential sugarcane area and a large actual area of bamboos unexploited in our forests though they have been pronounced by experts to be excellent material for the manufacture of paper. And yet we have only a few cotton mills, a few oil mills and leather goods factories, fewer sugar mills and practically no paper mill now. The following generalization quoted and illustrated by Prof. Chisholm will help us realize the relative importance of various raw materials in the location of industries (if we exclude from our consideration other factors like capital, labour and organisation):

"Raw materials tend to attach industries to their place of production in inverse proportion to the amount of the raw material that enters into the final product.

"This generalisation applies also to half-manufactured raw materials like pig iron and paper pulp. Time does not permit the elaboration of this formula; but let us at least note the power of coal to attract industries. Coal as fuel does not enter into the final product at all, hence the cost of carrying coal which is also bulky is avoided except in countries to which coal can sail cheap in ballast or in industries where fuel is not an important item of cost of production...

"We may note in passing the prospects for iron and steel and cotton mill industries in Madras. There is little hope of building up an iron and steel industry with the plentiful ores available in the Salem District without a supply of cheap power like hydro-electric power...

"The establishment of the cotton mill industry in the northern districts to utilize the short staple cotton and the expansion of the mill industry in the southern districts where long staple cotton is produced are desirable in view of the nearness of the supply of raw material, and of labour which for want of work at home is emigrating for sustenance wages abroad, and of the existence of a big market almost at the doors of mills. But there are difficulties...

"Our labour, agricultural and industrial, is cried down as inefficient and much of the blame is thrown on climate though diet, race, religion, educational system and social and political institutions all get their share of the blame. Our climate is said to be far too hot and enervating for any high output of work... The seasonal character of our rainfall which keeps our field workers unemployed for a longer period of the year has a demoralising effect on their work habit... Tropical diseases like malaria and hookworm, though they are not spectacular like plague and cholera in their fatal consequences, are in their own way quite dreadful in that they insidiously undermine health and strength and reduce productive capacity...

"Add to this the injury inflicted by malnutrition as discovered by re-

search workers in dietetics... Lt. Col. McCarrison's recent researches into deficiency diets in India have revealed the fearful effects on the health and efficiency of the consumers of typical diets of various provinces. According to him Madras diet is the least satisfactory diet in India while the Punjabi's was the best and next came the Maratha's.

"But in spite of these handicaps, it cannot certainly be asserted that the Madras labourer is inferior to any in India in respect to acquiring proficiency in skilled labour...

"It is also unfair to cry down the labourer when the conditions in which he is asked to work are decidedly inferior to those obtaining elsewhere, for example in respect of up-to-date machinery, scientific management, and welfare work...

"Indeed it is in leadership and managerial ability that we seem to be even more lacking than in skilled labour. Neither our educated leaders nor our capitalists in the South seem to have taken kindly to industrial enterprises, even to the extent to which their confreres have done in Western India. The Indian Fiscal [Fiscal] Commission tried to go further in the explanation of this difference than the Indian Industrial Commission. They said that in Western India the Mohammedan, Parsi and Guzerati capitalists had shown for centuries a marked instinct for commerce and from commerce they had moved naturally to industries. But the people of Madras, Bengal and other provinces had in general neglected industrial pursuits or left their development to other people (European and the Marwadi). They suggested that this might be due to the 'fertile soil providing a livelihood in return for little labour', to 'the social system which exalts the less material side of life', and to 'historical traditions attracting the most enterprising to administration.'

"Though the reasons given by the Fiscal Commission for our industrial apathy are somewhat flattering to us, the whole subject needs a closer investigation, which is beyond the province of geography alone and necessitates the co-operation of sister sciences."

Interest

Fisher, Irving. The theory of interest as determined by impatience to spend income and opportunity to invest it. New York, The Macmillan company, 1930. 566p.

The author writes in the preface:

"The tremendous expansion of credit during and since the World War to finance military operations as well as post-war reparations, reconstruction, and the rebuilding of industry and trade has brought the problems of capitalism and the nature and origin of interest home afresh to the minds of business men as well as to economists. This book is addressed, therefore, to financial and industrial leaders, as well as to professors and students of economics...

"This book, The Theory of Interest, was begun as a revision of The Rate of Interest, which was published in 1907, and has long since been out of print...

"I have considered the criticisms of the former book which have come to my notice, and have, as a consequence, modified the form of presentation materially. Though, in substance, my theory of interest has been altered scarcely at all, its exposition has been so amplified and re-

cast that it will, I anticipate, seem to those who misunderstood my first book, more changed than it seems to me. The result has been a new book, The Theory of Interest, a complete rewriting of the former book, with additions of new material."

Markets

Goodwin, Arthur E. Markets: public and private, their establishment and administration. Seattle, Wash.; Montgomery printing co. [1929] 315p.
280.3 G63

Contains chapters on the problems of production, distribution and prices of food, the establishment, architecture and construction of markets, their financing equipment and administration, market ordinances, and many other phases of the study of markets.

Milk Marketing - Great Britain

Prewett, F. J. A survey of milk marketing in Derbyshire, June 1928. Oxford, Clarendon press, 1930. 70p.

"In the present survey an attempt is made to present statistically the milk marketing organization of Derbyshire, a county typical of much of England in the numbers of cows in milk, in the size and character of holdings, in the diversity of soils and of land elevations, and in its large but not greatly concentrated industrial population."- Preface.

Poultry - New Zealand

New Zealand. Dept. of agriculture. Farm economics section. Survey of the poultry industry in New Zealand by the Farm economics section, November, 1929. E. J. Fawcett... farm economist. Wellington, N. Z., W. A. G. Skinner, government printer, 1930. 42 p.

The objects of this survey are:

"(a) To survey the position of the poultry industry as at present constituted: (b) To study the factors which affect the industry detrimentally: (c) To suggest methods which may be adopted to relieve the position: (d) To suggest the outline of a scheme or schemes which would tend to eventually stabilize the industry."

It includes information on producers associations, marketing, New Zealand's position in export trade, the effect of the export guarantee, egg prices, consumption of eggs, standardized grading and other economic aspects of the industry.

Rice - Korea

[Rice investigation committee of Japan. Report] (In Korean agricultural association. Journal, v.4, no. 4, April 1930, p.87)

Text in Japanese.

A general meeting of the Rice Investigation Committee was held at the official residence of the Prime Minister on March 20. An explanation of the work which has been done so far by the committee and reports prepared by the special sub-committee was made by Mr. Maeta, chairman. Questions followed. The afternoon session was largely given over to discussion

but finally the original reports were adopted by a majority vote. The content of the reports is as follows:

1. That a standard price for rice should be fixed. The government should promptly determine the standard price somewhere between the maximum and minimum price of rice, which is absolutely necessary for the better operation of the Rice Law.
2. That agricultural warehouses should be encouraged and low rate interest funds should be advanced them.
3. That the government of Korea should take prompt steps toward the regulation of the average monthly exports of Korean rice to Japan.
4. That a law should be enacted whereby the exports and imports of foreign rice be carried under government permission. A definite amount of foreign rice should be permitted to enter the country and also be exported if necessary. Thus the government should be able to control foreign rice effectively.
5. The losses hitherto incurred under the special account for the regulation of the price of rice should be transferred to the general account of the government. - Hoon K. Lee.

Rural Municipalities

Manny, Theodore Bergen. Rural Municipalities; a sociological study of local government in the United States. New York & London, The Century co. [1930] 343p. (The Century rural life books) 280 M313

This study has been made "not so much from the point of view of the administrative efficiency of local government, but from the view point of its successes and shortcomings as one type of rural social organization, the ability of present units of local government to secure the active interest and the whole-hearted cooperation of its citizenship, and its demonstrated adequacy or limitations in providing modern institutions and services for the enrichment of rural life.

"Part I of this volume contains a brief sketch of the development of local government in the United States and something of its old-country antecedents. It closes with a statement of the existing opportunities afforded to local government in each State to provide enlarged facilities and additional services to make the country-side a more desirable place in which to live. Part II reports the results of a survey of local government which was made possible through its adoption as a joint research project by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, United States Department of Agriculture, and the Department of Rural Life, Hendrix-Henderson College, Conway, Arkansas.

"Part III contains a definite set of proposals for the complete reorganization of local government in rural areas, including that for townships and counties. Part IV contains a suggested rural municipality incorporation law to establish local self-government in rural areas on a more satisfactory basis than now obtains. Of course, it is impossible to devise one single plan that will meet the needs of each State in all details, but my conviction is that the basic principles included in this organization plan are applicable to the more progressive rural areas of most States outside of New England, and that a number of the proposals could be adopted in New England as well."

A preliminary report on part II was issued by the U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics as a 26 page mimeographed report in Nov., 1929 with the title Attitudes Toward Rural Government. 1.9 Ec763Att

Statistical Method

Lovitt, William V., and Holtzclaw, Henry F. Statistics. New York, Prentice-Hall, inc., 1929. 304p. 251 194

A text book to be used as a first course in statistics.

Stock Exchange and Agriculture

Simmons, E. H. H. Financing American industry and other addresses [New York? 1930] 374p.

One of the addresses included in this collection is The Stock Exchange and American Agriculture; address before the Annual Convention of the Nebraska Bankers Association, at Omaha, Nebraska, Oct. 17, 1928.

Taxation and the Farmer

National tax association. Proceedings of the twenty-second annual conference on taxation under the auspices of the National tax association held at Saranac Inn, Upper Saranac, New York, September 9-13, 1929. Ed. by W. G. Query, secretary, Columbia, S. C., National tax association, 1930. 557p. 284.59 N21, 22d, 1929.

At the 1929 conference on taxation the following papers on farm taxation were presented: Farm tax problems as developed by research agencies, by Whitney Coombs; Observations of a farmer on his contributions toward the cost of government, by Stanley M. Powell; Consumption excise taxes as relief for the tax burden on farm property, by S. M. Derrick; Farm taxation viewed from a business standpoint, by Blaine F. Moore, The taxation program of organized agriculture, by John C. Watson.

Tenancy - Scotland

Marshall, David. Agricultural outgoing claims. Edinburgh and Glasgow, W. Hodge & company, limited, 1929. 332p. 30.5 M35

Although there are several valuable works on the Agricultural Holdings Act of Scotland the author finds that the problems arising as the result of claims between the landlord and tenant on a change of tenancy have not received the attention warranted by their importance.

"There, accordingly, appears to be room for a treatment of the law which aims to - (a) Bringing together, in narrative form, the statutory provisions and common law rules applicable to each of the important claims which arise on the termination of an agricultural tenancy; and (b) discussing, in their appropriate places, both the questions in the elucidation of which assistance may be obtained from decisions by the Courts or by arbiters and also those questions upon which, in the absence of such decisions, the agriculturist may have to form his own views in the practical application of the law. In the following pages, which are founded on a series of articles which have recently appeared in the Scottish Law Review, the attempt is made to give such an exposition of the law relating to outgoing claims and to such kindred matters as arbitration as to rent and records of holdings." - Foreword.

For reference use the text of the Agricultural Holdings (Scotland) Act, 1923 and various forms to be used in making claims have been printed in appendices.

Trade - Great Britain

Gt. Brit. Empire marketing board. [Publications] E. M. B. 26. British industries and Empire markets, by A. J. Sargent. March, 1930. London, H. M. Stationery off., 1930. 58p. 280.39 G792P

Empire markets for cotton goods, woolen manufactures, artificial silk and other British textiles are included in this study of markets for manufactures.

Willson, W. H. Markets of Empire. London, E. Wilson, 1930. 280p. 286 W68

This book is "based on a series of articles entitled 'Needs of the Empire's Markets', which the author contributed to the Trade and Engineering Supplement of The Times from March, 1928, until September, 1929...

"This book deals in detail with the opportunities existing in different parts of the Empire for British products, the chapters covering marketing policy, distribution, publicity, present trade, competition, trend in demand, and openings for goods produced in the United Kingdom."

U. S. S. R.

Bron, Saul G. Soviet economic development and American business; results of the first year under the five-year plan and further perspectives. New York, Horace Liveright, 1930. 147p. 280 B78

Discusses the economic status of the Soviet Union in 1929, describes the five year plan, including the agricultural program and the results of the first year of its operation with plans for the future.

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Artificial drying of hay and grain; a short list of references, comp. by Louise O. Bercaw, Library, Bureau of agricultural economics. [Washington, D. C.,] April 21, 1930. 8p. Typewritten.
May be borrowed for copying.

Rice; references on the economic aspects of the industry, 1927-date. Comp. by Louise O. Bercaw, Library, Bureau of agricultural economics. [Washington, D. C.,] May 1, 1930. 9p. Typewritten.
May be borrowed for copying.

State and federal publications dealing with the marketing of agricultural products; a list of references to the printed publications of state and federal departments of agriculture, markets, etc., issued since 1924, comp. by Louise O. Bercaw, Library, Bureau of agricultural economics, United States Department of agriculture. [Washington, D. C.,] April 26, 1930 61p. Typewritten.
May be borrowed for copying.

U. S. Federal farm board. Division of cooperative marketing. The cooperative marketing of grain; a selected list of references, comp. by Chastina Gardner. Washington, D. C. March 1930. 23p. Mimeographed.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE PUBLICATIONS

Economic in Character

Compiled by Katharine Jacobs

Circulars*

103. Market classes and grades of dressed veal and calf carcasses, by W. C. Davis and C. M. Harris. March, 1930. 32p.
111. An analysis of the business of the poultry producers of Central California, by A. V. Swarthout. March, 1930, 52p.

Farmers' Bulletin*

1622. Rural buildings for business and social uses, by Wayne C. Nason. April. 1930. 38p.
Supersedes Department bulletin no. 825, Rural community buildings in the United States; Farmers' bulletin no. 1192, Organization of rural community buildings; and Farmers' bulletin no. 1274, Uses of rural community buildings.

Technical Bulletin*

177. Commercial irrigation companies, by Wells A. Hutchins. March, 1930. 40p.

Mimeographed Publications of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics**

- Burden of farm taxation, with special reference to the Southern states, by Eric Englund... Address, 31st annual convention of the Association of Southern agricultural workers, Jackson, Miss., Feb. 6, 1930. 13p.
Cotton consumption in power laundries of the United States - 1928, a preliminary report, by R. J. Cheatham... Ward W. Fetrow... and Carl C. Farrington. April, 1930. 16p.
Drying combine harvested rice on the farm, by W. D. Smith... J. J. Deffes, C. H. Bennett, and W. M. Hurst. April, 1930. 20p. (Bureau of public roads. Division of agricultural engineering cooperating) USGSA-GI-57
List of agricultural economic reports and services of the Bureau of Agricultural economics. March, 1930. 41p.
Marketing Eastern shore cucumbers (Delaware & Maryland) summary of 1929 season, by R. E. Keller. April 1930. 10p. (Issued in cooperation with the Virginia Dept. of agriculture and immigration, Division of markets and Maryland State department of markets)
Marketing Mississippi vegetables, cabbage, carrots, string beans, beets, season 1929, by R. L. Sutton. May, 1930 22p.

* Requests for these publications should be addressed to the Office of Information, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

** These publications are issued in limited editions. Sent only on request to the Division of Economic Information, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

Marketing North Carolina peaches; summary of 1929 season, by C. D. Schoolcraft. April 1930. 30p. (Issued in cooperation with North Carolina Dept. of agriculture, Division of markets)

Marketing Southeastern watermelons, summary of 1929 season, by John W. Coleman. April 1930. 63p. (Issued in cooperation with Florida Dept. of agriculture, State bureau of markets and Georgia Dept. of agriculture, State bureau of markets)

Marketing strawberries from the Ozark section of Missouri and Arkansas; summary of 1929 season, by R. Maynard Peterson. April, 1930. 21p.

Poultry and egg production in the United States, by C. L. Holmes ... Address, Poultry section, Northeastern states extension conference, Boston, Mass., Feb. 25, 1930. [1930] 10p. charts.

Prospects for strawberries in 1930, with statistical tables. April 28, 1930. 12p.

Seed rice survey in Louisiana, Texas, and Arkansas, spring of 1929, by W. D. Smith... J. J. Deffes and C. H. Bennett. March, 1930. 19p. (USGSA-GI-56)

Shifts in farming in the United States, a preliminary report, by W. J. Spillman. April, 1930. 87p.

Standard grades for flue-cured tobacco (U. S. types 11, 12, 13 and 14) April, 1930. 22p.

Prepared under authority of the Tobacco stocks and standards act (Public, no. 661, 70th Cong.)

Statistics of meat production, consumption and foreign trade of the United States 1900-1929, preliminary report. April, 1930. 10p.

Supplement to handbook of dairy statistics, by T. R. Pirtle. April, 1930. 18p.

Tentative standards for grades of slaughter hogs. May, 1930. 27p.

A set of brief descriptions of grade standards for slaughter barrows, gilts and sows together with an outline of procedure followed in developing such standards.

Tentative U. S. standards and grades for dressed poultry. April, 1930. 11p.

U. S. standards for cantaloupes (1930) April 22, 1930. 1p.

Radio Talks*

April dairy markets, by L. M. Davis. April 29, 1930. 2p.

April hog market, by C. V. Whalin. April 21, 1930. 2p.

April grain markets, by G. A. Collier. April 28, 1930. 2p.

The condition of winter grain, by J. A. Becker. April 10, 1930. 3p.

Development of the early lamb crop, by C. L. Harlan. April 9, 1930. 2p.

How many cattle on feed? by C. L. Harlan. April 14, 1930. 2p.

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May feed markets, by F. J. Hosking. May 8, 1930. 2p.

1929 prices of purebred livestock, by L. B. Burke. April 14, 1930. 3p.

Notes on the general agricultural situation, by A. B. Genung. April 30, 1930. 4p.

* Requests for these publications should be addressed to the Division of Economic Information, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

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Methods of research in forest taxation, by R. C. Hall. March 20, 1930. 8p. (Progress report of the Forest taxation inquiry, no. 8, issued by Forest service) Mimeographed.

Preliminary set of tables relating to forest taxation in New Hampshire with explanatory notes and definitions. March 1, 1930. 51p. (Issued by Forest service. Forest taxation inquiry) Mimeographed.

Report of Conference on spontaneous heating and ignition of agricultural and industrial products. Called by National fire protection association in cooperation with United States Department of Agriculture, United States Department of commerce. Washington, D. C. November 14 and 15, 1929. April, 1930. 127p. (Issued by the Division of chemistry and soils) Mimeographed.

Smutty wheat. Report no. 7-8. [1930?] 2 nos. Mimeographed.X

Summary compiled from monthly reports of grain graded by inspectors licensed under the U. S. grain standards act from the Office of federal grain supervision, by E. G. Boerner, senior marketing specialist, Bureau of agricultural economics; C. E. Leighty, principal agronomist, and M. G. Zehner, assistant pathologist, Office of cereal crops and diseases, Bureau of plant industry; and F. C. Meier, principal pathologist, Office of cooperative extension work and Bureau of plant industry.

A quarterly, no. 7 covers first quarter crop year 1929 (July, Aug., Sept. 1929); no. 8 covers second quarter, crop year 1929 (Oct., Nov., Dec. 1929)

Special lectures on economics, delivered before the Graduate school, Feb.-Mar. 1930. 45p. (Issued by Graduate school) Mimeographed.

** Requests for these publications should be addressed to the offices issuing them.

X May be obtained from Grain Investigations, Grain Division, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

U. S. FEDERAL FARM BOARD PUBLICATIONS*

Compiled by Margaret Harrison

Mimeographed Publications

An address... Washington, D. C., on the National farm and home hour of the National broadcasting company... April 25, 1930, by Chris L. Christensen. 4p.

Shows that although the chief objective of the Agricultural Marketing Act is to assist farmers to organize for orderly production and cooperative marketing, it does not mean that farmers are just beginning to organize. "Farmers began to organize cooperatively for marketing purposes in the sixties and seventies."

Address prepared by Mr. Alexander Legge ... for delivery at the annual meeting of the Chamber of commerce of the United States in Washington, D. C., ... April 30, 1930. 9p. (Press service no. 1-42. April 28, 1930)

A compendium of hop statistics (of interest to Pacific coast states) comp. by Wm. A. Schoenfeld ... John Marshall, jr... in collaboration with Paul C. Newman. Portland, Oregon. April 1930. 30p. Mimeographed.

Complete and official announcement by C. C. Teague ... of a grape industry plan for the grape growers of California, which was presented to a mass meeting of producers in the Civic auditorium in Fresno ... March 12, 1930. 6p. (Division of information no. 30, May 9, 1930)

The cooperative marketing of grain, a selected list of references, compiled by Chastina Gardner. March, 1930. 23p.

"The federal farm board and the cotton situation" Address prepared by Mr. Carl Williams ... for delivery at the annual meeting of the National association of cotton manufacturers held in Boston, May 1, 1930. 11p. (Division of information no. 27, April 30, 1930)

In response to requests by newspaper correspondents, Chairman Legge ... made the following comment on the resolution relating to the Agricultural marketing act adopted by the Chamber of commerce of the United States at its annual meeting. 1p. (Press service no. 1-43. May 2, 1930)

Letter in response to an inquiry from a grain cooperative relative to marketing agreements among grain growers and cooperatives using Federal farm board funds, ... made public today. [May 3, 1930] 2p. (Division of information no. 28. May 3, 1930)

Talk delivered by C. B. Denman ... on the Farm and home hour program given over the National broadcasting chain of radio stations... May 2, 1930. 3p. (Division of information no. 29, May 2, 1930)

On wool and mohair marketing.

* Requests for these publications should be addressed to the Federal Farm Board, Washington, D. C.

STATE PUBLICATIONS

Compiled by Mary F. Carpenter

Alabama

Alabama. Dept. of agriculture and industries, Montgomery. Alabama farm production, v.3, no.7, April, 1930.

In cooperation with the U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

Contains a report of the survey made in the fall of 1929 on the production of cotton on various sized farms in Alabama, p. 2-4.

California

California. Dept. of agriculture, Sacramento. Agricultural statutes... dairy laws corrected to September 1, 1929. 90p.

Fluharty, L. W., and Wilcox, F. R. Enterprise efficiency studies on California farms. A progress report. (Calif. Univ. Col. of Agr. Agr. Ext. Service, Berkeley. Circ. 24, revised December, 1929. 117p.)

Paper no. 5. The Giannini Foundation of Agricultural Economics.

Overholser, E. L., and Duruz, W. P. Peach culture in California. (Calif. Col. of Agr. Agr. Ext. Service, Berkeley. Circ. 42. 1930. 55p.)

Several tables showing in detail the costs of peach growing in Stanislaus and Sutter counties are given on p.46-49.

Wilson, J. F. Wool production in California. (Calif. Col. of Agr. Agr. Ext. Service, Berkeley. Circ. 12, revised February, 1930. 50p.)

First published in 1927. See Agricultural Economics Literature, May, 1927.

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Connecticut. Agriculral college, Storrs. Economic digest for Connecticut agriculture, no. 11, April, 1930.

Effect of farm organization on labor efficiency, by A. W. Manchester, p. 81-82.

Connecticut. Agricultural college, Storrs. Proceedings of the agricultural policy conference, 1929. (Bul. v.25, no.2. [1930] 38p.)

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Delaware. State board of agriculture, Dover. Annual report for 1928-1929. (Quarterly bul. v.19, no.3. 1929. 42p.)

Bureau of Markets, p.24-28.

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Spencer, A. P. Vegetable crops of Florida. (Fla. Univ. Div. of Agr. Extension, Gainesville. Bul. 58. 1930. 54p.)

Gives a description of each crop which usually includes a paragraph on varieties and packing and marketing.

Georgia

Georgia. Agricultural experiment station, Experiment. Forty-second annual report ... 1929. 39p.
Marketing, p.27-32.

Illinois

Illinois. Dept. of agriculture, Springfield. Twelfth annual report...
July 1, 1928 to June 30, 1929. 38p.
Division of Standardization and Markets, p.31-32; Division of Agricultural Statistics, p.33-37.

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Indiana. Agricultural experiment station, West Lafayette. Annual crop summary, 1929. (Indiana crops and livestock, no.51. 1929. 2lp.)
In cooperation with the U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

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Massachusetts. Dept. of agriculture, Division of markets, Boston. Receipts and sources of Boston's food supply, 1929. 1930. 45p. Mimeographed.

Massachusetts. Dept. of agriculture, Division of markets, Boston. A survey of roadside stand selling including a special analysis of the consumer's attitude. 1930? 18p. Mimeographed.

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Clarke, G. B. The farm tax situation in Minnesota. (Minn. Univ. Dept. of Agr. Agr. Ext. Div., University Farm, St. Paul. [Minnesota farm business notes] 89. 1930, p.1-3) Mimeographed.

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Barger, J. W. The rural community club in Montana. (Mont. Agr. Exp. Sta., Bozeman. Bul. 224. 1930. 52p.)

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Eastman, M. G. Roadside marketing in New Hampshire. (N. H. Agr. Exp. Sta., Durham. Bul. 249. 1929. 39p.)

New Hampshire. Agricultural experiment station, Durham. Agricultural experiments - 1929. Report. (Bul. 250. 1930 31p.)
Agricultural economics, p.4-9.

New Jersey

New Jersey agricultural experiment station. Dept. of agricultural economics, New Brunswick. Annual report for the year ending June 30, 1929, p.83-93.

New Jersey. State college of agriculture. Extension service, New Brunswick. Economic review, 73. 1930. 8p.

Partial contents - The volume of milk or milk equivalent sold within the New York Metropolitan area and the amount of this which is produced in New Jersey, June 1, 1927, to May 31, 1928, by C. B. Howe, p.5.

North Carolina

Anderson, W. A. Factors influencing living conditions of white owner and tenant farmers in Wake county, 1926. (N. C. Agr. Exp. Sta., Raleigh. Tech. bul. 37. 1930. 58p.)

The third of a series.

Ohio

Sitterley, J. H. The mechanical corn picker in Ohio. (Ohio State Univ. Dept. of rural economics, Columbus. Mimeographed bul. 24. 1930. 18p.)
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Wertz, V. R. Estimated income from the Ohio agricultural industry. (Ohio Agr. Exp. Sta., Wooster. Bul. 450. 1930. 37p.)
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Ellsworth, J. O., and Elliott, F. F. Types-of-farming in Oklahoma. (Okla. Agr. Exp. Sta., Stillwater. Bul. 181. 1929. 84p.)
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PERIODICAL ARTICLES

Compiled by Louise O. Bercaw and A. M. Hannay

Agrarian Reform - Austria

Agrarian reform in Austria. (In International Review of Agriculture, pt. 2.
Monthly Bulletin of Agricultural Economics and Sociology, year 20, no. 12,
Dec., 1929, p.477-481. Published by International Institute of Agricul-
ture, Rome, Italy)

Agrarian Reform - Latvia

Agrarian reform in Latvia. (In International Review of Agriculture. pt. 2.
Monthly Bulletin of Agricultural Economics and Sociology, year 20, no. 10,
Oct., 1929, p.406-413; no. 11, Nov., 1929, p.443-451. Published by Inter-
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This is a study of the causes, fundamental principles, development and
results of the agrarian reform in Latvia.

Agricultural Bookkeeping

Löhr, Ludwig. Die variabilität des rechnungsmässigen betriebserfolges der
landgutswirtschaft unter dem einfluss der abschlussstermine. (In Land-
wirtschaftliche Jahrbücher, bd. 70, hft. 5, 1929, p.637-726) Published
by P. Parey, Berlin, Germany)

The author discusses the possibility of an accurate calculation of net

profits in agriculture by bookkeeping methods.

Agricultural Credit - Algeria

Picard, P. Ernest. Le crédit agricole mutuel en Algérie. (In Revue des Agriculteurs de France, 62 année, n.s., no. 3, Mar., 1930, p.73-75. Published at 8, rue d'Athènes, Paris, France)

A brief summary of agricultural credit in Algeria from 1830 to date.

Agricultural Credit - Chile

Mortgage and agricultural credit in Chile. (In International Review of Agriculture. 2. Monthly Bulletin of Agricultural Economics and Sociology, year 20, no. 11, Nov., 1929, p. 451-453. Published by International Institute of Agriculture, Rome, Italy)

A brief sketch of the development of agricultural credit in Chile and of the powers of the Mortgage Credit Bank.

Agricultural Credit - United States

Everett, A. G. Farmers owe less but own less. (In American bankers association, Journal, v.22, no. 10, Apr. 1930, p.926-927, 987, 988-989. Published at 110 East 42d St., New York City)

"Using facts and figures for stepping stones the writer proceeds directly toward a conclusion that "the general experience" of country banks holding farm mortgages during the last decade has not been such as to encourage them to compete for this class of loans while conditions continue as they are today. In his opinion new conditions will narrow the farm mortgage market down to large insurance firms and Governmental agencies."

Gile, B. M. Some research problems in farm finance in the Southwest. (In Southwestern Political and Social Science Quarterly, v.10, no.4, Mar. 1930, p. 409-415. Published by the Southwestern Political and Social Science Association, Austin, Texas.)

"The research problems of farm credit in the southwest may be classified under three broad divisions or phases. There are the problems connected with the proper relationships in the use of land, labor, and capital on each individual farm. Another group of problems has to do with the reduction of uncertainty and the measurement of the risks connected with the farm investment. A third group of problems centers around the markets in which farmers may supplement their owned capital with borrowed capital."

Lawrence, Joseph Stagg. The tangled web of farm finance. (In Nation's Business, v.18, no.5, May, 1930, p.15-17, 156-158. Published by the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, Washington, D. C.)

This is the first of four articles on farm credit by Joseph Stagg Lawrence.

Agricultural Policy - Italy

Acerbo, Giacomo. La politica agraria in Italia e i capisaldi della Legge Mussolini (In La Terra, anno 6, no. 3, Mar., 1930, p.133-138. Published at Viale Bianca Maria, 25, Milano (113), Italy)

A brief discussion of the Fascist agrarian policy in Italy and of the Mussolini land reclamation law.

Agricultural Policy - U. S. S. R.

Agrarian policy in the Soviet Union. (In Industrial and Labour Information, v.33, no. 11, Mar. 17, 1930, p.380-382. May be obtained from L. Magnusson, 701 Lenox Building, 1523 L Street, Washington, D. C.)

"A brief account is given of the change in agricultural policy which has taken place in the Soviet Union, and of the progress of the new policy up to date."

Agricultural Economics Research

Royal agricultural society of England. Agricultural research in 1928.

Published by John Murray, Albemarle Street, London, 1929. 193p. 10 R81A

Agricultural economics, by C. S. Orwin; p.52-76. Covers the following subjects: farming business - costs of production, etc. (milk, beef, corn-growing, pigs, poultry, root crops, horses, tractors); insurance and credit; marketing and co-operation; economic conditions and policy; and miscellaneous, and a list of 45 references.

Agricultural History - South Carolina

Simkins, Francis B. The solution of post-bellum agricultural problems in South Carolina. (In North Carolina Historical Review, v.7, no.2, Apr. 1930, p.192-219. Published by North Carolina Historical Commission, corner of Fayetteville and Morgan Streets, Raleigh, N. C.)

This is the second of a series of two articles. In the first one the writer discussed the problems of South Carolina farmers after the Civil War. (North Carolina Historical Review, January, 1930) In the present article he tells how these problems were solved and explains new problems which arose after the war.

Agricultural History - Southern States

Agricultural History, v.4, no.1, January, 1930. 30p. May be obtained from Room 301, 1358 B St., S. W., Washington, D. C.

Contents: French influence on American agriculture in the Colonial period with special reference to southern provinces, by Authur H. Hirsch; Materials for southern agricultural history: Materials for Virginia agricultural history, by Kathleen Bruce; Agricultural history materials and their collection, by J. G. de Roulhac Hamilton; Materials for research in the agricultural history of the Confederacy, by Charles W. Ramsdell.

Agricultural Relief

Jardine, W. M. Overproduction can be cured. (In Saturday Evening Post, v.202, no.44, May 3, 1930, p.33, 174, 177, 178. Published at Philadelphia, Pa.)

Advocates foresting idle lands and sub-marginal lands, in addition to the present program for farm stability, as a cure for overproduction, and suggests that "a national conference, made up of representatives of all the states, could bring together enough sound information on land utilization to point the way toward an immediate program for foresting idle lands and submarginal lands now in crops."

Lawrence, Joseph Stagg. The futility of farm relief. (In Harper's Magazine, v.160, no.960, May, 1930, p.686-695. Published at 10 Ferry St., Concord, N. H.)

Among the writer's statements in this critical article are the following: Farm relief is a sectional issue; the farmer has moved more rapidly and farther during the past decade than in any other similar period in history but his urban brother has done better than he and in this fact "lies the disparity about which such copious and bitter tears have been shed"; the farmer's plight is due to three causes - a lag in productive efficiency, the domination of uncontrolled crop-surpluses, and the illogical trend of farm aid; "the present plan of farm relief is more vicious in its implications than the McNary-Haugen plan"; it is an "error ... to expect our much extolled growth to provide a solution for the farm problem"; the "entire trend of farm relief legislation is illogical and calculated to defeat its own purpose."

He suggests that the following solution which "is more in accord with the tested principles of market control" be tried since billions of dollars are going to be spent any way: "First, a complete abandonment of all irrigation and reclamation projects as well as the closing of all public lands still open for homesteading. Second, the purchase by the state of all marginal farm lands and their complete retirement from cultivation."

Agricultural Situation - Haiti

Heraux, Georges. Agricultural developments in Haiti. (In Illinois Agriculturist, v.34, no. 6, March, 1930, p.129, 136. Published at Urbana, Ill.)

The writer who is Assistant in the Department of Agricultural Extension Technical Service of Agriculture, Haiti, states that this article is an attempt to present a picture of the agricultural situation in Haiti together with the factors that contributed to the present economic conditions found there.

Agriculture

Hyde, Arthur M. A new farmer on a new farm. (In Saturday Evening Post, v.202, no.41, April 12, 1930, p.35, 126. Published at Philadelphia, Pa.)

Discusses the changes which have taken place in agriculture since the World War.

Agriculture - Algeria

La vie agricole et rurale, 19. année, no. 14, Apr. 6, 1930. Published by J. B. Baillière & fils, 19, rue Hautefeuille, Paris (6e), France)

This number is devoted to agricultural conditions in Algeria, on the occasion of the hundredth anniversary of the colony. Among the papers are the following: La colonisation en Algérie (1830-1930), by Gustave Mercier; Politique agricole nord-africaine, by E. Sabatier; L'évolution de la colonisation agricole de l'Algérie, by Pierre Berthault; Le mouvement mutualiste et coopératif agricole en Algérie, by L. Boyer-Banse,

Agriculture - Dutch East Indies

Camus, Jose S. Agricultural survey of the Dutch East Indies and other oriental countries. (In Philippine Agricultural Review, v.22, no.4, fourth quarter 1929, p.291-312. Published by the Bureau of Agriculture, Department of Agriculture and Natural Resources, Manila, Philippine Islands)

"From a report of the author's trip to Java, Sumatra, the Federated Malay States, Siam, and French Indo-China to make an agricultural survey and as Philippine delegate to the Fourth Pacific Science Congress held in Java."

The author states in the first part of his article that what impressed him most, especially in Java, was the "fortunate fact that the technical men, the men working on agricultural projects there, are given all the financial and moral support they need and hence can concentrate all their efforts on the tasks assigned them and so accomplish as much as is humanly possible."

Most of the article is concerned with the agricultural development of the Dutch East Indies, particularly the following crops: cover crops, rice, sugar cane, tea, rubber, coffee, cinchona, tobacco, and various minor crops.

Agriculture - U. S. S. R.

Wilcox, E. V. Farming by formula. Russia, naturally rich, fares badly under governmental control of land. (In Country Gentleman, v.95, no. 5, May, 1930, p.8-9, 126-127, 129, 133, 134. Published at Independence Square, Philadelphia, Pa.)

This is the first of a series of articles on Russia and the Orient by Dr. Wilcox.

Bread Consumption

Changes in bread consumption: causes and consequences. (In International Review of Agriculture. 2. Monthly Bulletin of Agricultural Economics and Sociology, year 20, no.11, Nov., 1929, p.420-429; no.12, Dec., 1929, p. 457-464. Published by International Institute of Agriculture, Rome, Italy)

The author discusses the cultivation and consumption of cereals in earlier times and the supersession of rye by wheat in human consumption.

Coffee - Brazil

Sao Paulo to move its coffee. (In Bradstreet's, v. 58, no. 2704, Apr. 26, 1930, p.277-278. Published at 148 Lafayette St., New York City)

This is an account of an international loan of £20,000,000 State of Sao Paulo 7 percent.secured bonds, due October 10, 1940 and described as "the Coffee Realization Loan 1930." - The last paragraph of the article is as follows:

"Heretofore the government of the State of Sao Paulo has restricted the entries of coffee from the interior into the port of Santos in order to maintain the price. This policy, which resulted in the accumulation within the state of large amounts of unsold coffee has now been abandoned, and the government has agreed with the bankers for this loan to remove all former restrictions on the free movement of coffee and to liquidate gradually the accumulated coffee. The government, therefore, has adopted a plan, to become operative July 1, 1930, in which it undertakes to liquidate the present unsold coffee and to place future crops in the market currently. Furthermore, the government has agreed that it will not, directly or indirectly, accumulate any coffee during the life of this loan except, at the request of the bankers, as further security for the loan."

Temple, Alan H. Coffee control abandoned. (In Commerce and Finance, v. 19, no. 16, Apr. 16, 1930, p.770. Published at 95 Broad St., New York City)

A brief discussion of the abandonment of Brazil's coffee valorization scheme.

Collective Farming - U. S. S. R.

Russian Soviet aids farmers - grants exemption to stimulate collective enterprises. (In Commercial & Financial Chronicle, v. 130, no. 3380, Apr. 5, 1930, p. 2310. Published at William St., corner Spruce, New York City)

"In advices from Moscow April 2 (Associated Press) the New York 'Times' said:

"A number of important exemptions for the peasants on collective farms were decided upon today by the Communist party. The object is to encourage the peasants to stay on such farms and also to promote the growth of these institutions. The exemptions include the following: Freedom from taxation for two years on all cattle and horses. Extension of a credit of \$250,000,000 to promote collective farm organizations. Postponement of all outstanding debts of collective farmers until the end of the harvest season. Cancellation of all fines imposed upon such farmers for failure to carry out the terms of the government grain collecting campaign. Reduction of the total agricultural tax for the fiscal years 1930-31."

Collectivization - U. S. S. R.

The development of collectivization. (In Economic Review of the Soviet Union, v.5, no. 7, Apr. 1, 1930, p.127-128. Published by the Amtorg Trading Corporation, 261 Fifth Ave., New York, N. Y.)

Tables are given which show the growth of the collective movement from January 20 to March 1, 1930.

Model constitution of agricultural artel. (In Economic Review of the Soviet Union, v.5, no. 7, Apr. 1, 1930, p.124-127. Published by The Amtorg Trading Corporation, 261 Fifth Ave., New York, N. Y.)

Also in Soviet Union Review, v.8, no. 4, April, 1930, p.57-59. Published by The Soviet Union Information Bureau, 1637 Massachusetts Ave., N. W., Washington, D. C.

Sets forth the aims, activities, organization, and administration of the artel and its relations with the collective system.

Stalin, Joseph. Dizziness from successes. (In Soviet Union Review, v. 8, no. 4, Apr., 1930, p.54-56. Published by The Soviet Union Information Bureau, 1637 Massachusetts Ave., N. W., Washington, D. C.)

Discusses the policy of the Soviet government in establishing collectives and the reasons for its success.

Cooperation - Georgia

The structure and organisation of the co-operative movement. XIII. - Georgia. (In Review of International Cooperation, year 23, no. 4, Apr., 1930, p. 132-134. Published at Orchard House, 14, Great Smith Street, London, S. W. 1, England)

Cooperation - Madras Presidency

Vedachala Aiyar, Bahadur A. Rao. Village credit co-operation - its present position and future working. (In Madras Journal of Co-operation, v.21, no. 10, Apr., 1930, p.549-556. Published by the Madras Provincial Co-operative Union, Royapettah, Madras, India)

Cooperation - Switzerland

The structure and organisation of the cooperative movement. XIV.-Switzerland. (In Review of International Cooperation, year 23, no. 4, Apr., 1930, p. 134-141. Published at Orchard House, 14, Great Smith Street, London, S. W. 1, England)

Cooperation - U. S. S. R.

The structure and organisation of the cooperative movement. XII.-U. S. S. R. (In Review of International Cooperation, year 23, no. 3, March, 1930, p. 97-104. Published at Orchard House, 14, Great Smith Street, London, S. W. 1, England)

Corn - Germany

German maize law. (In Gt. Brit. Board of Trade Journal, v.124, n.s., no.1739, Apr. 3, 1930, p.461-462. Published by H. M. Stationery Office, London, England)

"A German Law, dated March 26 and in force from April 1, provides that homegrown or imported maize (including crushed and ground maize, and mixtures containing unprepared, crushed or ground maize) may only be brought into circulation in Germany by the Reich Maize Office... The Government

is to fix the sales price and can also fix minimum quantities for individual sales." The Office controls the export of maize.

Corporation Farming

Taber, L. J. Who'll blow the whistle? (In Country Home, v.54, no. 4, April, 1930, p.18, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66. Published at Springfield, Ohio)

In which the author states "that the analogy between agriculture and industry exists only on paper and that the possibility of corporation farming as a solution of the farm problem does not exist."

Cost of Production - South Australia

Eighth annual report of the Turretfield Demonstration Farm (1928-29), including detailed analysis of farming costs. (In Journal of the Department of Agriculture of South Australia, v. 33, no. 5, Dec. 16, 1929, p.392-410; no.6, Jan. 15, 1930, p.488-498)

Cotton

Butler, Edward S. Buying and selling cotton on call - Advantages and disadvantages; abuses and remedies. (In Commerce and Finance, v. 19, no. 17, Apr. 23, 1930, p. 841. Published at 95 Broad St., New York City)

Cotton Exchange - Dallas

Harlan, Roger K. The Dallas cotton exchange. (In Commerce and Finance, v. 19, no. 18, Apr. 30, 1930, p.883-885. Published at 95 Broad St., New York City)

"Most of the historical data in this article is taken from the History of the Dallas Cotton Exchange, written by J. J. Russel."

Cotton Trade - Lancashire

Stewart, K. D. The cotton trade. (In Nineteenth Century and After, v.107, no. 638, Apr. 1930, p. 469-479. May be obtained from Leonard Scott Publication Company, 249 West 13th St., New York City)

Deals with the problems of the Lancashire cotton textile industry, and with the Lancashire Cotton Corporation which is "trying to introduce into the cotton trade a spirit of rationalisation."

Crop Contests - South Carolina

Bryan, A. B. More business-like farming. (In Manufacturers Record, v.97, no. 15, Apr. 10, 1930, p.51-52. Published at Baltimore, Md.)

Gives the results of the cotton, corn and sweet potato contests in South Carolina which, "aided by business men, are making farming more successful in the South, and bringing about fuller realization of the interrelation and interdependence of all classes."

Dairy Products - Australia

Dairy products. Reduction in cost of production more important than question of markets. (In Journal of the Department of Agriculture of Victoria, v.27, pt. 12, Dec., 1929, p.705-708)

Extracts from a radio talk by Mr. R. Crowe, Exports Superintendent. Improvement in quality of butter, marketing and the Paterson scheme, and reduction in cost of production are briefly discussed. The question of reduction in cost of production is shown to be of primary importance.

Dairy Products - Export Bounty - Union of South Africa

Union of South Africa. Dairy industry control bill: proposed levy on butter and cheese and bounty on exports. (In Gt. Brit. Board of Trade Journal, v.124, n.s., no. 1737, Mar. 20, 1930, p.413. Published by H. M. Stationery Office, London, England)

A bill has been introduced into the Union legislature by the Minister of Agriculture, to impose a levy on all domestic or imported butter and cheese, and to pay a bounty on the export of butter and cheese produced in the Union.

Economic Geography

Economic Geography, v.6, no. 2, April, 1930, p.109-212. Published by Clark University (Worcester, Mass.) at 10 Ferry Street, Concord, N. H.

Contents: Agricultural regions of Australia - instalment I, by Griffith Taylor; Cane sugar production in the British Empire, by C. J. Robertson; Rainfall and wind conditions retarding tropical development, by Stephen S. Visser; Agricultural regions of North America, part 8 - The Pacific subtropical crops region, by Oliver E. Baker; Land values in the Blue Grass and Nashville basins, by Raymond E. Murray.

Economic History

Gras, N. S. B. Stages in economic history. (In Journal of Economic and Business History, v. 2, no. 3, May, 1930, p.395-418. Published at Harvard University Press, Cambridge, Mass.)

Read at the meeting of the American Economic Association, Washington, D. C., December 27, 1929.

"Recorded history is a mass of more or less unrelated facts. In order to make progress in our studies we are compelled to divide history into compartments. But even the single divisions, such as economic history, are likely to be tangled skeins of human events. We can present even the broad outlines of economic history only in the form of historical periods or genetic stages.

"Among the many results of efforts to demarcate economic historical changes are the stages of barter, money, and credit (p. 399). This series is helpful but needs to be modified in the light of recent study (p. 399-401). A serious question arises as to whether the national state is an economic organization and whether its existence has constituted an economic state (p. 402,405). Efforts to place the factory in its historical perspective have led to careful studies of early industrial history (p. 406-

410). And now we face the question of what is to follow the factory (p. 410-413) Socialists who have made so many contributions to economic and business history have formulated their conceptions of stages so as to provide a place for social ownership and control (p.417) Such an approach is both common and dangerous."

Eggs - Marketing - Germany

Organisation of a uniform egg marketing system in Germany. (In International Review of Agriculture, pt. 2, Monthly Bulletin of Agricultural Economics and Sociology, year 20, no. 10, Oct., 1929, p.404-406. Published by International Institute of Agriculture, Rome, Italy.)

Federal Farm Board

Boyle, James E. The farm board's fatal blunder. (In Who is Who in Grain and Feed, v.19, no. 12, Apr. 20, 1930, p.27-30. Published at 320-323 Gardner Building, Toledo, Ohio)

Reprinted from Forbes, April, 1930.

Title of article as given in Who is Who in Grain and Feed is Price-Fixing Was the Farm Board's Fatal Blunder.

Farm board policies. (In National city bank of New York [Monthly letter on] economic conditions, governmental finance, United States securities, April, 1930, p.67-71. Published at New York City)

Discusses the policies of the Federal Farm Board, especially control of production. The following is quoted from the last part of the article: "... the farm problem is not one for mass treatment, but for the individual farmer to deal with according to his circumstances. The marketing problem is a very small factor so far as cotton and wheat are concerned.

"A policy which contemplates nothing but a withdrawal of acreage from production, in order to maintain prices high enough to cover the costs of production by old time methods, or in order that the same farm population may continue to live on the farms with less work to do, will not satisfy the farmers themselves. A system of crop curtailment, like an arrangement for part time labor in industry, may be justified as a means of meeting temporary conditions, but where the problem is one of increasing productive capacity and lowering costs of production, there is only one possible outcome, viz: readjustment in conformity to the new conditions. The rise of the standard of living in last 100 years has been accomplished by just such readjustments throughout the industries, agriculture included."

Legge, Alexander. Federal Farm Board plans. (In Farmer and Farm, Stock & Home, v.48, no. 18, May 3, 1930, p.786, 787, 791. Published at St. Paul, Minn.)

In which Chairman Legge explains briefly the principal job of the Board; discusses production adjustment, acreage reduction, and reforestation and concludes by stating that the success of the plans of the Farm Board depends on farmers themselves.

Nourse, E. G. Hard times for farmers, I. The farm board and the farmer.

(In New Republic v. 62, no. 804, Apr. 30, 1930, p. 288-291. Published at 421 West 21st St., New York City)

"A discussion of America's most pressing domestic problem, the long-continued depression in agriculture is being presented by The New Republic in a series of six articles by different authors. In the present article, the first of the series, Mr. E. G. Nourse shows how the Federal Farm Board's policy of favoring cooperative organization is being challenged by the traditional and stubborn individualism of the American farmer." - The Editors.

Fruit - United States

Moriarty, D. J. United States fresh-fruit imports in 1929. (In Commerce Reports, no. 15, Apr. 14, 1930, p.94-96. Published by U. S. Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Washington, D. C.)

Future Trading - Spain

Linder, Franz. Das spanische markt- und börsenwesen unter besonderer berücksichtigung der Ferias und Lonjas. (In Ibero-Amerikanisches Archiv, jahrg. 3, hft. 1, Mar., 1929, p.12-64; hft. 2-4, Mar., 1930, p. 147-211. May be obtained from Ferd. Dümmler, Berlin, S. W., 68, Germany.)

In an article on the market and exchange systems of Spain, the development and the importance of future trading are discussed.

Grain - Costs of Handling

Boyle, James E. Costs of grain handling in Argentina and United States. (In Modern Miller, v.57, no. 13, Mar. 29, 1930, p.19-20. Published at 1341 Insurance Exchange, Chicago, Illinois)

Shows that it costs less to grow and handle the United States wheat crop than it does to grow and handle the Argentine crop. The following reasons are given for this: bulk handling in the United States as against sack handling in Argentina; the grading system of the United States and the no-grading system of Argentina; and the great development of future trading on the organized exchanges of the United States.

Grain - England

Ernle. Seventy years of English corn-growing. (In Nineteenth Century and After, v.107, no. 638, Apr. 1930, p.484-495. May be obtained from Leonard Scott Publication Company, 249 West 13th St., New York City)

This is the substance of an address given to the Agricultural School at Cambridge on March 7, 1930.

Historical Records

Gay, Edwin F. Historical records. (In Scientific Monthly, v.30, no.4, Apr. 1930, p.289-294. Published by the Science Press, Lancaster, Pa.)

This is the writer's presidential address before the American Economic Association, the American Statistical Association, and the American Sociological Association at a joint meeting in Washington, D. C., December, 1929.

"Economic history belongs to both history and economics; it seeks to be helpful to both but to dominate neither. By its own relationship to these two disciplines it illustrates the growing cooperation of the social sciences, of which a specific recent example is the proposed international investigation of price history. But economic history suffers from the defect of all history, the imperfect character of the historical record and the various biases in its interpretation. The record tends to preserve evidence of institutional forms, while processes of change in the ideas which underlie institutions are much more evanescent. The increasing minuteness of modern social recording, especially its quantitative measurements, and the new zeal in collecting business documents will help to complete the record for the future economic historian. The demand for a great amplification of statistical records is a part of the contemporary triangulation, now proceeding, upon which to base a new development of social controls."

Hog Prices -- Germany

Hanan, Arthur. Die prognose der schweinepreise. (In Berlin. Institut für konjunkturforschung. Vierteljahrshefte zur konjunkturforschung. Sonderheft 18, 1930. 46p. Published by Reimar Hobbing, Berlin S. W. 61, Germany)

This is the third, completely revised edition of Sonderheft 2 on the forecasting of hog prices. Conditions on the German hog market at the beginning of 1930 are discussed as well as prospective hog prices.

Industrial Revolution

The second industrial revolution and its significance. (American Academy of Political and Social Science. Annals, v. 149, no. 238, May, 1930, pt. 1. 224p. Published at 3622-24 Locust St., Philadelphia, Pa.)

In six parts, titles of which are as follows: The new economic order; Recent economic changes and their meaning; The changing international economic order; The individual in the second industrial revolution; The control of our economic development; Guiding the developments of the future.

Among the articles of interest are: Distribution [particularly as regards chain stores] by Howard Thompson Lewis (p.36-44); The apparent trend of recent economic changes in agriculture, by E. G. Nourse (p. 45-50); The future of business cycles, by Carl Snyder (p.51-60); The meaning of rationalization in Europe, by Georges F. Doriot (p. 61-66); The anti-trust laws, by Benjamin A. Javits (p. 128-131)

Labor

International aspects of agricultural labour. (In Industrial and Labour Information, v.33, no. 11, Mar. 17, 1930, p.377-380. May be obtained from L. Magnusson, 701 Lenox Building, 1523 L Street, Washington, D. C.)

A summary is given of some opinions recently expressed in the United States and in Great Britain on the necessity of organization for the protection of the standard of living of agriculturists.

Labor - Lithuania

New legislation in Lithuania. (In Industrial and Labour Information, v.33, no.11, Mar. 17, 1930, p.382-383. May be obtained from L. Magnusson, 701 Lenox Building, 1523 L Street, Washington, D. C.)

Summarizes a recent Lithuania law relating to conditions of labor of agricultural workers.

Labor - Wales

The Farm and Market, v.1, no.4, March, 1930. 20p. Published by the Department of Agricultural Economics, University College, Aberystwyth, Wales.

This is the "Labour issue." Contents are as follows: The cost of family labour, by A. W. Ashby; Intensity of labour in Welsh agriculture, a comparison by county areas, by C. A. Speller; Persons occupied in agriculture, Wales and Monmouth, census 1921, by J. Llefelys Davies; Work efficiency of farm organisation in Wales, 1871-1921, by J. Llefelys Davies; Scientific study of labour in agriculture, by J. Morgan Jones; Cost of maintenance of family labour, by A. W. Ashby; Labour requirements of crops and stocks in Wales, by J. Llefelys Davies; Seasonal variations of horse work on Welsh farms, by J. Llefelys Davies; Labour and income on small dairy farms, by W. H. Jones; Casual labour on Welsh holdings, by J. Llefelys Davies; Distribution of casual and exchange labour, by J. Llefelys Davies; Prices of farm produce and wages in Wales, 1860-1928 [chart] by W. J. B. Hopkinson; Women's work on Welsh farms, by J. Llefelys Davies; Horse labour and size of farm, by J. Llefelys Davies; Cost and utilization of horse labour on Welsh farms, by J. Llefelys Davies.

Land Tenure - Netherlands

Minderhoud, G., and Gerritzen, B. Land tenure in the Netherlands. (In C. L. A. Journal, v.11, pt. 1, March, 1930, p.33-38. Published by Central Land-owners' Association, 7 Charles Street, London, S. W. 1, England)

"Very little is known with certainty about land-ownership in the Netherlands, as the latest particulars date as from 1880 ... Most farms are let on leases of 5, 6, or 7 years ... The method of offering farms on lease by public tender has become more widespread since the war." An agitation to establish security of tenure, arbitration, and compensation, on the analogy of the British custom, has been opposed by many of the owner-occupiers.

Large and Small Farms - Italy

Ottello, Giacomo. Piccola e grande impresa agraria. Studio sul costo, sulla produttività delle due forme di conduzione e loro rispettive funzioni sociali. (In La Terra, anno 6, no. 2, Feb., 1930, p.87-91; no.3, Mar., 1930, p.153-156. Published at Viale Bianca Maria, 25, Milano (113), Italy)
The author discusses the relative productivity of large and small farms in Italy.

Meat - South America

The meat industry on the South American continent. (In International Review of Agriculture, pt. 2, Monthly Bulletin of Agricultural Economics and Sociology, year 20, no. 12, Dec., 1929, p.498-503. Published by International Institute of Agriculture, Rome, Italy)

The divergent views of the South American writers on rural economy and the North American writers on commercial economy are sketched.

Meat - United States

Thomas, E. L. Export trade in meats and meat products during 1929. (In Commerce Reports, no. 16, Apr. 21, 1930, p.158-160. Published by the U. S. Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Washington, D. C.)

Olive Oil - Spain

The new organisation for the co-operative sale of olive oil in Spain. (In International Review of Agriculture, pt. 2, Monthly Bulletin of Agricultural Economics and Sociology, year 20, no. 12, Dec. 1929, p.491-495. Published by International Institute of Agriculture, Rome, Italy)

The functions of this organisation, which is analogous to the Canadian pool system, are outlined.

Population - United States

Thompson, Warren S., and Whelpton, P. K. A nation of elders in the making. (In American Mercury, v.19, no. 76, Apr. 1930, p.385-397. Published at Federal and 19th Streets, Camden, N. J.)

The authors think that, because of changes now going on in the factors which will determine our future growth, the population of the United States in 2000 A. D. will not exceed 185,000,000 and that it will probably be considerably less. In this article they give their reasons for this estimate and discuss the probable effects of this slowing up in growth on our business structure as a whole and on our social and economic life. Some of the points discussed are fewer children and more elderly people, the probable demand for new forms of business organization and the increase in business failures because of the lack of adaptability to meet the new conditions, a more urban Negro population which will constitute a somewhat small proportion of the total population, a foreign-born population which will constitute a smaller proportion of the population, a continued shift from country to city, the problem of what to do with so many more older people, increase in the death-rate as a whole, a gradual movement in the direction of conservatism, and the development of a far more vigorous radical party than we have had before.

Population Map - Oklahoma

Bollinger, Clyde J. A population map of central Oklahoma for 1920. (In Geographical Review, v.20, no.2, Apr. 1930, p.283-287. Published by the American Geographical Society, Broadway at 156th St., New York City)
This "population map of an area of 7000 square miles in central Oklahoma for 1920 is an attempt to represent both dispersion and concentration quantitatively and graphically on the same map." Two other maps show wheat acreage of Oklahoma by the isopleth method and by the dot method, respectively.

Populism - Washington

Woody, Carroll H. Populism in Washington: a study of the legislature of 1897. (In Washington Historical Quarterly, v.21, no.2, Apr. 1930, p.103-119. Published by the Washington University State Historical Society, University Station, Seattle, Washington)

Poultry Industry

Punnett, R. C. The rise of the poultry industry. (In Nineteenth Century and After, v.107, no. 638, Apr. 1930, p.535-547. May be obtained from Leonard Scott Publication Company, 249 West 13th St., New York City)
Traces the development of the industry, with stress laid on selective breeding and artificial incubation as the cornerstones on which the industry is founded. Devotes a few paragraphs to sex-linkage which the writer thinks is likely to exert considerable influence upon the industry in the near future.

Poultry Industry - Germany

Zoerner. Neue wege der landwirtschaftlichen geflügelhaltung. (In Landwirtschaftliche Jahrbücher, bd. 70, hft. 5, 1929, p.617-636. Published by P. Parey, Berlin, Germany)

The author discusses the economic aspects of poultry raising and marketing in Germany.

Poultry Industry - New Zealand

An economic survey of the poultry industry in New Zealand. (In New Zealand Journal of Agriculture, v.40, no.3, Mar.20, 1930, p.173-177.)

Extracts are given from a survey of the poultry industry made by the Department of Agriculture of New Zealand. "The survey analyses the present position fully, covering organization of producers, markets, export, production costs, distribution of poultry stocks, production and consumption within New Zealand, and the importance of the industry to the country." This article contains some of the conclusions, and suggestions for the stabilization of the industry.

Refrigerator Cars

White, Wilford L. The refrigerator car and the effect upon the public of packer control of refrigerator lines. (In Southwestern Political and Social Science Quarterly, v.10, no.4, Mar. 1930, p.388-400. Published by the Southwestern Political and Social Science Association, Austin, Texas)

Roadside Stands - Massachusetts

How many of your customers are regular buyers? Massachusetts has found the answer. (In Farmer Salesman, v.1, no. 1, Jan. 1930, p.14-15; v.1, no. 2, Feb. 1930, p.14-15. Published at 817 Exchange Ave., Chicago, Ill.)

This is a report made by the Massachusetts State Bureau of Markets on the subject of roadside stands. It is "based upon a study made during October, 1928, relative to complaints of stand owners regarding unfair competition by other roadside stands selling city purchased produce, represented as locally grown."

Sugar

Europe settling 1930 beet price terms. (In Facts about Sugar, v.25, no.15, Apr., 12, 1930, p.348. Published at 153 Waverly Place, New York, N. Y.)

Beet prices fixed in Czechoslovakia, Poland, and Spain. Subsidy to beet growers discussed in Denmark. New tariff bill in Germany.

Sugar - Poland

Sachs, Karol. The Polish sugar cartel. (In Facts about Sugar, v.25, no.15, Apr., 12, 1930, p.347,363. Published at 153 Waverly Place, New York, N.Y.)

"Plan to be put into operation next year expected to stabilize production and to insure equality of treatment for all members of the industry."

Sugar Bounty - Sweden

Sweden. Subsidy for sugar. (In Gt. Brit. Board of Trade Journal, v.124, n.s., no. 1738, Mar. 27, 1930, p.447. Published by H. M. Stationery Office, London, England)

"The Swedish Legislature has rejected the Government Bill to increase the customs duty on refined sugar ... and has adopted the recommendations, put forward as an alternative by the Riksdag Committee, that a subsidy of 3,800,000 kronor should be granted for the financial year 1930-31 to enable sugar refiners to pay a price for beet which would make beet growing in Sweden remunerative (viz., 2.45 kr. per 100 kilogs. of beet containing 16 percent of sugar)"

Wages - Brazil

Official enquiry on agricultural wages in Brazil. (In International Review of Agriculture, pt. 2. Monthly Bulletin of Agricultural Economics and Sociology, year 20, no. 12, Dec., 1929, p.486-491. Published by International Institute of Agriculture, Rome, Italy)

"Agricultural wages in Brazil ... have of late years been subject to noticeable fluctuations, reaching the highest levels in the centres of production of coffee, oranges, cotton, sugar and cacao."

Wheat - Danube Basin

Timoshenko, Vladimir P. The Danube Basin as a producer and exporter of wheat. (Wheat Studies of the Food Research Institute, v.6, no. 5, Mar. 1930. p.189-284. Published at Stanford University, Calif.)

"This study is the work of Vladimir P. Timoshenko, with several suggestions of M. K. Bennett, especially in Sections VI and VII, and with the co-operation of the staff of the Food Research Institute. It is based not only upon documentary source material, but also upon observations made by the author in travel throughout the Danube countries during the summer of 1928."

This number is in eight sections, titles of which are as follows: Land, climate, and people; distribution of landed property; agricultural organization, and practice; the cultivation of wheat; marketing and transportation; domestic utilization and flour milling; wheat and flour exports; and the outlook for the future. There is also an appendix which contains 15 tables which give statistics of land utilization with special reference to areas sown to cereals; acreage, yield per acre, and production of wheat, corn, barley, oats, and rye; numbers of livestock; total and per capita disappearance of wheat; international trade in wheat and flour; seasonal movements of wheat exports; monthly average cash prices of wheat at Budapest, 1923-1928; and Danubian exports of wheat and wheat flour by principal countries of destination.

Wheat Import Restriction - Union of South Africa

Minister of finance authorized to control wheat importation. (In Commerce Reports, no. 18, May 5, 1930, p.325. Published by the U. S. Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Washington, D. C.)

From Government Gazette, Pretoria, March 12.

"The Governor General of the Union of South Africa on March 11, 1930, assented to the wheat importation restriction act, 1930, under which the Minister of Finance may from time to time, by notice in the Union of South Africa Government Gazette, prohibit, control or regulate the importation into the Union of any class of wheat."

Wool Marketing

Probishner, Arnold. The world's wool markets. (In International Review of Agriculture, pt. 2, Monthly Bulletin of Agricultural Economics and Sociology, year 20, no. 10, Oct., 1929, p.393-404; no.11, Nov., 1929, p.433-443. Published by International Institute of Agriculture, Rome, Italy)

"It appears from a detailed consideration of the wool producing countries that the more advanced industries market their wool by means of central auction sales... In Great Britain and on the continent of Europe selling by co-operative methods is increasing in extent... One must balance the statement that co-operative marketing societies have so far proved costly failures... and the fact that Australia and New Zealand which produce the best wool in the world do so without any form of producers' co-operative organisation against the equally important facts of the improvements that are admittedly due to co-operation in the wool trades of Canada, South Africa and the United States. Co-operative marketing is a new departure and must be given time to justify itself."

REVIEWS

A selected list of recent reviews

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- Black, J. D., and Black, A. G. Production organization. 1929.
Reviewed by F. D. Tyson in Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science, v.149, no. 238, May, 1930, pt. 1, p.212-213.
- Brigden, J. B., and others. The Australian tariff; an economic enquiry. 1929.
Reviewed by J. W. V. in Journal of the Royal Statistical Society, new series, v.93, pt. 1, 1930, p.134-135.
- Clark, Victor S. History of manufactures in the United States. 1929. 3v.
Reviewed by A. S. Howe, jr., in Harvard Business Review, v.8, no.3, April, 1930, p.374-379.
- Conference on unemployment, Washington, D. C. Committee on recent economic changes. Recent economic changes in the United States. 1929.
Reviewed by Charles O. Hardy in Journal of Political Economy, v.38, no. 2, Apr. 1930, p.213-227.
- Hoffer, Frank W. Counties in transition. 1929.
Reviewed by Carl E. McCombs in Social Forces, v.8, no.2, Dec. 1929, p.313-315. Title of review is The Changing County.
- Hurst, A. H. The bread of Britain.
Reviewed by C. R. Fay in the Nation & Athenaeum, v.47, no. 4, Apr. 26, 1930, p.116.
- Killough, Hugh Baxter, and Killough, Lucy W. Raw materials of industrialism. 1929.
Reviewed by Anthony J. West, in Economic Geography, v.6, no.2, April, 1930, p.207-208.
- Lippincott, Isaac. Economic resources and industries of the world. 1929.
Reviewed by Bert Hudgins in Economic Geography, v.6, no.2, April, 1930, p.206-207.
- Moulton, H. G., Morgan, C. S., and Lee, A. L. The St. Lawrence navigation and power project. 1929.
Reviewed by Philip W. Henry, in Geographical Review, v.20, no.2, Apr. 1930, p.344-346.
- Pearse, Arno S. The cotton industry of Japan and China, being the report of the journey to Japan and China. 1929.
Reviewed by C. T. in Journal of the Royal Statistical Society, new series, v.93, part 1, 1930, p.136-138.
- Sorokin, Pitirim A., and Zimmerman, Carle C. Principles of rural-urban sociology. 1929.
Reviewed by Carl C. Taylor in Social Forces, v.8, no.2, Dec. 1929, p.307-308. Title of review is A New Era in Rural Sociology.

Taylor, Paul Schuster. Mexican labor in the United States. 1928-1929. (University of California. Publications in economics, v.6, no. 1-3)
Reviewed by C. E. Castañeda in Southwestern Political and Social Science Quarterly, v.10, no.4, Mar. 1930, p.443-445.

Timoshenko, Vladimir Prokopovich. Wheat prices and the world wheat market. 1928. 100p. (N. Y. Cornell Agr. exp. sta. Memoir 118)
Reviewed by R. F. G. in Journal of the Royal Statistical Society, new series, v.93, part 1, 1930, p.124-125.

Vance, Rupert B. Human factors in cotton culture: a study in the social geography of the American South. 1929.
Reviewed by J. W. V. in Journal of the Royal Statistical Society; new series, v.93, part 1, 1930, p.135-136.

PERIODICAL NOTES

The Farmer and Breeder of Minneapolis has suspended publication with the issue of May 1, 1930 (vol. 53, no.9) Unexpired subscriptions will be taken over by The Farmer published in St. Paul, Minnesota. Further than this "The Farmer assumes no responsibility for the obligations of Farmer and Breeder."

The Irish Statesman's last issue appeared April 12, 1930 (v.14, no.6) This issue contains an article by Sir Horace Plunkett giving a brief history of the Irish Statesman and the Irish Homestead which was merged with it in 1923 and a tribute to "its incomparable Editor, AE," George W. Russell. This issue also contains an editorial statement by "AE" and a farewell to his readers. He writes:

"The policy of organising Irish agriculture which thirty years ago found no party to support it has friends in every party now. We believe if the Republican party came to power, they, who have declared they would reverse so many policies, would continue support and approval of this. There is probably not any person in this island who believes that the future holds anything for the small farmer who is unorganised except bankruptcy. The Minister for Agriculture, in a very generous letter printed elsewhere, states his conviction that The Irish Statesman, by its advocacy, helped to make this agricultural policy acceptable to all parties."

The Progressive Farmer, of Birmingham, Ala. and The Southern Ruralist of Atlanta, Georgia are to be merged. The press of May 17 announced that "The consolidation will become effective September 1 under the name of the Progressive Farmer Ruralist Co., with more than 1,000,000 circulation for the combined papers. Headquarters and publication offices will be maintained at Atlanta and Birmingham, and permanent divisional offices at Raleigh, Dallas, Memphis and Louisville... Dr. Clarence Poe of Raleigh, president of the Progressive Farmer Co., will be general manager, and L. D. Hicks, for many years an officer of the Southern Ruralist, will be production manager."

NOTES

Aereboe, Friedrich. Wirtschaft und kultur in den Vereinigten Staaten von Nordamerika. Berlin, P. Parey, 1930. 40p.

This pamphlet, by one of Germany's foremost economists, has just been received in the library. It contains a sketch of the rapid economic development of the United States, a glimpse of the possible future of American agriculture, and an indication of the main lines along which this country has a lesson for Germany. A more extended abstract will appear in the next number of Agricultural Economics Literature.

App, Frank. Report of the fact finding survey of the Porto Rican citrus and pineapple distribution made during the autumn of 1929 and spring of 1930 under the auspices of the Fruit growers improvement committee of Porto Rico. [San Juan, Porto Rico, Porto Rico progress, 1930] 38p.

Canada. Dept. of agriculture. Live stock branch. Markets intelligence and stock yards services. 10th annual live stock market and meat trade review 1929, comp. and ed. by P. E. Light. Ottawa, Pub. by direction of the Hon. W. R. Motherwell, 1930. 80p. 280.39 C16A

Canada Laws, statutes, etc. An act to amend the Canada grain act. Assented to 14th June 1929. [Ottawa, Printed by F. A. Acland, 1929] 21p. (19-20 George V. Chap. 9) 59 C162 Ga

Chain store publishing corporation. Annual survey of the chain grocery field [1929] prepared by the Grocery edition of Chain store age. [New York] 1929. 12p.

Churchill, Arthur W. A practical treatise on live stock insurance. London, Post magazine and insurance monitor, ltd., 1928. 76p. 284.6 C47

Dörfler, Hans. Die landwirtschaft in Bayern; eine sammlung von darstellungen über entwicklung und stand der bayerischen landwirtschaft. Freising-München, F. P. Datterer & cie [1929] 187p. 33.27 D73

This is a collection of articles on various phases of agricultural economic conditions in Bavaria.

Fenelon, K. G. Transport co-ordination; a study of present-day transport problems. London, P. S. King & son, ltd., 1929. 142p. 289 F35

Gomez Morin, Manuel. El crédito agricola en México. Madrid [Espasa-Calpe, s.a] 1928. 331p. 284.2 G58.

The author discusses agricultural credit with special reference to its organization and operation in Mexico.

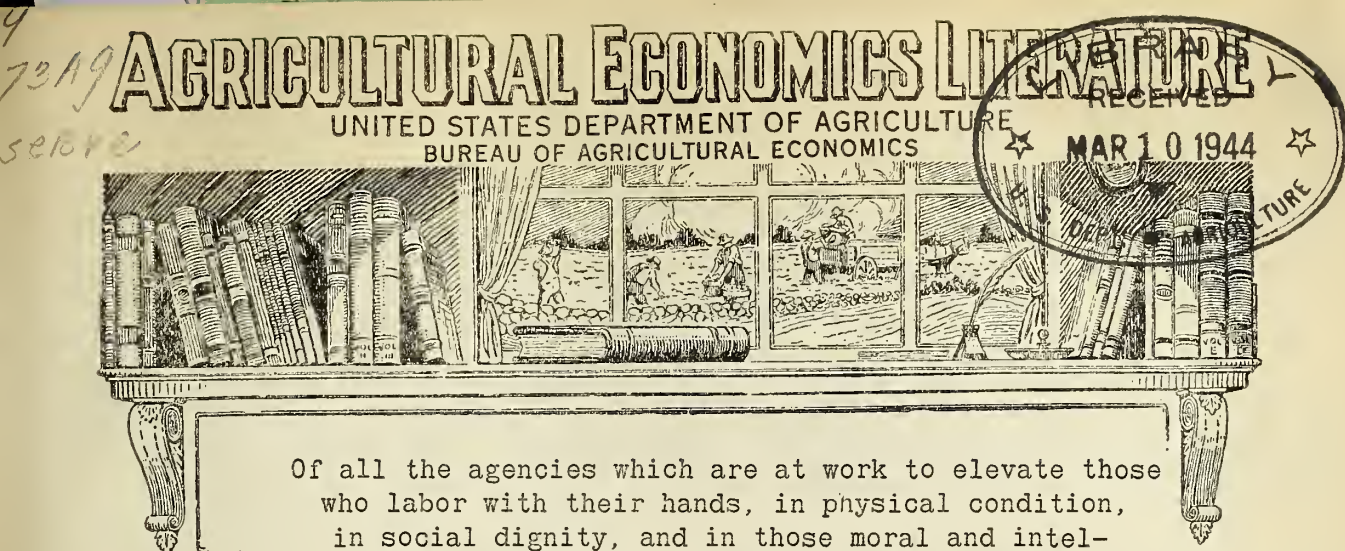
Harper, R. M. The natural resources of Georgia. [Athens, Ga.] 1930. 105p. (Georgia. University. School of commerce. Bureau of business research, Study no. 2) 280.9 G29

Bulletin of the University of Georgia, v.30, no.3, February, 1930.

- Harry, David P. Cost of living of teachers in the state of New York. New York city, Teachers college, Columbia university, 1928. 184p. 284.4 H24
Thesis (Ph.D.) - Columbia university.
- Heck, Andreas. Die regelung der arbeitszeit in der landwirtschaft. Sigmaringen, Buchdr. C. Daikeler, 1929. 72p. 283 H352.
Inaug.-diss.-Tübingen
The author discusses working hours in agriculture and their improvement.
- Hientzsch, Erich. Das pommersche siedlungswerk in vergangenheit und zukunft. Berlin, 1927. 70p. 282.2 H53
Diss.-Landwirtschaftl. hochschule, Berlin.
Past and future colonization in Pomerania, its importance and prospects are discussed.
- Hill, F. H. Computing cotton fabric costs ... 1st ed. New York [etc.] Pub. for the Textile world by McGraw-Hill book company, inc., 1929. 122p. 304 H55
- Lewis, David J. Study on tariff on wool ... for the Rawleigh tariff bureau. Freeport, Ill., W. T. Rawleigh, February, 1930. 36p. 285 L58S
- MacKay, Odin C. Cold storage; its place in the economic program of the nation and in the marketing of perishable foodstuffs. Chicago, Ill., American warehousemen's association [1930] 22p.
- Mackmurdo, A. H. Money and credit of the future and other essays. London, P. S. King & son, ltd., 1929. 87p. 284 M212
- Metropolitan life insurance company. Policyholders service bureau. Developing rural ice cream business; a report on methods used by ice cream manufacturers to extend their operations beyond purely local or city limits. New York [1930] 12p. Association file.
- National farmers' union of Scotland. Annual report for year ending 28th February, 1930. [Glasgow, 1930] 83p. 280.83 N212
- National research council. Report of the National research council for the year, July 1, 1928-June 30, 1929. Washington, U. S. Govt. print. off., 1930. 111p. 500 N212
Reprinted from the Annual report of the National Academy of Sciences for the year July 1, 1928-June 30, 1929.
- Nicolson, John. The revolving fund of the Federal farm board. A fund in aid of farming by loans and advances to proper organizations maintained by farmers. Authorized by the Agricultural marketing act 1929. Washington, D. C. [1929] 31p. 284.2 N54
- Oxford. University. Agricultural economics research institute. Miscellaneous papers in agricultural economics, v.5, 1928-1929. Oxford, 1930. 281.9 Ox2 v.5
Most of the papers which make up this volume have been noted in previous issues of Agricultural Economics Institute.

- Oxford. University. Agricultural economics research institute. Progress in English farming systems. Oxford, Clarendon press, 1930. 2 pts. 32 Ox2
 Part I was noted in Agricultural Economics Literature for September, 1929, p.295.
 Part II. The improvement of upland grazings, by Stanley M. Bligh and F. J. Prewett. 36p.
 Part III. A specialist in arable farming, by C. S. Orwin. 24p.
- South Africa. Dept. of agriculture. Bulletin no. 69. The poultry industry, being a precis of the official report of the proceedings of the World's poultry congress held at Ottawa, Canada, 1927, by R. Bourlay. Pretoria, The Government printer, 1929. 36p. 24 So84P no.69
 Issued by Division of Agricultural Education and Extension.
- Whitbeck, R. H., and Finch, V. C. Economic geography ... 2d ed. New York [etc.] McGraw-Hill book company, inc., 1930. 565p. 278 W58 Ed.2
 Statistical material has been revised to include 1927 figures.
- Zabko-Potopowicz, Antoni. Praca najemna i najemnik w rolnictwie w wielkiem ksiestwie litewskiem w wieku osiemnastym na tle ewolucji stosunkow w rolnictwie. Warszawa, 1929. 245p. 30.9 Z1
 French resumé: p.235-245.
 The author discusses the payment of agricultural wages in the Grand Duchy of Lithuania from the 16th to the end of the 18th century.

AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS LITERATURE will not be published
 in July or August. Vol. 4, no. 7 will appear early
 in September.



Of all the agencies which are at work to elevate those who labor with their hands, in physical condition, in social dignity, and in those moral and intellectual qualities on which both the others are ultimately dependent, there is none so promising as the cooperative movement. - John Stuart Mill

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Hannay, A. M.: Die Preisbildung des grund und bodens, der landwirtschaftlichen erzeugnisse und der erzeugungsmittel, by Ernst Bierei	
Hannay, A. M.: Veränderungen der sozialökonomischen struktur der russischen landwirtschaft, by Th. Galevius	
Hannay, A. M.: Der landwirtschaftliche kredit in den verschiedenen ländern, by M. Scheffler	
Hannay, A. M.: Die kollektivierung der sowjetrussischen landwirtschaft, by O. Schiller	
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Prepared by the Staff of the Library of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics mainly from material received in the Library of the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

This Bureau can not supply the publications listed herein other than those expressly designated as publications of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Books, pamphlets, and periodicals mentioned may ordinarily be obtained from their respective publishers or from the Secretary of the issuing organization. Many of them are available for consultation in public or other libraries.

Mary G. Lacy, Librarian,
Bureau of Agricultural Economics

AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS LITERATURE was not published in
July or August.

Signed Reviews

Simons, Walter. Albrecht Thaer; nach amtlichen und privaten dokumenten aus einer grossen zeit. Gedenkschrift der gesellschaft für geschichte und literatur der landwirtschaft zum 100. todestage Thaers. Berlin, P. Parey, 1929 266p., illus. 120 T32S.

Albert Thaer (1752-1828) was born at Celle in Hanover, his father being a physician at its royal court. At Göttingen he pursued studies in medicine, philosophy, and theology. After taking a degree in medicine, he developed an active and successful practice, first at Göttingen and then at Celle. However, his interest in natural history led him to move from Celle to a garden nearby on the river Aller. Here he cultivated his flowers, extended his garden, and laid out large farms and orchards. His experiences led him to attempt the scientific improvement of agriculture, his special interests being experimental husbandry and soil betterment. After a study of contemporary agricultural literature, especially the English, he opened an institute of agriculture. His three volume work, *An Introduction to a Knowledge of English Agriculture* (1798-1804), containing the latest practical and theoretical knowledge on agriculture, written with a view to the improvement of German agriculture, introduced him to the European world as an able agriculturist. It was well received in England, the Board of Agriculture sending him its thanks. Some thirty other volumes, either original contributions based on his research and experiments, annuals, or translations of the writings of contemporary foreign agriculturists, followed. His *Principles of Rational Agriculture* (1810-1812) in four volumes, his *Essay on Large and Small Farms and Valuation of the Land* (1812), his *An Attempt to Ascertain the Net Produce of Farms* (1813), and his *Sketch of a Circular to Obtain more Correct Information as to the Net Produce, to Serve as the Basis for Correct Taxation of the Land* (1815) made him the father of German agricultural economics. By the turn of the century, Thaer had an international reputation. The outstanding agriculturists of England, France, Denmark, and the Germanies corresponded with him or came to visit his school and farms. He made a tour through Denmark and the Germanies, visiting the estates of the large landholders. In 1803, Napoleon's armies invaded Hanover; fearing a long period of occupation, he accepted the pressing invitation of the King of Prussia to move to Berlin. There he purchased and developed a landed estate called Möglin, a short distance outside the city, later adding another large farm called Königshof to his holdings. In spite of calamities which befell his country in 1806, he inaugurated in that year the institute that developed into the Royal Academy of Agriculture. In later years he served as a member of official commissions and as a professor at the University of Berlin.

Such in brief is an outline of the career of the man who so impressed his methods and objectives upon the agriculture of the German Kingdoms that his popular title of 'father of the New German agriculture' is unchallenged. A growing appreciation of Thaer's significance has led to a renewed interest in his activities and contributions. His position as father of German agricultural economics has caused the Gesellschaft für Geschichte und Literatur der Landwirtschaft to sponsor the publication of this book on the occasion of the centenary of his death. A scholarly storehouse of facts and a careful interpretation, we are deeply indebted both to the author, Dr. Walter Simons, and to the Gesellschaft für Geschichte und Literatur der Landwirtschaft for this book. - Everett E. Edwards, Associate Agricultural Economist, Division of Statistical and Historical Research.

Allix, Edgard. L'agriculture et le protectionnisme administratif. (In Revue Politique et Parlementaire, t.142, no.423 Feb. 10, 1930, p. 185-200. Published at 10, rue Auber, Paris 9e), France.)

This is a critical discussion of France's vacillating tariff policy. The author points out that just when the French government after taking part in all the important international conferences in the interests of free trade, was on the point of finally abolishing all export prohibitions, pressure of circumstances led instead to the adoption of extreme protective measures for the defense of agriculture. He feels that, of the three protectionist laws recently voted, those dealing with sugar, wheat, and wine, the best that can be said is that they are based on good intentions. Of these, the law of Dec. 1, 1929, on the marketing of wheat, is discussed in detail. Its background is sketched. In the decade 1893-1913, the average wheat crop was about 88 million quintals. 84 millions were needed for food and 11 millions for seed, a total of 95 millions, which meant a deficit of 7 millions. After the war the wheat area was considerably diminished, but the yield was increased by means of better methods of cultivation, and the use of selected seed and of artificial fertilizers. The result was a harvest of $87\frac{1}{2}$ million quintals in 1929. Meanwhile, consumption had decreased to about 76 million quintals; 9 million instead of 11 million quintals were needed for seed, making a total of 85 million quintals.

The wheat problem depends upon the danger of a surplus in good years and of a deficit in bad years, a precarious condition which is not favorable for the passing of good laws. This year the situation has been aggravated by regrettable errors of perspective. All countries had an abundant harvest. But in France bad winter weather led to a miscalculation which caused reckless selling by the farmers, a glutted market, and prices which did not cover cost of production, in spite of a tariff increase made possible by the decree of May 23, 1929. The result was a bill hastily prepared and a law hastily voted, that of Dec. 1, 1929. Its provisions are classified according to 4 groups: (1) Those that aim at increased consumption. (2) Those that aim at preserving the market for domestic wheat. There is no express prohibition in the law. But it compels the use of a certain proportion of domestic wheat in the manufacture of flour (fixed by decree of Dec. 2, 1929, at 97%) Thus, foreign wheat can still be imported ad libitum, but it cannot be used except in certain exceptional cases. (3) Those intended to prevent speculation which forbid

the warehousing of grain imported under the "temporary admission" system. (4) Those destined to relieve market congestion. They provide for a refund of customs duties on exported wheat or wheat flour for a period of 3 months, the refund to be restricted to the quantities of wheat imported under the "temporary admission" system during July and August, 1929, and by the amount of the duties deposited on such wheat. This amounted to a hundred million francs. Hence the law provides the government with a credit of a hundred million francs to use as refunds to exporters. The rate of refund, which cannot exceed the amount of the actual duty of 50 fr. per quintal, is to be decided by a commission of three, nominated by the Minister of Agriculture. The author feels very doubtful of the effect of this measure, so costly for the Treasury. Belgium has already retaliated by prohibiting the importation of French wheat. He deplores the use by the French government of this "administrative protectionism" which is merely a subterfuge to cover up definite prohibitions and export bounties. He suggests that it would be advisable to revise the country's agricultural policy instead of her tariff policy, and to encourage diversity of production sufficient for domestic needs. - A. M. Hannay, Research and Bibliographical Assistant, Economics Library.

Bierei, Ernst. Die Preisbildung des grund und bodens, der landwirtschaftlichen erzeugnisse und der erzeugungsmittel. (In Landwirtschaftliche Jahrbücher, bd. 71, hft. 5, 1930, p.675-806. Published by P. Parey, Berlin, Germany.)

German economic science recognizes three factors in production: nature labor, and capital. To these must be added a fourth, mind or intelligence which determines the interrelation of the other three, and which alone makes possible and successful every economic undertaking. Every nation, that has formed itself into an economic entity, has had to struggle for its existence. It has become dependent upon economic influences by the exchange of agricultural for industrial products. So long as capital was not used for speculative purposes, the profits of labor remained the property of their rightful owner. The ground rent was the property of the landowner in the lowest form of civilization. When the land became an object of barter or sale, the conception of the land rent changed. In the days when each man provided for his own wants, the land rent made it possible for agriculture to provide for an ever-increasing population. In the days of national economic development, it brought about agricultural indebtedness, through capitalistic speculation, one of the results of which was the exodus from the country to the cities. It had its effect, too, on the wages of the proletariat. Thus, a false situation was created capable of being remedied only by legislative measures insuring to the individual farmer the use of his earned income, in the form of land rent. The author points out that, while land rent in itself is not a product of economic conditions, the value of agricultural products and of the means of production determines the rent or income of the farmer. Increased population means increased production. Higher value of agricultural

products results in a higher land value, in increased land utilization. Increased industrial production at the same time brings decreased prices for industrial products. The whole economic development is built upon labor and the cost of labor. The development of transportation and of industry has a favorable or an unfavorable effect, not only on the use of the means of production but also on agricultural products. This no longer applies to distance from markets so much as to the different sizes of farms. It is evident that the efficient use of modern machinery depends largely on the size of the farm, and that modern methods of transportation largely determine the marketable value of perishable agricultural products. And so the need of organization of marketing in all its forms becomes apparent and is stressed by the author. - A. M. Hannay, Research and Bibliographical Assistant, Economics Library.

Galevius, Th. Veränderungen der sozialökonomischen struktur der russischen landwirtschaft. (In Agrar-Probleme, bd. 2, hft. 2, 1929, p.259-280. Published by Internationales Agrar-Institut, Wosdvischenka 14, Moscow, U.S.S.R.)

The author believes that, just as the Soviet Union is the most progressive country in the world politically, the realization of its five-year plan will place it in the ranks of the economically progressive countries. He holds that there can be no question of agricultural retrogression, although he admits that recent untoward weather conditions, as well as conservative methods of farming and dearth of farming implements on the poorer farms have so far prevented any well-defined progress such as is shown in industry. There are 26 million small farms in the Union as compared with 16 million in pre-war Russia. But the tendency is for the poor farmer, on the one hand, and the kulak, on the other, to be replaced more and more by the owner of the medium-sized farm. While grain production has decreased, the production of industrial and fodder plants and cattle raising have increased, and the author feels that the present condition of agriculture in the Soviet Union is a safe foundation for the progressive development along socialistic lines for which the five-year plan provides. He points out, also, that, while there is an apparent discrepancy between the prices of industrial and agricultural products, the contention that industry and the state take some of the products of agriculture for nothing is unfounded. The poor farmer, in addition to receiving state help in various forms, is almost entirely free from the burden of taxation. The five-year plan entails, not only improved technic in production and cattle raising, but also the development of cooperative mass production. By the end of the five-year period, 85% of the peasant enterprises ought to be members of agricultural cooperative associations. Collective and Soviet enterprises, while still not numerically preponderant, are destined to play a leading role in the agricultural development of the U.S.S.R. - A. M. Hannay, Research and Bibliographical Assistant, Economics Library.

Scheffler, M. Der landwirtschaftliche kredit in den verschiedenen ländern. (In Agrar-Probleme, bd. 2, hft. 2, 1929, p.281-309. Published by Internationales Agrar-Institut, Wosdvischenka 14, Moscow, U.S.S.R.)

In the author's view, the development of agricultural credit in any country is dependent upon the natural evolution of economic and political conditions in that country, and on the degree to which they have been influenced by capitalism, and by its most recent manifestation, imperialism. He illustrates his thesis by brief descriptions of the development of agricultural credit in different types of countries. In Egypt and India, the British government has imposed on the dependent country a rigid capitalistic banking system which has played into the hands of the large landowners to the detriment and even to the ruin of the small farmer. In the agrarian countries, where there is still a remnant of feudalism, as in Italy, Czechoslovakia, Poland, etc., agricultural credit has become a political weapon in the hands of the various parties, with the result that the agricultural credit institutions are extremely varied, their interrelation very complicated, and their economic importance fluctuating. In countries both agricultural and industrial, like France, and in countries with a highly developed capitalistic system, like Germany and the United States, agricultural credit is gradually becoming a weapon with the help of which capital is making itself master of agricultural production. Everywhere the interests of the small farmer are being sacrificed to those of the large landowner and the well-to-do agriculturist. Even cooperative societies in many countries have abandoned their original ideals, and have become little more than limited liability companies. Credit has become an obedient tool in the hand of capital. And, inasmuch as capital and banking are gradually assuming even an international character, as evidenced by the projected erection of a gigantic reparations bank, the influence of capital on the development of agricultural production is also gradually assuming an international and political character. - A. M. Hannay, Research and Bibliographical Assistant, Economics Library.

Schiller, O. Die kollektivierung der sowjetrussischen landwirtschaft. (In Berichte über Landwirtschaft, n.f., bd.11, hft. 3, 1930, p.443-466. Published by P. Parey, Berlin, Germany.)

Collectivization has found more favorable conditions for development in Russian agriculture than in other European countries. The collective organization has not supplanted the highly developed individual enterprise, but it has removed many obstacles which hindered the progress of the Russian peasant, such as the old communal organization and the division of the land into small holdings. Its establishment has been facilitated by the preponderance of the small farming element which could not aspire to farm ownership, by the increasing growth of cooperation, and by the special significance of the tractor for the grain-growing regions. The reasons for its rapid progress since 1927 are to be found in the agrarian measures of the Soviet Government: The almost complete annihilation of the kulak, the pressure brought to bear on the individual peasant, and the preferential treatment of the collective in such matters as

taxation and agricultural equipment. Nevertheless, the Russian collective enterprise is laboring under many difficulties. The number of tractors is still far from adequate and there is a growing need for suitable organizers and business managers. The peasant is not in entire sympathy with the movement. The growing tendency of the Soviet Government towards the establishment of gigantic collective undertakings relegates him more and more to the position of a wage earner. The material circumstances of the individual member are still very modest. The majority of the collectives are barely making ends meet. During the lean years they maintain themselves by lowering the standard of living of their members and by state help. It is possible that the collectives, even with poor organization, produce more for the state than the corresponding number of peasant enterprises, but that at the same time, the material condition of their members is worse than that of the independent peasant. The Soviet Government plans the complete collectivization of agriculture within a few years. A considerable extension of the movement is provided for by the agricultural program of 1930, so that no improvement of conditions may be expected in the immediate future, but rather a marked deterioration. - A. M. Hannay, Research and Bibliographical Assistant, Economics Library.

Studensky, G. A. Entwicklungslinien der landwirtschaftlichen weltproduktion. (In Weltwirtschaftliches Archiv, bd. 31, hft. 2, Apr., 1930, p.471-490. Published by Gustav Fischer, Jena, Germany.)

The author takes issue with a number of Sering's conclusions, as expressed in his Internationale Preisbewegung und Lage der Landwirtschaft in den Aussertropischen Ländern. He confutes the theory of the latter that the movement of agricultural prices is determined on the whole by the rapid acquisition and utilization of new land, on the one hand, and, on the other, by the law of diminishing returns, which he paraphrases as the law of the increasing purchasing power of agricultural products. The author contends that extensive and intensive cultivation can be carried on simultaneously in different places, and that intensive cultivation does not necessarily presuppose increased purchasing power of agricultural products.

The development of agricultural production and of prices of agricultural products cannot be attributed to rapid occupation of new land. The extension of wheat cultivation was not the cause but simply an accompaniment of the agricultural crisis of the period from 1875 to 1900. Its cause, according to the author, is to be found in the tremendous technical development of the latter half of the nineteenth century which revolutionized American agriculture. The industrialization of the United States from the 50's to the 70's had a stimulating effect on the market for agricultural products both at home and abroad. But that alone would not have brought about the actual development, without the technical revolution in agriculture. The industrial revolution cheapened industrial products. Then between 1875 and 1900, the technical revolution in agriculture resulted in a decrease in the cost of production of grain. The result was a decrease in the purchasing power of agricultural products as

against industrial products. After the war and the deflation period of 1920 there came another price depression. Industry was able to rally more quickly than agriculture, and so the difference between industrial and agricultural prices still subsists, both in Europe and in the United States. The author is not satisfied to attribute this condition to decreased purchasing power as Sering does, inasmuch as the total agricultural production of the world has increased. Intensive cultivation in spite of depression and the existence of large reserves of land still untilled, cannot be explained, he holds, by the law of diminishing returns. It must be attributed to changed conditions of production, and, more particularly, to the development of agricultural mechanization.

In opposition to the general opinion, including that of Sering, that the tractor can at best only decrease the cost of production, and cannot increase production itself, he contends that the facts show that the tractor, by increasing the rate of agricultural development, leads to an increase of production. He points out that its most profitable use is restricted to large farms. In the United States, 82% of all the tractors in use are to be found on farms of at least 175 acres. This is the cause of the present so-called agricultural depression accompanied by a decrease in prices. The increase in wheat prices expected in North America he believes to be impossible. The tendency towards lower prices, fostered by conditions of production in the competing countries will continue. More small farmers will become bankrupt, and the exodus from country to town will increase. The crisis of today has the same foundation as that of the nineteenth century, but this time it is a result of a movement which has revolutionized the machinery itself and its uses. It is destined to be world-wide, and to influence, not only the technical but the social organization of agriculture in all countries. What is the answer? Follow the example of Russia. A beginning has been made with the development of group management and of corporation farming. Already 6% of the gross return of the agriculture of the United States is obtained from corporation farms. - A. M. Hannay, Research and Bibliographical Assistant, Economics Library.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTES AND ABSTRACTS

Agricultural Credit

Acerbo, Giacomo. Storia ed ordinamento del credito agrario nei diversi paesi. Piacenza, Federazione italiana dei consorzi agrari, 1929.
635p. 284.2 Ac3

A systematic collection and compilation of all particulars essential to a knowledge of the organisation of credit for agriculture in its various forms and in the principal countries. An historical introduction gives an account of this kind of credit from the beginnings up to the present day. (International review of agriculture, year 20, no. 9, Sept. 1929, p.384.)

Marani, Claudio. Credito agrario. Torino, Unione tipografico-editrice torinese, 1929. 134p. (Nuova enciclopedia agraria italiana ... diretta dai professori Vittorio Alpe ... Mario Zecchini ... Marco Soave ... Piero Voglino. pt. 8) 284.2 M32

This is a new edition of a volume already published under the title: *Il Credito Agrario nei Suoi Principi, nelle sue Forme, nei Suoi Istituti e nelle sue Applicazioni all' Estero ed in Italia*. It is a historical and critical review of the development of agricultural credit from biblical to modern times. Italian legislation on the subject is outlined from 1869-1927, and the text of the agricultural credit law of 1927, as amended in 1928, is given. Agricultural credit and the capital necessary for the restoration of Italian agriculture, and the relation of agricultural credit to agricultural economics and to special agricultural problems in Italy are among the subjects discussed. A chapter is devoted to the organization of agricultural credit in the principal countries of the world.

Poka-Pivny, Adalbert de. Documentation relative au crédit agricole international. Rome, Impr. de l'Institut international d'agriculture, 1930. 273p.

This is a collection of reports and debates on the question of international agricultural credit, covering the years 1925 to 1928. The International Parliamentary Conference on Commerce, the International Institute of Agriculture, the League of Nations, and International agricultural congresses are represented.

Agricultural History

Hoffmann, Pierre, and Deboffe, Jules. Blanchisserie et teinturerie de Thaon. Un cinquantenaire de travaux sur l'agriculture et sur l'horticulture, 1877-1927. Paris, Librairie J.-B. Baillière et fils [1929] 299p., illus. 30.9 H67.

This folio deals with the community of Thaon in the Vosges Mountains of France. Here as a result of the life-work of Armand Lederlin and that of his son and successor, Paul Lederlin, we have the very rare example of a group of mills being the center of, and mill owners being the inspirers of, a new order in an agricultural community. The first part is devoted to an introduction and to general history, including a discussion of general tillage in the Vosges, the founding and development of La Blanchisserie et Teinturerie de Thaon, the agricultural work of Armand and Paul Lederlin, and the various social institutions of Thaon. The second part is a description of the units of the agricultural department. The third part is a detailed analysis of the department's services. A bibliography of the works consulted is included on pages 15-16.

American Country Life Conference - 1929

National country life conference. Rural organization 1929. Proceedings of the twelfth American country life conference, Ames, Iowa, October, 17-20, 1929. New York, Pub. by the University of Chicago press for the

American country life association [1930] 186p. 281.2 N213 12th, 1929.

Partial contents:- Rural Organization. Presidential Address, by Hon. Frank O. Lowden; Contributions of this Conference to Rural Organization. Conference Summary, by A. R. Mann; The Government's Farm Program, by Arthur M. Hyde; International Aspects of Rural Organization, by Kenyon L. Butterfield; The Wallace Memorial. Opening Statement, by H. C. Taylor; Rural Social Justice, by Carl C. Taylor; The Need of a Rural Life Program, by H. C. Taylor; Rural Student Interests, by E. L. Kirkpatrick; Types of Rural Organizations, by Murl McDonald; Local Rural Organizations, by E. L. Kirkpatrick; Community Score Cards as Instruments for Correlating Community Programs of Work, by Nat T. Frame; Distinctive Features of Community Organization in Missouri, by Fred Boyd; County Agricultural Councils, by John R. Hutcheson; State Goals for Farm Bureaus, by Mrs. E. Richardson; A Rural Development Commission, by H. C. Taylor; Development of County-Wide Projects, by Mrs. Ruth Buxton Sayre; Yearbooks as Factors in the Success of Local Organizations, by George F. Westcott; Services of Home Demonstration Agents, by Julia Newton; Jobs Which Confront a State Farm Organization, by G. E. Metzger; Aims and Activities of the Iowa Farm Bureau Federation, by Daisy V. Williams; How Efficient Is the Local Government in My Community? By Mrs. W. D. Miller; Changes in State Legislation Affecting Local Government, by Fred W. Nelson; What Services Federal Departments Furnish to Farm People? By Daisy V. Williams; What Are the Equalization Problems in State Legislation and What Can Be Done in Regard to Them? By Charles L. Stewart; Duties of Members, Officers and Directors in Co-operative Associations, by Knute Espe; The Parish Credit Union, by Rev. J. M. Campbell; What Should We Expect From Co-operatives? By R. M. Hall; Possibilities in Urban-Rural Relations as Seen by a Farm Woman, by Mrs. Clarence Decatur; Local Problems in Urban-Rural Relations, by L. J. Murphy; The Des Moines Trade Area, by John D. Adams.

In addition to the address noted above the Proceedings contain sections devoted to Adult Education, Health and Social Welfare, Landscaping and Recreation, Religious Organizations and Rural Schools.

Apples

Gt. Brit. Empire marketing board. Canadian fruit shipments; report of an investigation by the Economic section of the Empire marketing board into the deterioration in transit of imported Canadian fruit, 1927-29. London, H. M. Stationery off., 1930. 60p. (Its [Publications] E.M.B. 30) 280.39 G729P no. 30

"During the past three years the Empire Marketing Board has carried out a systematic survey of the nature and extent of deterioration in imported fruit with the object of identifying the more serious types of wastage and assessing their relative importance...

"A short progress report containing an account of a preliminary survey of the condition of Canadian apples during the latter part of 1926-27 sea-

son has already been published.

"The present report deals with a further survey during the two seasons 1927-28 and 1928-29."

Gt. Brit. Imperial institute, London. The production of Tung oil in the Empire; memorandum prepared by the Imperial institute with the co-operation of the Tung oil sub-committee of its Advisory committee on oils and oil seeds and issued by the Empire marketing board. London, H. M. Stationery off. 1930. 20p. (Gt. Brit. Empire marketing board. [Publications] E. M. B.31) 280.39 G792P no. 31

Association of Land-Grant Colleges

Association of land-grant colleges and universities. Proceedings of the forty-third annual convention... held at Chicago, Ill., November 12-14, 1929. Ed. by Charles A. McCue. Burlington. Vt., Free press printing co. [1930] 477p. 4 As7

Among the papers and addresses are the following: addresses by James C. Stone, Alexander H. Legge, Carl Williams, S. R. McKelvie, Charles C. Teague and Charles S. Wilson on the agricultural marketing act and the Federal Farm Board; address of Arthur M. Hyde on the condition of agriculture and what is being done and what might be done for the relief of agriculture; Extension work in cooperative marketing, by C. W. Warburton; An advancing program of agricultural extension work, by Bradford Knapp; Need for the promotion of fundamental research and correlation of work in the interest of agriculture and mechanic arts, by A. F. Woods; Relation of colleges of agriculture to commercial workers, by Dan T. Gray; What should be the education of the farmer? by F. D. Farrell; Relation of the physical and biological to the social sciences in agricultural research by B. Youngblood; The influence to date of Smith-Lever extension work on rural life in the United States, by H. W. Mumford; To what extent should an extension program be built upon economic information such as is developed by the annual outlook conference, by R. K. Bliss.

Business Cycles and Agriculture.

Timoshenko, Vladimir P. The rôle of agricultural fluctuations in the business cycle. Ann Arbor, 1930. 89p. (Michigan. University. School of business administration. Bureau of business research. Michigan business studies, v.2, no.9, June 1930) 280.9 M58 v.2, no.9

The author concludes in part as follows: "This study does not insist that agricultural fluctuations must be accepted as the single factor initiating business cycles; its purpose is only to demonstrate that agricultural fluctuations have been one of the most important factors in the generation of business cycles in America, but other initiating impulses are not thereby excluded... It has been demonstrated above that for the period before 1900 the relationships between agricultural fluctuations and business cycles were closer than they have been since 1900. This may be explained, however, by the fact that the amplitude of cycles in the volume of

agricultural production in the United States was greater before 1900 than later and that agricultural exports also were of greater importance before 1900 than after that year. This may suggest that for the future the rôle of agricultural fluctuations as a generator of business cycles in the United States may be considered of less importance than it was before the war and especially before 1900."

Citrus Fruits - Italy

Rodano, Carlo. Industria e commercio dei derivati agrumari. Essenze - citrato di calcio - acido citrico. Agro crudo per uso industriale e per bevande agrocotto - pectina - alcool etilico. Milano, U. Hoepli, 1930. 565p.

This is a study of the citrus fruit industry, including its by-products in Italy, the U. S., Spain and other countries. Technical methods of producing the by-products are discussed, and also marketing. There are two appendices, one giving tables for converting Sicilian and Calabrian customary measures into metric ones and the other giving tables of statistics including prices, for a series of years varying for the different tables. They are brought through 1928, and cover at least 20 years in most cases.

Clearing House. Florida Citrus Growers

Chamber of commerce of the United States. Agricultural service dept. The clearing house in agricultural marketing. Washington, D. C., 1930. 13p.

This is the first of a series of proposed studies of "ways and means whereby producers and distributors of agricultural and horticultural products can cooperate to mutual advantage" to be undertaken by the Agricultural Service Department of the Chamber of Commerce of the U. S. It is a report on the plan of operation of the Florida Citrus Growers Clearing House Association and is presented as information only. "It should not be interpreted in any sense either as an endorsement or as a criticism of the clearing-house principle or of the particular organization chosen as an illustration of that principle."

Cooperation

Gide, Charles. Communist and co-operative colonies ... Tr. by Ernest F. Row. London, Bombay [etc.] G. G. Harrap & company ltd. [1930] 222p. 282.2 G36

"This is an English version of Professor Gide's *Les Colonies Communistes et Coopératives*, which was published in 1928.

"The translator is responsible for a few additional footnotes; these are enclosed in square brackets."

The original which was issued as his *Cours sur la coopération* au Collège de France no. 13, was noted in *Agricultural Economics Literature*. v. 3, no. 9, Nov. 1929, p.347.

Gide, Charles. Le coopératisme. Conférences de propagande. 5. ed. Paris, Recueil Sirey, 1929. 334p. 280.2 G36Co

This is a collection of popular lectures delivered during a period of forty years for the purpose of attracting recruits to the cause of cooperation. As this is the fifth edition of the volume, many of the ideas presented are no longer new, but the author's method of presentation is always interesting. Dealing exclusively with consumers' cooperatives, he discusses such subjects as the twelve virtues of cooperation, the enemies of cooperation, competition or cooperation, the place of cooperation in economic education, cooperation and the labor party in France, and concludes with a rapid sketch of the high lights in cooperation's hundred years of life from 1827 to 1927.

Walworth, George. Agriculture - industry's poor relation. [London] Ernest Benn, limited, 1929. 32p. (Self and society booklets. no. 22) 281 W172

"The fashion to-day is to frame development schemes on a national scale. In agriculture, where no experiment in business association so far has been found to be good for the whole country, any 'all-in' scheme may be said to belong to the realm of untested theories. Hence there is a special need of caution in framing agricultural policies.

"Some requirements are obvious. Greater profit and stability for the producer is one; another is reliable food placed within the purchasing power of the consumer, who also wants assured and regular supplies. But the welfare of the country demands more than this. Agriculture is still its basic industry. So long as land capable of agricultural production is lying derelict, or is producing below its reasonable capacity, there is justification in the cry that the nation is being deprived of its land as an asset, and the people of employment...

"First we must realise that farmers are no more a uniform body than are shopkeepers... The large farmers, the employers of considerable labour, are usually specialists in agricultural production, whether in liquid milk or meat - with grain as a necessary evil in the course of the business. These are the men who would most readily respond to 'commodity amalgamations' on the pool system, as applied in Canada and in other lands. Otherwise they could work with the C.W.S. and the consumers' movement on a regional basis...

"Commodity association of this kind would not compete with consumers' organisation or with other traders. It would be a one-way producers' society, and not a general trading society...

"Such organisation is already successful in several districts, even where the farmers take a smaller part than is open to them. The business organisation and financial power of the retail or wholesale societies provide the necessary sense of security. But I am convinced that the binding contract with the producers for their available saleable produce is a necessity.

"The organisation is purely economic, without political bias; and it is free from any monopoly character involving the compulsory elimination of private trade. Many of the actual administrators of the co-operative movement are, in fact, employed in private trade and dependent on it for their livelihood.

"The use of the existing consumers' organisation and plant does not in any way prevent the formation of co-operative milk collecting and pasteurising depôts, or cattle slaughtering depôts, over the very wide areas where no individual society is large enough to function as a centre... District administrative centres would credit the farmers monthly on the returns made from the local depôts. According to the output normally to be expected from each farmer member, each would be allowed an arranged credit purchasing power on a monthly installment system. With this credit the farmer would make his regular purchases as required, and these would be invoiced through the administrative centre.

"Each month there would be definite payments for the daily or weekly sale of perishables, such as meat, eggs and milk, and other credits, on a pool basis, on account of less perishable produce, like potatoes, hard fruits, grain, and so on. Payments would be in proportion to direct and pool sales, according to the weights and grades of produce supplied. Thus the member would receive a monthly cheque for produce on account, less deductions for instalment due on credit purchases. At the end of the accounting year a final settlement would cover any balance due after providing for expenses and reserves, any outstanding credit for goods received, and bonus or dividend in proportion to supplies.

"Sources of capital, constitution and management, and the part (if any) to be played by the Government would be comparatively minor problems, as would be the analysis of output over the districts, the delimitation of the districts, and the size and number of the depôts.

"Many agricultural reformers would regard any scheme of this kind as essentially a matter for Government action and control. In the absence of a State or municipal trading system for the disposal of produce to the public advantage, the writer does not share this view. In his opinion, the existing consumers' co-operative movement provides an ideal means. The only practical alternative, and one not very helpful to the farmers, would be an organisation created by, or shared with, the main private trusts and combines."

Cooperation - India

Mukherjee, B. B. Co-operative & rural welfare in India. Calcutta and Simla, Thacker Spink & co., 1929. 193p. 280.2 M89

In his preface the author says:

"This little volume has developed out of lectures delivered from time to time at Agra, Motihari and Muzaffarpur. It is an attempt to draw the attention of all students of Rural Economics to the great services which Co-operation can render to the cause of Rural Welfare in India. The author has tried to apply to India conditions, Sir Horace Plunkett's great formula of Rural Reconstruction and it is his firm conviction that if this formula is persistently kept in view by the workers, their efforts will be crowned with success."

In the foreword by Sir Horace Plunkett he tells why he personally welcomes the book.

"It is a sermon on the text Better Farming, Better Business, Better Living - words used by me many years ago when, at President Roosevelt's request I suggested to him a fitting formula for his Country Life Policy.

Little did I foresee either the number or the quality of the thinkers on the modern problem of rural life to whom these simple words would appeal. Professor Mukherjee has earned the gratitude of his fellow-workers in the field of rural social endeavour by interpreting them in their application to the diverse human and material conditions of agricultural India. In effect he tells his countrymen and all now striving for their welfare that the centre of the problem is Better Business and that Better Business is Co-operation."

Triplicane urban cooperative society, limited. Silver jubilee, 1930. Mylapore. Madras, Printed at the Madras law journal press [1930] 122p. 280.29 T73

Contains among other material an account of the origin and growth of this society and special articles by well known cooperators. The titles of these follow:

Economics of consumers' co-operation, by the Hon'ble Mr. V. Ramadas Pantulu, President, Madras provincial co-operative union; The T.U.C.S. to the rescue of producers, by Rao Bahadur T. A. Ramalingam Chettiar, B. A., B.L., President, Tamil Nadu co-operative federation; The Silver jubilee and after, by Mr. T. Adinarayana Chettiar, Bar.-at-law, M.L.C.; Some subtle frauds the stores can save us from, by Dr. Bhogaraju Pattabhi Seetharamayya, B.A., M.B.C.M., Masulipatam; Co-operation in Denmark by Mr. K.T. Paul, Genl. secretary, National council, Young men's christian association of India, Burma and Ceylon; Linking consumers' and producers' societies by Mr. K.C. Ramakrishnan, M. A., Economics department, University of Madras; The future of the T.U.C.S. by Mr. T.S. Krishnaswami Aiyangar, B.A., B.L.

Cooperative Retail Buying

White Wilford L. Cooperative retail buying associations... 1st ed. New York, [etc.] McGraw-Hill book company, inc., 1930. 207p. 280.2 W58

"Cooperative retail buying associations have existed in the United States for over 40 years. They showed a steady growth in numbers until the depression which followed the Great War in 1921. Within the past two years, renewed interest has been manifested.

"The primary purpose of such organizations is to reduce the wholesaling expenses charged to merchandise which independent retailers commonly purchase from service wholesalers. There are three methods by which the reduction can be brought about: (1) eliminating the functions performed by an independent distributor, (2) reducing the cost of performing one or more of the wholesale functions, or (3) shifting the cost of performing one or more of the wholesale functions to the manufacturers, other types of wholesalers, or retailer-members of the association.

"The thesis of this study, therefore, is (1) to determine whether the cooperative retail buying association is a more economical distributor of merchandise than the customary service wholesaler, and (2) upon such analysis, to predict the future of this method of distribution." - Preface

Cost of Government

National industrial conference board, inc. Cost of government in the United States 1927-1928. New York, National industrial conference board, inc., 1930. 149p. (Its Studies in taxation and public finance) 284.5 N212C

Magnus W. Alexander, President of the Board, writes as follows in the signed preface to this volume.

"Perhaps the first step toward infusing into government the spirit of business administration is to awaken among the public at large a full and complete realization of what government is costing. It was with this end in view that the National Industrial Conference Board some years ago began its studies of the 'Cost of Government in the United States.'

"The present volume, the seventh annual study in the series, gives a comprehensive account of the financial operations of federal, state and local governments in the United States, primarily for the fiscal years ended in 1927 and 1928. To a considerable extent it follows the precedents of former issues, but increasing experience in handling the subject and additional sources of information enable the Board each year to give to its statements greater precision, as well as to introduce from time to time information upon important topics not previously considered. Thus, in the present volume the Conference Board has been able to elaborate some of the material previously given with regard to public indebtedness. Even more important is the inclusion of a new chapter with statistical tables and charts, analyzing the sources from which government tax revenue, federal, state and local, is derived."

Cotton - India

Gandhi, M. P. The Indian cotton textile industry, its past, present and future. [Calcutta, G. N. Mitra] 1930. 127p. 304 G15

The author writes in his Preface: "The present monograph on the Indian Cotton Textile Industry is a thoroughly revised and considerably enlarged edition of my successful competitive prize-essay on the subject submitted in competition for the Ashburner Prize awarded by the Bombay University for the year 1924... Practically the whole of the essay was published in instalments in the columns of the 'Indian Textile Journal', a Monthly published from Bombay. After consultation with several friends, I decided in October 1929 to publish the material I had collected in a book-form in the hope that it would prove of interest to all concerned in the Industry. I therefore enlarged and revised the earlier portions of the monograph as much as I could within the short time at my disposal, and rewrote entirely the last three Chapters of the book, based on up-to-date information available from the latest books, publications, Reports and other literature--to which I had easy access in the excellent library of the Indian Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta...

"I have tried to present a faithful picture of the history as well as the economics of the Industry at its various stages commencing from the remote Vedic period up to the present time and have come to the conclusion that the Indian Cotton Textile Industry--the biggest industry in India, manned, controlled and financed largely by the nationals of the country,--which is in the trough of a wave of acute depression since 1923, due largely to Government's unsympathetic attitude and ill-suited Exchange

and Currency policy, deserves immediate help at the hands of the Government who have watched the situation for a long time as more or less disinterested or unperturbed spectators. I fervently appeal to the Government to realise forthwith that it is their bounden duty as trustees of the welfare of the country to lift the Industry out of its present pitiable condition, by granting it a measure of additional protection, even if it be for a temporary period, and to enable it to tide over its difficult period of depression and labour troubles, in as much as the prosperity of the people of India is dependent largely on the prosperity of this Industry. My efforts will have been amply rewarded if the publication of this monograph at this juncture is instrumental in helping the Government to make up their mind to do their duty by this Industry in its hour of need by granting it additional tariff protection against foreign competition before it becomes too late, and to thus assist it to develop on sound lines, in the best interests of the country."

Economic Theory - History

Spann, Othmar. The history of economics ... Translated from the nineteenth German edition, by Eden and Cedar Paul. New York, W. W. Norton & Company, inc. [1930] 328p. 280 Sp22

The author writes in the introduction:

"A science as unfinished as the science of economics must, first and foremost, be considered historically.

"In the following work, therefore, the reader will be made acquainted with the teachings of the great economists of earlier days, that he may gain a general view of the problems they set themselves to solve and the solutions they proposed. A brief exposition of the theories of each school of economists will be followed by a critical discussion of these theories. In this way the present-day condition of our science will spontaneously disclose itself to us...

"The advantage of such a method, the advantage of enlightening the student as to the various doctrines of a science which is at one and the same time highly abstract, and yet rooted in the concrete realities of life, is primarily this, that each doctrine is presented, not rigidly and imperiously, but standing out from amid its pros and cons, and above all, in its genetical relations. Thereby the beginner is given a vivid glimpse of the far-reaching intellectual labours that were requisite for the establishment of concepts which, when present-day economics is studied systematically instead of historically, exhibit themselves only in a finished form. Light is also thrown on the great philosophical inter-connections without which no economic doctrine ever came into being. Finally our method has the advantage of not committing the learner to any one particular system; but of opening up to him an understanding of all aspects of economic theory. In this way he is incited to return again and again to a study of the facts; to set out ever-anew from historical and social reality; and (most important of all) to grasp that this reality, live though it be, is still in the last analysis a reality of the mental world alone."

Empire Free Trade

Beaverbrook, William M. A., baron. The farmers' crusade. How Empire free trade will help British agriculture. [London, Empire Crusade, 1929?] 12p. 285 B382

"The new policy of Empire Free Trade or Empire Protection is designed to give the same assistance to the farmer as the old, but at the same time to obviate the difficulty of dear food..."

"Instead of taking as our unit Great Britain, we propose to take the whole British Empire. Great Britain alone must depend on other countries for part of her food supplies. The Empire can produce the whole of the food that her population requires. We propose then to put a tariff wall around the Empire, taxing all goods that come from outside and allowing free interchange between the different peoples that acknowledge the sovereignty of King George.

"The effect of this proposal would be to assure to the producers of the whole Empire a steady market for their wares at fair prices. The dumping on our market of surplus crops from the Continent and other foreign countries would immediately cease, and British wholesale prices would be stabilised at an economic level..."

Finland - Economic Geography

Van Cleef, Eugene. Finland - - the republic farthest north. The response of Finnish life to its geographic environment. Columbus, The Ohio state university, 1929. 220p. 267.5 V27

The chapters on Agriculture, Industries, Cooperation in Finland and Emigration - The Finn in America, are of special interest.

In his preface the author states:

"In this presentation caution has been exercised to avoid overemphasis of the environmental factor; on the other hand, I have not hesitated to give full weight to those elements which seemed to me to be clear-cut. I have endeavored to preserve a scientific attitude throughout and to recognize the part played by heredity and other non-geographic factors. Frequently these latter effects have been far-reaching. If the reader at any time believes that a given situation has been over-drawn, I shall hope the assertions involved may serve to stimulate further study, to the end that the facts may be learned, whether they lead to the support of the theory or to its overthrow."

Forecasting Cattle Prices

Gabler, Theodor. Die gestaltung der rindviehpreise und die darauf beruhende möglichkeit einer prognose. Borna-Leipzig, Universitätsverlag von Robert Noske, 1929, 32p. charts, tables. 284.3 G11

A study of slaughter cattle prices and the economic factors which influence them, with special reference to the periods from 1890 to 1913 and 1924 to 1928, has convinced the author that it is possible to make a general forecast of cattle prices for a period of time which is limited by the forecast of the conjuncture index on the one hand, and the market supply on the other.

Germany - Fruit and Vegetable Trade

Ausschuss zur untersuchung der erzeugungs- und absatzbedingungen der deutschen wirtschaft. Unterausschuss für landwirtschaft. Erzeugungs- und absatzverhältnisse im deutschen gemüse- und obstbau. Berlin, Verlegt bei E. S. Mittler & sohn, 1929. 135p. (Verhandlungen und berichte des Unterausschusses für landwirtschaft... bd. 9) 281.9 Au7

In order to bridge the growing gulf between supply and demand in connection with vegetables and fruit in Germany, it is urged that measures be taken to improve the quality of the domestic product and to discourage importation. Rationalization of production and of the means of production, improved marketing methods, and attractive and instructive advertising are recommended.

Germany - Lnd Settlement

Ausschuss zur untersuchung der erzeugungs- und absatzbedingungen der deutschen wirtschaft. Unterausschuss für landwirtschaft. Das ländliche siedlungswesen nach dem kriege. Berlin, E. S. Mittler & sohn, 1930. 221p. (Verhandlungen und berichte des Unterausschusses für landwirtschaft. bd. 10) 281.9 Au7 bd. 10

A historical and critical account of land settlement in Germany since 1919.

Industrial Migration to Rural Areas

Iowa. University. College of commerce. Bureau of business research. Iowa studies in business no. 7. Industrial migration in the United States, 1914-1927, by H. H. McCarty. [Iowa City] March, 1930. 79p. 280.9 Io92 no. 7

Chapter five is devoted to the Ruralization of Industry by which the author means the movement of establishments out of the large cities and into the suburbs or smaller centers. There are tables on the subject of changes in the location of specific industries covering butter, cheese, condensed and evaporated milk, canning fruits and vegetables, ice cream flour and grain mill products, slaughtering and meat packing, cotton goods, woolen goods, agricultural implements, tobacco products, etc.

International Commission for the Improvement of Rural Life

Commission internationale de l'embellissement de la vie rurale. Bulletin... no. 8. IIIe Congrès international pour l'embellissement de la vie rurale, tenu à Budapest les 1, 2 et 3 juin 1929. Le Compte Rendu du congrès. Louvain, Secrétariat général [1930] 138p. 281.29 C73

This bulletin no. 8, published by the International Commission for the Improvement of Rural Life, completes the report of the third International Congress held at Budapest, June 1-3, 1929, which was begun in no. 7.

It contains papers on the organization of rural life which is best adapted to present-day conditions, on the influence of contemporary agrarian movements on the improvement of rural life, and on the rôle of the cooperative in the rural life of Hungary, as well as a brief summary of rural life improvement in nine of the participating countries, based on the reports presented by their delegates.

Land Colonization - Europe.

Sering, M. Agrarrevolution und agrarreform in Ost- und Mitteleuropa. Berlin, 1929. 15p. 282 Se6A

Sonderausgabe aus den sitzungsberichten der Preussischen akademie der wissenschaften phil. - hist. klasse. 1929. XXV.

The author discusses the attempts at colonization made in Great Britain, Eastern Germany and Russia, in the two former countries in order to check the exodus from the land, and in Russia in order to make conditions easier for a peasant population that clings to the land. The Slav custom which gave to all the members of the peasant family an equal share in the farm, and the German custom by which the eldest son inherited the land from his father, while the others went elsewhere, naturally brought about entirely different conditions of land distribution and land tenure. After the Russian revolution, the individual farm remained the basis of agricultural development at first, and it was not until 1927 and 1928 that the idea of collectivization gained ground, with the inception of the five-year plan. The author indicates some of the weaknesses which he sees in the plan, and expresses doubt of its complete success. In Germany, the land settlement law of 1919 applied to the whole country the principles of the Prussian colonization policy. But, in contradistinction to the agrarian law of Russia it granted the right of expropriation by the State only in case of necessity and provided for full compensation. Its enforcement met with many difficulties, due to inflation, high rate of interest, birth decline, and other causes. And many of the hopes on which its passage was founded, such as that of finding compensation for the severe territorial war losses by increasing the market supply of agricultural products through colonization, or of increasing the arable acreage by the cultivation of waste land, have to a large extent been unfulfilled. Still, the author points out that a certain amount of progress has been made in the last ten years. Throughout Germany 441,000 hectares (7/10 of these in the East) have been settled and 50,000 peasant enterprises of more than 5 hectares have been established. Of these 38,000 or 76%, were already existing farms which have been made independent by the addition of land. Only 12,000 are entirely new settlements. In addition to these, 14,000 workers' holdings were established and 153,000 small holdings which improved their position by the purchase of additional land, without becoming self-supporting.

League of Nations

League of nations. Publications. II. Economic and financial. 1930. II. 15. Preliminary conference with a view to concerted economic action. February 17th to March 24th, 1930. [Geneva, 1930] 36p. 280.9 L47P

This is a report of a preliminary conference in the interests of the "rapid and effective application of the resolutions of the World Economic Conference of 1927."

The adjustment of economic relations between industrial and agricultural countries is briefly discussed. The conference was favorable to the development of agricultural credit, and the abolition of export bounties or subsidies intended to encourage national industry.

Maps, Agricultural

Gt. Brit. Empire marketing board. Irish Free State & Northern Ireland. Portraying their agricultural products and fisheries. [London] Printed for H. M. Stationery off. by Eyre & Spottiswood ltd., 1929. map. 227 G792Ir

Accompanied by 2 pamphlets : Farming in the Irish Free State, by Daniel Corkery; Farming in Northern Ireland, by Wilson Guy ("Mat Mulcaghey")

Gt. Brit. Empire marketing board. A map of England and Wales portraying their agricultural products & fisheries. 1929. [London] Printed for H. M. Stationery off. by Eyre & Spottiswood ltd., 1929. map 227 G792

Accompanied by pamphlet: Farming in England and Wales, by Sir William Beach Thomas.

Gt. Brit. Empire marketing board. A map of Scotland portraying her agricultural products & fisheries. 1929. [London] Printed for H. M. Stationery off. by Eyre & Spottiswood ltd., 1929. map. 227 G792 S

Accompanied by pamphlet: Farming in Scotland, by G. A. S. Watson.

Marketing

Monicault de Villardeau, Pierre de. Le commerce des produits agricoles. Paris, "Editions spes.", 1929. 104p. (Première initiation agricole sous la direction de L. J. Dalbis.) 280.3 In74.

This is a study of the various phases of marketing of agricultural products with suggestions as to their improvement for the mutual benefit of producer and consumer.

Marketing - Meat

Pittsburgh. University. School of business administration. Bureau of business research. Consumer attitude toward packaging of meats. [Pittsburgh? 1930?] 43p. 50 P68

National Provisioner cooperating.

"The study was undertaken to identify practices in the packaging of meat products in the Pittsburgh area; to determine consumer attitude toward packaging; and to record consumer preferences as to containers, colors, type faces and brands...

"In this study the word 'package' is used to designate only those containers which are suitable for resale to consumer; the terminology refers to 'retail,' not to 'wholesale,' packages.

Migration

Ferenczi, Imre. Kontinentale wanderungen und die annäherung der völker. (In Kiel. Universität. Institute für Weltwirtschaft und seeverkehr. Wissenschaftliches klub. Kieler Vorträge... no. 32)

The author discusses the characteristics of the various types of migrations that have taken place on the continent of Europe.

Mormon Village

Nelson, Lowry. The Mormon village; a study in social origins. [Provo? Utah, 1930] p.11-37. (Brigham Young university studies no. 3)

"Reprint from Proceedings of Utah academy of sciences, vol. VII ... 1930."

"Abstracted from writer's doctoral dissertation at the University of Wisconsin."

Bibliography, p.30-37.

"The 'Mormon Village,' as this phrase is used in the paper, refers to a peculiar community structure which characterizes Mormon settlements in the Great Basin..."

"To account for the existence in America of this type of rural structure constitutes the problem at hand. It is a study in social origins."

The author concludes as follows: "The Mormon village in the West today is the result of the convergence of the following influences: 1. The plan of the 'City of Zion.' 2. The development of extraordinary group solidarity. 3. The favorable environment of the Great Basin.

"The plan of the 'City of Zion' is accounted for, not in terms of environmental conditioning, so much as in terms of the ideologies of the Mormon group, which were derived from the forces of communism millennialism and nationalism of the early nineteenth century in America.

"The development of intense group solidarity is explained on the basis of the operation of the social processes of leadership and prestige, ideals, conflict, and cooperation.

"The Great Basin environment was such that the village tended to fit the needs of the settlers, and since the plan carried with it, to this group, something of the force of revelation, it became the colonization device in the West."

Population

Gini, Corrado, and others.

Population. Lectures on the Harris foundation 1929. Chicago, Ill., University of Chicago press [1930] 312p. (The Norman Wait Harris memorial foundation) 280 G43

The cyclical rise and fall of population, by Corrado Gini; Population and food supply, by Shiroshi Nasu; The trend of agricultural production in North America and its relation to Europe and Asia, by Oliver E. Baker;

The world's future population, by Robert R. Kuczynski.

Heberle, Rudolf. Über die mobilität der bevölkerung in den Vereinigten Staaten. Jena, G. Fischer, 1929. 224 p.

The constant state of flux and the lack of anything like a permanent place of abode which the author finds to be characteristic of the population of the United States are the subject of this volume. The underlying causes of this "mobility," the degree to which it applies to different classes of the population, to people of different occupations and of different races, and to those living in different sections of the country, and its effect on the economic, political, intellectual and spiritual life of the American people are discussed.

Porto Rico.

Clark, Victor S. Porto Rico and its problems. Survey staff. Victor S. Clark, director. Charles L. Dearing, James A. Dickey, Frederick H. Newell, Hugh J. Reber, Henry P. Seidemann, Frank Tannenbaum, Erich W. Zimmerman. Washington, D. C., The Brookings institution, 1930. 707p. 280 C552

A need was felt among various groups of Porto Ricans for a scientific study of the economic difficulties of the Island. They succeeded in interesting the Social Science Research Council which recommended that the study be undertaken by the Brookings Institution.

This book is the result of the study which was begun in 1928.

"For the purpose in hand it was necessary to supplement the regular staff of the Brookings Institution. Dr. Victor S. Clark, recently Editor of The Living Age, author of 'History of American Manufacturers,' and Commissioner of Education in Porto Rico under the Military governorship, was chosen as director, and has had primary responsibility for the organization and carrying through of the investigation. In addition to his work on many chapters in the text, he has contributed the appendix on The Sugar Industry.

"Dr. Frederick H. Newell, President of The Research Service, Inc., of Washington, is responsible for the chapter on Public Works. Professor J. A. Dickey, of the University of Arkansas, worked on the agricultural phases of the problem and has contributed the appendices on Tobacco and Coffee. Professor Erich W. Zimmerman, of the University of North Carolina, is responsible for the bulk of the material in the chapter on Commercial Organization and for some of that in the chapter on External Trade and Financial Relations. Mr. Hugh J. Reber, formerly a member of the American Financial Mission in Persia, is the author of Chapters VI to XII, inclusive, which deals with the important problem of fiscal administration. Dr. Frank Tannenbaum, author of 'The Mexican Agrarian Revolution,' made the study of Rural Living Conditions, and also contributed materially to the discussion of Education and Public Health."

The appendix also includes: The Porto Rican peasant and his historical antecedents, by José C. Rosario; Plantation employment and wage

data; External trade and financial accounts; Data on external trade; and General survey of a farm, "La Esperensa," by José Laracuenta.

Recommendations made for the improvement of conditions in Porto Rico include the following which affect agriculture: Abolition of the 500-acre law; Extension of Smith-Lever and Clarke-McNary Acts to the Island.; Extension of crop reporting service to Porto Rico; Establishment of market news service similar to that of mainland; Development of cold storage facilities and processing plants for local produce.

Protein Content

Newton, R. Report on inquiry in Europe regarding the feasibility of using protein content as a factor in grading and marketing Canadian wheat. Ottawa, F. A. Acland, printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty, 1930. 22p.

At head of title: National research council.

"An Interim Report on Protein Content as a Factor in Grading Wheat, prepared in accordance with a reference from the House of Commons to the National Research Council and the Board of Grain Commissioners, was presented on March 15, 1929, and published as Bulletin No. 13. of the National Research Council of Canada. This report covered an investigation of the working out of protein testing in the United States, and certain related questions, and discussed the possible applicability of protein testing to Canadian conditions. Some serious difficulties were pointed out, the most important of which grew out of the fact that the bulk of the Canadian wheat crop is exported, and such efforts as have been made in the United States to export wheat on a protein basis have been unsuccessful. It was recommended that the inquiry should be extended to the principal wheat-importing countries of Europe.

"The Committee on Agriculture and Colonization of the House of Commons, after giving consideration to the above-mentioned Interim Report, recommended that the proposed European inquiry should be proceeded with. This request was referred to the National Research Council, and duly carried out in the fall of 1929.

"Visits were paid to grain exchanges, grain merchants, millers, and bakers, in various countries."- Introduction

A summary of the contents of the report, taken from it, follows:

"1. The investigation of protein content as a factor in grading and marketing wheat, discussed in relation to American and Canadian conditions in an Interim Report presented March 15, 1929, is now reported in relation to the conditions of the European export market.

"2. Since the presentation of the Interim Report, additional experimental evidence has been accumulated, which confirms the conclusion that the protein content of sound well-ripened wheat of a single type, as in the Manitoba Northern grades, is a good indication of its baking strength and value for blending with weaker wheats.

"3. European milling chemists in general make physical rather than chemical tests of flour quality, and discount the value of the protein test because it indicates quantity rather than quality.

"4. English millers mill only blended wheats. They regard protein con-

tent as but one of several factors which they must take into account, and are not disposed to single it out for special consideration in buying their wheats. The British public prefers a type of loaf made from a weaker blend of flour than is popular in Canada and the United States, and changes in baking methods are tending to reduce still further the proportions of Manitoba wheat used. The National Association of British and Irish Millers have recorded their official opinion that, 'a guarantee of protein content in the standard grades would present difficulties without compensating advantages.' Merchants also objected because of trade difficulties.

"5. Scottish millers mill a high proportion of straight Manitoba flour, suited to the baking processes of that country, but felt they could not use protein to advantage as a factor in purchasing their wheat.

"6. Irish millers mill some straight Manitoba wheat, and use it also in blends, but doubted that there was any demand for high protein wheat, such as might lead to the bidding of premiums.

"7. In Norway the wheat-milling industry is a state monopoly. A high proportion of Manitoba wheat is used, but the demand is for average wheat, not segregated by protein content.

"8. In France, Germany and Italy, the high import duties assessed on a bushelage basis have led to a preference for high-grade wheat, and millers in these countries took more interest in protein grading. However, their interest was in high-protein lots, and they would have no market for low-protein lots. Again, merchants objected to the trade complications, and chemists to the validity of the chemical tests. Germany gave the protein grading proposal the best reception of any country. The proportion of Canadian wheat going to Great Britain, however, is so large that the British attitude must be given most weight.

"9. There seems to be at present no practical way in which protein content can be used effectively in the marketing of Canadian wheat in Europe.

"10. Constancy of grade qualities seems to be the outstanding requirement of the European trade."

Rationalization

Urwick, L. The meaning of rationalisation. London, Nisbet & co., ltd. [1929] 160p. 280 Ur9

In the words of the author who is the Director of the International Management Institute at Geneva, the term "Rationalisation" is not merely a new view of economic theory or a new set of methods or systems. It involves a complete change of attitude on the part of all those who work in business, a new spirit. It demands a fresh vision, not only of the purpose for which business exists, but also of the means of examining and solving, in the light of that purpose, all the countless problems which arise in the course of business activity. There must be a change both of the technique and of the scale of thought. Rationalisation may be defined either as an attitude or as a process. As an attitude it records the belief that a more rational control of world economic life through the application of scientific method is possible and desirable. As a process it implies the application of the methods of science to all problems arising

in the organisation and conduct of production, distribution and consumption. The most direct result of the application of scientific standards of thought to our economic problems is to lay considerable emphasis on their essential unity. It is impossible to regard the industrial, commercial and financial activities of any country, of any industry or of any individual undertaking in isolation. Undoubtedly, a fundamental requirement is the creation of machinery for thought and study applied to the national economy as a whole, and separated from the responsibilities of day-by-day administration. The conception of Rationalisation which has been urged throughout this book is that summarised in F. W. Taylor's phrase: "a mental revolution."

Royal Agricultural Society of England - Journal

Royal agricultural society of England. Journal, v.90. London, John Murray, 1929. 372p. 10 R81 v.90.

Among the articles included in this volume are the following of economic interest: The world shortage of cattle - its future effects on British agriculture, by Sir William S. Haldane; The grading of home-produced cheese, by J. F. Blackshaw; Contemporary agricultural law, by Aubrey J. Spencer; Agricultural statistics, 1929, by R. E. Stanley.

Rural Market

Brunner, Edmund de S. The small town market and the new agriculture... The truth about American farmers and small town markets. [Chicago, Composed and printed by Woman's world press, 1929] 22p. 281 B833

"The last ten years have seen a revolution in the economics of agriculture, the scope and effect of which has hardly been glimpsed by national advertisers and urban business. This silent unnoticed revolution has ushered in a new phase in American agriculture, an era of stabilization for both the farm and the village. In brief, the new era is one in which profits in the agricultural industry like those in other industries will be based on production efficiency. Heretofore the farmers' profits have come much more largely from rising land values than from the operations of their industry, as clearly indicated by the census.

"It is the purpose of this article to discuss some of the reasons for this change and some of its implications for those interested in rural America and especially in the Middle West. Data will be drawn from the United States Census and from certain significant studies of the situation that have been made during the last few years." p.4.

A group of economists and sociologists, of whom the author is one, have concluded "that the rural market is more worth while cultivating than it has ever been before." This article summarizes the grounds for this conclusion.

Types of Farming.

Garratt, Geoffrey T. The organisation of farming ... v.1. Cambridge, W. Heffer & sons limited, 1930. 163p. 281 G19 v.1

Contents: v.1. Production.

This volume deals with the general problem as to the best type of farming to encourage.

"The first three chapters describes the structure of modern English farming, differentiating five main types which have for many years maintained their relative importance. An attempt is made to discover, from the purely economic point of view, the best sizes for such farms. The next two chapters deal with other considerations, social and political, which are involved in the choice of suitable farming units, and especially in the creation of small holdings. The final chapters discuss such attempts as have been made during the last two generations to alter our farming units, either by the State or by private individuals, and the rough outlines of a policy are suggested which might be put into force if some public body undertook the responsibilities and duties of agricultural landlords. As far as possible our land system is taken for granted. There are innumerable books which deal with its history, its anomalies, and the efforts made to reform it. It is not a subject about which the Englishman can feel any great pride, and its history serves best as an incentive to clear and honest thinking about any future schemes. The book is intended to be practical rather than academic, to deal with English agriculture as it is in 1930, and to suggest ways of straightening out its difficulties which are within the bounds of practical politics. It has been thought best to separate, so far as is possible, the two sides of farming, production and marketing. This first volume deals with production."

Wages

Douglas, Paul H. Real wages in the United States, 1890-1926. Boston and New York, Houghton Mifflin company, 1930. 682p. (Publications of the Pollak foundation for economic research no. 9) 283 D74R

The author in the signed preface to this volume writes as follows:

"I have attempted in this book to measure the material progress which the American workers have obtained during the years from 1890 to 1926...

"In the effort to obtain accurate and comprehensive measurements, I have found it necessary to compute a new index of the cost of living, to work out new and refined series of wage-rates, to prepare averages of the annual earnings of the employed workers, to measure the probable amount of unemployment since 1890, and to obtain the earnings of the wage-earning class as a whole. It has thus been possible to get a measurement of the relative purchasing power, throughout the period, of hourly and weekly wage-rates, of the annual earnings of the employed and of the yearly income of the working-class as a whole. The material welfare of no less than twenty-two million workers has been measured by one or more of these tests, and, indeed, the only two classes of considerable size

for which it has been impossible to work out any continuous index have been domestic servants and mercantile employees.

"It will be noticed that this study shows different results from those obtained in an earlier paper of mine which was published in the American Economic Review for September, 1921. This is in part because the cost-of living index used in this earlier study unintentionally served to exaggerate the actual advance in living costs which occurred between 1900 and 1915. That index was based on the retail food prices collected by the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics, and these, as I demonstrate in Part One of this book, increased from 1907 to 1914 at a much faster rate than living costs as a whole. Another defect of the earlier paper was that the wage data were largely drawn from the hourly and full-time weekly rates of union labor. These, as is also shown in this book, were much less responsive to the general upward movement from 1914 to 1918 than were the rates for other workers, and still less responsive than the movement of the annual earnings of the employed workers and of the wage-earning class as a whole. I have felt a scientific obligation to correct every defect in this earlier paper."

Chapter X is devoted to unskilled labor and farm labor and chapter XX to annual earnings of Government employees and postal workers.

Wheat in Canada

Swanson, William W., and Armstrong, P. C. Wheat. New York, The MacMillan company, 1930. 320p. 59 Sw2

In the closing chapter of this volume which touches upon every stage in the production and marketing of the wheat crop, the authors discuss the future of wheat. From this discussion the extracts which follow have been taken:

"The future of wheat-growing in Western Canada might be affected by some change in world climate conditions... it might be affected by the constantly promised coming of synthetic foods, an entirely practicable step from the present position of science--the laboratory scale.. it might, much more reasonably, be affected by social experiments in the direction of better organization of human effort, or by failures of the present economic system to function.

"We shall assume a continuance of the present system of nature and society and attempt to show how it will affect the production of wheat in Western Canada in the next few years.

"In the first place what of quantity? Are some current predictions reasonable, and shall we see a steady growth at the rate of increase shown in the expansion of acreage from the two and a half million of 1900 to the twenty-two million of 1928, and of production from thirty million bushels to well over a half a billion? Straight line increase in the crop at that rate would bring the figures for some favorable year to a billion bushels in little more than another twenty years. In addition, we should have twenty years in which to improve varieties for yield, and to add cultural practices, to apply fertilizers and to control disease.

"Or, on the other hand, to quote an occasional pessimist, shall we in another twenty years have so exhausted the soil by repeated cropping and no return of used plant food that our annual yield will drop according to known laws so that no conceivable increase in the acreage under plough can balance the steady diminution of yield from worn-out land?

"It might be well, before committing ourselves to either of these views, to analyze briefly the reasons for past increase in acreage, and from that to proceed to consider whether the factors which have operated to make the settlement of Western Canada, and its increasing share in the provision of the world's staple food stuff one of the miracles of modern times, are still operating, and if so, whether their effect is increasing or diminishing.

"To assist in this we have prepared a chart showing graphs which follow the reported changes in acreage and crop production for almost all the history of Western Canada as a wheat-growing country, and also record the course of certain other changes which seem to us to be important in the matter. We do not pretend that all factors recorded are vital, nor that all which are vital have been recorded...

"Now price is but a single factor in determining the volume of production of a commodity, and we believe has never been the most important in the case of wheat-growing in Western Canada... There are, however, factors which must obviously have greatly affected it, and the one which comes most readily to mind is the fact that not two generations ago the vast and fertile plain with which we are dealing was ownerless. The division of this huge estate drew men from all over the world in one of the great land rushes. The rapidity with which it developed, rose to its peak, and dwindled is well illustrated by the curve showing 'Homesteads Entered less Cancellations'. The coming of the first transcontinental railway produced a temporary stimulus to this process of land division, but it did not enter on its major phase until the years just preceding the commencement of the great era of railway construction, and attention is drawn to the close correspondence between the curve we have mentioned and that showing railway mileage constructed.

"We note then first that the sharp curve upward of wheat production in the early part of the twentieth century seems to have resulted from, or at least coincided with, the opening of the country by the construction of a gridiron of railway lines, and a rush of landseekers to possess themselves of part of the rich acres thus made available for settlement.

"The correspondence between curves ceases, however, just prior to the Great War, for despite the often-expressed view that the flood of immigration was checked by that event, and a temporary cessation put to the settling of new land we note that the net increase in homesteading had commenced to decline by 1911...

"Fluctuations in the price of wheat are not in our opinion the major factor in increasing production, or even the attempt at production shown by acreage seeded. We have based our opinion here on the condition shown by comparing the curve 'Price of wheat' with that showing acreage, and lay stress on this, since a common interpretation of wheat-growing difficulties in the West is to say that the farmer greatly expanded his operations under the stimulus of high war-time prices, and then suffered by the collapse of the artificial demand. In fact, the farmer did nothing of the kind. His response in increased acreage to war prices does not vary from the general trend of the curve. It probably stimulated acreage increase a little, with accompanying depression in post-war years, but there is not the slightest reason to believe that the position of the average curve as a whole has been affected. Indeed, the sharpest upward turn of

acreage to its highest peak but one was for the crop of 1921, although the effect of deflation had commenced a year before to pull prices down... Indeed, the only curve on the chart that bears any general resemblance throughout its course to that of acreage seeded is the curve of population growth in the Prairie Provinces.

"We have argued that fluctuations in wheat prices do not seem to affect production, and we must attempt to analyze the reasons, and in doing so come at once to the effect of social conditions on wheat production. In the first place if we are correct in assuming that there is no greater quantity of 'free land' in the old sense available, the effect of increased prices tends to be absorbed in land values, and thus seems to check production at least to the extent of limiting the change of farms from hand to hand. In every community the sale of farms must continue actively, if the level of total production is to be maintained without recourse to more intensive cultivation, since a steady number of farms must come on to the market, owing to the death of the owner-operator, to ill-health and to many other influences. Increases in prices of product always tend to raise land values, and thus to check the ease of sale...

"There is no mechanical revolution about to destroy the historic types of our agriculture, as once the old industrial life was altered completely by the coming of the power loom. Indeed the false analogy between agriculture and industry leads to many other erroneous forecasts. We are being constantly told by amateurs that this is the age of specialization, and that each area will tend more and more to specialize in some one product. There are cases of specialization in agriculture that are genuine responses to economic progress - such as the celery beds near Chicago. Specialization such as that of the West in wheat production is not, however, the end of a process of evolution, but the beginning. Men do not grow wheat there exclusively because that is the ideal method of tilling the soil but because agriculture can find no other present economic outlet... The present specialization of Western agriculture can no more be quoted as evidence of progress than could the older utilization of virgin forests in which only the largest trees and the finest lumber were recovered... We come to the point where we begin to see that agriculture is not a part of modern industrial civilization, much as the two may mesh in many places. There are two types of society--the urban and the rural...

"Men are farmers because they wish to live in the country, and love the soil. It is more difficult to move them than to move trees. They are not mere economic units used by many students to obtain their formulae showing how agriculture will change in the future. They are definitely human beings, to whom a certain piece of prairie, or some special corner in the hills, is home. Their valuation of everything in life is affected by that...

"It is evident that we incline to believe in the ultimate victory of the rural over the urban trend in the development of, at least, Western Canada.

"It might possibly be expected that this conclusion would mean that we protest against industrial development, but we feel that a careful following of our argument will not lead to this. We are of entirely the opposite view. To return to our chart, we again note the fact that the only curve showing general resemblance to that of wheat acreage is the one of population growth. That in our opinion is not accidental and is highly significant. It indicates definitely that the production of wheat in Western Canada, even by the one-crop method, is not exploitation, nor yet the application of industrial methods to the soil, but a genuine agriculture."

"Wheat production is and always will be as long as it remains a part of Western farming, also a part of the life of Western Canada, and while the

curve of increase in the acreage sown to wheat will probably not exactly coincide with that of growth of population, it will always be true that Western Canada will produce wheat, not in proportion to its possession of cheap land, not in proportion to its mileage of railways, nor its number of incoming immigrants, nor to the advances of science, nor the increase in price, but in proportion to its general growth as a country, which will best be measured by its increase in population...

"The population of Western Canada will grow steadily and ... with it there will be a steady expansion of wheat acreage. The increase will not be entirely uniform, but will sometimes go a little too fast, sometimes slow down too much. The general trend will be up, and probably at a very slowly diminishing rate of increase.

"At the same time there will probably be a change in the position of wheat culture in the general agriculture of the country. Wheat as a one-crop-system is, as we have said, a pioneer expedient, and it must ultimately be changed for something more stable. The creation of industrial centres the development of mining and other complexities in the social structure will increase the local market for produce of many kinds and wheat will more and more be grown by farmers engaged in mixed agriculture...

"Corporation landlordism is alien to the present ideals of Western Canada. It will tend to increase unless it is combatted by a class of men who are competent to act as individual landlords and willing to undertake the exacting duties of that calling... Such a class would be of incalculable benefit to the community...

"What is required to meet the circumstances is a system of education laying more stress on the rural ideals. Men and women must be trained to regard life in the countryside not as a phase of hard work and frugal living from which it is desirable to escape as soon as possible, but as most alluring of all existences. That means concentration on teaching the young to find pleasure in nature, and joy in life in open places. It means deliberate cultivation of the spirit which makes the possession of a fine garden, or a pleasant view, an asset important enough to raise the price of a farm appreciably. It means love of country life and pride in one's own community.

"Is Western education moving in that direction? Are movements of organized farmers tending to create pride in agriculture, and a sound faith in the future of rural civilization? Or are the cultural tendencies of the West like those of many other areas too obsessed with urban ideals, too prone to make the children learn to count dollars, as the city child does, as the measure of success? On these questions hinges the future of the West...

"Old England and New England alike today mourn the destruction of a sound rural life. They permitted it because they saw distant new lands with which they could trade, to which they could send the product of their factories, and from which they could be fed more cheaply than from the fields outside their own city walls. Western Canada does not need to do that. As the world now stands, there are no more lands to swamp its agriculture with cheaper foods. It can give its efforts to the creation of sound industrialism, based on a sound agriculture...

"We have stressed the conflict which we see between urban and rural ideals. In older communities the very existence of Western Canada has aided in making urban ideals dominate, and in the temporary downfall of rural civilization. The waves of people from Europe to possess the new

cheap lands are done. It is wholly reasonable to forecast that the end of this era, and the commencement of a time when rural and urban ideals shall be combined to make a stable civilization, should be first shown in a determined effort of Western Canada to do more than blindly follow the course of other communities.

"Wheat in Western Canada has been a pioneer expedient; it is possible to make it the foundation of a sound and permanent agriculture- which in turn may support a firm structure of society."

World's Poultry Congress

World's poultry congress and exhibition, 4th. London, 1930. Conference papers. Section D. Economics (including marketing). [London? 1930] p.535-715.

Contents.- The Commerce and marketing of eggs in Belgium, by V. Pulinckx-Eeman; The Belgian egg trade, by M. F. Mannes; Co-operation in the marketing of eggs and poultry in the Province of Saskatchewan, by W. Waldron; Co-operative marketing: its contribution to the Canadian poultry industry, by W. Landreth; Farm survey records and flock management problems in British Columbia, by E. A. Lloyd and W. J. Riley; Poultry on General Farms, by A. W. Ashby; Egg and poultry prices in Great Britain, by A. W. Ashby; The marketing of eggs in Northern Ireland, by Sydney Smith; The production and marketing of eggs in Scotland, by Alex F. Smith; The British market for imported eggs, by E. W. Sutherland; The British market for imported table poultry, by A. S. Juniper; Some aspects of the London retail egg trade, by A. L. Hunt; The marketing of poultry products under the National Mark, by A. W. Street; Statistical data on the production and trade in poultry and eggs in various countries; The marketing of Irish Free State eggs and poultry, by H. W. Stevens; The egg and poultry trade in Italy, by C. Faccincani; The Italian cold storage industry in relation to the egg and poultry trade, by R. Vallarini; The egg trade in the Netherlands and its control, by B. H. Vos; The poultry industry in Portugal and its possibilities; by Manuel L. A. R. de Braganca; Some marketing aspects of the poultry industry in the Union of South Africa, by C. H. Spamer; The economic importance of the frozen egg industry in the United States, by A. D. Greenlee; Sales programme of Pacific egg producers: Car allotment and foreign distribution, by E. W. Benjamin; Problems of buying eggs from producers on a graded basis, historically traced, by A. F. Peine; The place and problems of the commercial agency in reporting poultry and egg markets in New York City, by C. A. Urner; The foreign trade of the United States in poultry and eggs, by Margaret A. Wulfert; The Development and scope of a governmental market news and grading service for the poultry and egg industry, by L. M. Davis and Rob. R. Slocum; How an egg, feed and poultry cooperative operates in Central California, by J. Lawler; Educational functions of the press in the poultry marketing industries, by Paul Mandeville; the function and operation of the Chicago Mercantile Exchange, by C. J. Eldredge; The canning of whole chickens, by E. J. Cashman.

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May be obtained from the Division of economic information, Bureau of agricultural economics as long as there is a supply available for free distribution.

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try at Indore. An account of this enterprise, prepared by its sponsors,
Director Albert Howard and Gabrielle L. C. Howard, a botanist of its staff,
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TRANSLATION

Studensky, G. A. The agricultural depression and the technical revolution in farming, by Professor G. A. Studensky of Moscow, U. S. S. R. Translated from the Russian, by L. Volin, Division of statistical and historical research, Bureau of agricultural economics, United States Department of agriculture. Washington, D. C., March, 1930. 28p. Typewritten. Pam. Coll.

"Professor Studensky visited the United States in 1929, spending some months in travel through the grain belt, and in Washington. Before he left for Moscow in November he wrote this article in Russian. Though he understood English, he felt that he could better express his ideas in his native language.

Economic in Character

Compiled by Katharine Jacobs

Circulars*

8. Issued August, 1927: Revised May, 1930. National standards for farm products, by Lloyd S. Tenny. 52p.
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1621. Varieties of hard red spring wheat, by J. Allen Clark. May, 1930. 26p.

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14. State sanitary requirements governing admission of livestock, comp. by the Bureau of animal industry. Issued in February, 1928, rev. February, 1930. 108p.

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37. Essentials for the successful operation of a local creamery, by William White. Issued Dec. 1928. Rev. May, 1930. 12p.
75. Method of testing the capacity of fruit and vegetable containers under the United States standard container acts, by H. A. Spilman... and T. C. J. Baker... May, 1930. 14p.

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* Requests for these publications should be addressed to the Office of Information, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

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- Foreign publications of primary importance in the field of agricultural economics, by Emma B. Hawks... [June] 1930. 5p. (Issued by U.S. Dept. of agriculture. Library)
- Publications of the Bureau of agricultural economics and other agencies of the U. S. Department of agriculture, by Margaret T. Olcott. [June] 1930. 4p.
- Publications of the Federal farm board, by Katharine Jacobs... [June] 1930. 2p.
- Society and association publications of primary importance in the field of agricultural economics, by Louise O. Bercaw... [June] 1930. 7p.
- Some knots and what nots in agricultural extension publications, by Lucy M. Lewis... [June] 1930. 4p. (Issued by the Oregon state agricultural college) Mimeographed.
- State departments of agriculture publications, by Mary F. Carpenter.. [June] 1930. 4p.
- U. S. Dept. of commerce and other government agencies, exclusive of the U. S. Dept. of agriculture, by Caroline G. Gries... [June] 1930. 9p. Mimeographed.
- Point buying of cotton versus buying on quality basis, by G. L. Crawford. [1930] 9p.
- Address, Economic section, meeting of Southern agricultural workers, Jackson, Miss., February 6, 1930.
- Proposed revision of the United States standards for broomcorn. July 23, 1930. 8p.
- Proposed rules and regulations of the Secretary of agriculture for carrying out the provisions of the Perishable agricultural commodities act, 1930. (Pub. 325. 71st Cong.) 1930. 16p.
- Some Ohio trends in membership relations, by T. B. Manny. 1930. 12p. Address delivered at the annual meeting of the American institute of cooperation, Columbus, Ohio, July 12, 1930.

Staple length of Texas cotton crop of 1928 and 1929. A preliminary report.
By W. B. Lanham. July, 1930. 14p.

Statistics and charts of the apple industry, comp. by W. H. Youngman.
March, 1930. 99p.

Supplement no. 2 to the Report of the Institute of methods of research in
rural sociology, held in Washington, D. C., Dec. 31, 1929-Jan. 4, 1930.
The Case study method, by Dr. Ernest W. Burgess, University of Chicago.
1930. 5p.

U. S. standards for American (Eastern type) bunch grapes (1930) [July 14,
1930] 4p.

U. S. standards for asparagus plumosus (1930) 1930. 3p.

U. S. standards for can nery apples (1930) 1930. 1p.

These standards supersede U. S. Standards for cannery apples for
sauce purposes and U. S. standards for cannery apples for slicing pur-
poses issued May 8, 1929.

U. S. standards for Italian sprouting broccoli (1930) July 29, 1930, 2p.

U. S. standards for parsley (1930) July 30, 1930. 1p.

U. S. standards for peaches (1930) [May 17, 1930] 5p.

U. S. standards for plums and prunes (fresh) 1930. [May 20, 1930] 3p.

Wheat facts. July, 1930. 2 pts. Pt.1, Text- Pt.2, Charts.

Radio Talks*

Commercial grain driers at country elevators, a radio talk prepared by E. G.
Boerner... delivered by L. A. Reynoldson. Aug. 22, 1930. 2p.

Condition of the range livestock, by C. L. Harlan. May 14, 1930. 2p.

Development during May in the poultry and egg markets, by Roy C. Potts. May
28, 1930. 2p.

Fruit and vegetable situation, by F. G. Robb. May 14, 1930. 3p.

Getting the greatest profit from the use of fertilizer, by Dr. W. J. Spillman.
May 28, 1930. 3p.

Grain crop reports, by J. A. Becker. July 11, 1930. 2p.

July dairy markets, by L. M. Davis. July 30, 1930. 3p.

June crop report, by W. F. Callander, June 12, 1930. 2p.

June grain markets, by G. A. Collier, June 17, 1930. 2p.

June lamb markets, by C. A. Burmeister, June 10, 1930. 2p.

May dairy markets, by L. M. Davis. May 26, 1930. 2p.

May first crop report, by W. F. Callander. May 10, 1930. 3p.

May hog markets, by C. A. Burmeister. May 19, 1930. 2p.

1930 lamb crop, by C. L. Harlan. July 23, 1930. 2p.

1930 wool clip, by Floyd K. Reed. July 29, 1930. 2p.

Poultry and egg market situation, by Roy C. Potts. July 31, 1930. 2p.

Poultry and egg outlook, by Roy C. Potts. July 24, 1930. 2p.

Price situation, by Dr. O. C. Stine. May 15, 1930. 3p.

Price situation, by O. C. Stine, June 16, 1930. 3p.

Uncle Sam's farm income and the business situation, by L. H. Bean. July 15,
1930. 3p.

What inspection of strawberries at the markets discloses, by F. G. Robb. May
22, 1930. 2p.

What's happening in farm land values? by E. H. Wiecking. May 22, 1930. 3p.

Wheat market, by G. A. Collier. July 24, 1930. 2p.

* Requests for these publications should be addressed to the Division of Economic
Information, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture,
Washington, D. C.

Miscellaneous**

Bibliography on studies of costs and standards of living in the United States, by Faith M. Williams... assisted by Helen Connolly. A preliminary report. July, 1930. 104p. (Issued by Bureau of home economics) Mimeographed.

Conference of animal husbandry and other specialists on range livestock investigations at the United States range livestock experiment station. Miles City, Montana. August 19 to 23, 1929. [1930] 40p. (Issued by the Bureau of Animal industry) Mimeographed.

Accompanied by letter from E. W. Sheets, chief, Animal industry division, dated: June 26, 1930.

Digest of state forest tax laws enacted or revised during the calendar year 1929, by L. S. Murphy and P. A. Herbert. March 15, 1930. 16p. (Progress report of the Forest taxation inquiry no. 7, issued by Forest service) Mimeographed.

Efficient combine harvesting, a radio interview conducted by Morse Salisbury with W. M. Hurst, agricultural engineer, and L. A. Reynoldson, farm management specialist. U. S. Department of agriculture, through WRC and 34 other radio stations associated with the National broadcasting company... June 4, 1930. 4p. Mimeographed.

Hearing. Whole wheat flour, entire wheat flour, graham flour, bolted graham flour, flour, white flour, wheat flour. April 30, 1930, before the Food standards committee, United States Department of agriculture, Washington, D. C. Reported by T. L. Lee & E. C. Swink. [1930] 70p. (Issued by Food standards committee) Mimeographed.

Rewards of leadership, by H. W. Gilbertson. March, 1930. 8p. (Issued by Extension service as Extension service circular 121) Mimeographed.

Farmers' institutes, 1929, by J. M. Stedman. Feb. 1930. 5p. (Issued by Extension service as Extension service circular 120) Mimeographed.

** Requests for these publications should be addressed to the offices issuing them.

U. S. FEDERAL FARM BOARD PUBLICATIONS*

Compiled by Margaret Harrison

Address of Mr. Alexander Legge.. delivered at annual meeting of the Chamber of commerce of the United States in Washington, D. C., April 30, 1930. 8p. Printed.

On the agricultural problem, and the purpose of the Federal farm board.

Mimeographed Press Releases

Address given by C. C. Teague... over the National broadcasting company's chain of radio stations. 6p. (Information release no. 39, July 7, 1930)

On wheat production adjustment.

* Requests for these publications should be addressed to the Federal Farm Board, Washington, D. C.

Address of Samuel R. McKelvie... to be delivered at the commencement exercises, South Dakota college, Brookings, South Dakota... June 13, 1930. 7p. (Division of information no. 33, June 10, 1930)

On the changes and progress of rural America and the opportunities open to future farmers.

Address... prepared by Mr. Alexander Legge... for delivery on July 3... over the National broadcasting company's chain of radio stations. [July 3, 1930] 2p. (Press service no. 1-59, July 3, 1930)

Comments and suggestions of how best to deal with the wheat situation.

Address prepared by Mr. James C. Stone... for delivery at the opening session of the annual meeting of the American institute of cooperation, Ohio State university, Columbus, Ohio... July 7, 13p. (Press service no. 1-60, July 7, 1930)

An account of the accomplishments of the Farm Board during the first year under the Agricultural Marketing Act.

Apple industry's cooperative marketing project. Talk prepared by Charles S. Wilson... to be delivered on Farm and home hour program, over the National broadcasting company's chain of radio stations... June 13, 1930. 3p. (Information release no. 34)

Consumers should find current prices of beef considerably lower, Mr. C. B. Denman... said in a statement issued to-day. [June 26, 1930] 1p. (Press service no. 1-55, June 26, 1930)

Farm boys and girls, through their 4-H Clubs, were told today by Mr. James C. Stone... that it is fully as important for a farmer to know how to market crops efficiently as it is to produce them efficiently. 2p. (Press service no. 1-53. June 21, 1930)

"The Federal farm board and the cotton situation." Address prepared by Mr. Carl Williams... for delivery at the annual meeting of the American cotton manufacturers association, held in Pinehurst, North Carolina, May 6, 1930. (Division of information no. 31. May 5, 1930) 11p.

"How the Federal farm board can help fruit and vegetable growers." Address ... prepared by Charles S. Wilson... for delivery on July 10... at the Fruits and vegetables conference to be held during the summer session of the American institute of cooperation, Columbus, Ohio, July 7-12, 1930. 11p. (Information release no. 37, July 2, 1930)

The livestock advisory committee... today submitted the following recommendations to the Federal farm board. July 24, 1930. 2p. (Press service no. 1-71, July 24, 1930)

The recommendations are seven in number.

National coordination in livestock marketing. Address prepared... by C. B. Denman... for delivery... at the Livestock conference to be held during the summer session of the American institute of cooperation, Columbus, Ohio, July 7-12. 3p. (Information release no. 36, July 2, 1930)

Plan of the National livestock marketing association and its subsidiaries. June 17, 1930. 6p. (Information release no. 35, June 17, 1930) Accompanied by Code of by-laws and Certificate of incorporation of the National live stock marketing association.

Radio talk prepared by Mr. Alexander Legge... for delivery... Washington, D. C., June 28, 1930 as a part of the American farm bureau federation program in the Farm and home hour period of the National broadcasting company. 3p. (Press service no. 1-54, June 28, 1930)

On the fundamental step in the solution of the agricultural problem: organization.

[Release on drought situation] 1p. (Press service no. 1-75. August 7, 1930)

"Some proposals for dealing with wheat surpluses" Statement prepared by Dr. Joseph S. Davis... Aug. 12, 1930. 6p. (Information release no. 43. Aug. 12, 1930)

Statement broadcast by Alexander Legge... over radio station WIS, Chicago, Ill., Aug. 4, 1930. 4p. (Press service no. 1-74. Aug. 4, 1930)

On the effect the drought will have on the wheat surplus.

Statement made... by Mr. Alexander Legge... to the newspaper correspondents at the regular semi-weekly press conference. July 21, 1930. 2p. (Press service no. 1-69, July 22, 1930)

On why the Farm board was created, and how it is being critized.

Statement... prepared by Alexander Legge... to be used in the Winter wheat acreage adjustment meetings in Nebraska, Colorado, Kansas, Texas, and Oklahoma, July 7-12, inclusive, under the auspices of the State agricultural colleges and Extension services with the cooperation of the United States Department of agriculture and the Federal farm board. 7p. (Information release no. 38, July 3, 1930.)

On the adjustment of future world wheat surplus.

Talk on "The Agricultural marketing act-- its relation to consumers and business organizations", by C. C. Teague... given over National broadcasting company's chain of radio stations... May 8, 1930, from station WRC, Washington, D. C., (Division of information release no. 32. May 9, 1930) 6p.

What shall we teach the farmers of the future? Address prepared by C. B. Denman... to be delivered before the eleventh Annual conference of vocational agricultural teachers at the College of agriculture, Columbia, Missouri, on July 31, 1930. 10p. (Information release no. 42. July 29, 1930)

STATE PUBLICATIONS

Compiled by Mary F. Carpenter

California

- California. Dept. of agriculture, Sacramento. Statistical report of California dairy products, 1929, and a list of California dairy products plants. (Special publication 99. 1930. 47p.)
- Crocheron, B. H., and Norton, W. J. Fruit markets in Eastern Asia. (Calif. Agr. Exp. Sta., Berkeley. Bul. 493. 1930. 366p.)
Paper no. 10. The Giannini Foundation of Agricultural Economics.
- Hodgson, R. W. The California avocado industry. (Calif. Col. of Agr., Agr. Ext. Service, Berkeley. Circ. 43. 1930. 86p.)
A complete revision of California Agricultural Experiment Station bulletin 365, issued in 1923.
- Morrison, A. E., and Rogers, S. S. The effect of definite maturity standards for Bartlett pears. (Calif. Dept. of Agriculture, Berkeley. Monthly bul. v.19, no.6, June, 1930, p.430-436.)
- Overholser, E. L., and Moses, B. D. Precooling of fresh fruits and temperatures of refrigerator cars and warehouse rooms. (Calif. Agr. Exp. Sta., Berkeley. Bul. 496. 1930. 34p.)
"A contribution of the Division of Pomology, the Division of Agricultural Engineering, and the California Committee on the Relation of Electricity to Agriculture."
- Scott, G. A. Livestock estimating - purpose, scope and function. (Calif. Dept. of agriculture, Berkeley. Monthly bul. v.19, no.5, May, 1930, p. 362-367.)
- Spurlock, Carl. The oriental markets for California fresh fruits and vegetables. (Calif. Dept. of agriculture, Sacramento. Suppl. to Monthly bul. v. 19, no. 3-4, March-April, 1930. 55p.)
A report to the Solano County Board of Supervisors under the sponsorship of the State Bureau of Commerce.

Colorado

- Colorado. Agricultural experiment station, Fort Collins. The forty-second annual report... 1929. 75p.
Report on projects in economics and sociology, p.34-33.
Total cost of growing and harvesting one acre of onions, p.61-62. (In the report of the Horticulturist.)
- Colorado. State board of immigration, Denver. Agricultural statistics. Crops and livestock... 1929. (Bul. 87. 1930. 60p.)
In cooperation with the U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

Klemmedson, G. S. The cost of local government in Larimer county, Colorado. (Colo. Agr. Exp. Sta., Fort Collins. Bul.361. 1930. 84p.)
In cooperation with the U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

Connecticut

Connecticut. Agricultural college, Storrs. Economic digest for Connecticut agriculture, no.13, June, 1930. p.97-104.

Partial contents: The estimation of milk production, by A. E. Waugh, p. 99, 102.

Edwards, S. A. Ten essentials of successful marketing. (Conn. Dept. of agriculture. Hartford. [1930] Folder.)

A popular circular for farmers.

Hodge, E. H., and Parsons, G. R. Connecticut market demand for certain agriculture products. 1929. (Conn. Dept. of Agriculture. Hartford. Bul. 5. 1930. 34p.)

Similar to Bulletins 1 and 3 for 1927 and 1928.

Georgia

Georgia. State bureau of markets, Atlanta. Your state Bureau of Markets and what it is doing. 1930? 6p.

Mathews, S. J. Food habits of Georgia rural people. (Ga. Agr. Exp. Sta., Experiment. Bul. 159. 1929. 31p.)

Illinois

Illinois. Agricultural experiment station, Urbana. Considerations in evaluating Illinois farm lands. Papers delivered at the Bankers and Land Appraisers Short Course at the University of Illinois, November, 1929. (Circ. 356. 1930. 109p.)

Contents under Economic aspects of land appraisal includes: My experience in appraising land, by D. H. Doane; Economic conditions and their effects on land values, by L. J. Norton; Methods of appraisal and their application to farm real estate values, by E. H. Wiecking; Farm earnings and land values on fifteen hundred Illinois farms, by H. C. M. Case; Influence of the farm operator on land values as shown by three years' results on 175 Illinois farms, by M. L. Mosher.

Indiana

Gaylord, F. C., and MacGillivray, J. H. Buying tomatoes on grade 1929. (Ind. Agr. Exp. Sta., Lafayette. Bul. 336. 1930. 19p.)

Indiana, Agricultural experiment station, Lafayette. Report... for the year ending June 30, 1929. 95p.

Department of Agricultural Statistics, p.12-13. Department of Farm Management, p.42-45.

The Marketing studies are given under the various commodity departments.

Wiley, J. R. Motor transportation of hogs to the Indianapolis market. (Ind. Agr. Exp. Sta., Lafayette. Bul.337. 1930. 30p.)

Iowa

Bjorka, Knute. International trade in pork and pork products. (Iowa. Agr. Exp. Sta., Ames. Research bul. 122. 1930. 54p.)

Bjorka, Knute. Pork products in foreign trade. (Iowa. Agr. Exp. Sta., Ames, Circ.121. 1930. 8p.)

A popular treatment of the subject matter in Research bulletin 122, listed above.

Giese, Henry, and Mortensen, M. Creamery organization and construction. (Iowa. Agr. Exp. Sta., Ames. Bul. 267. 1930. p.101-132.)

Herriott, C. E. The four county farm business association. (Iowa. State Col. of Agr. and Mech. Arts., Ames. Agricultural Economic Facts, no. 6, 1930. p.1-3.)

Hurd, E. B. Cropping systems in Iowa, past and present. (Iowa. Agr. Exp. Sta., Ames. Bul.268. 1930. p.133-163.)

The third bulletin in a type of farming series.

Iowa. Dept. of agriculture. Des Moines. Iowa monthly crop report, June 1, 1930. 120p.

Contains the annual assessors' statistics by counties.

Kansas

Evans, Morris, and Chapman, I. N. Accounts for Kansas farms. (Kansas. Agr. Exp. Sta., Manhattan. Circ.150. 1929. 35p.)

Grimes, W. E. The stock-share lease. (Kansas. Agr. Exp. Sta., Manhattan. Circ.155. 1930. 16p.)

Howe, Harold. Farm land values in Kansas. (Kansas. Agr. Exp. Sta., Manhattan. Circ.156. 1930. 12p.)

Kansas. State agricultural college. Extension service. Manhattan. Kansas agricultural outlook for 1930. (Ext. circ.79. 1930. n.p.) Mimeographed

Kansas. State board of agriculture, Topeka. Report... quarter ending March, 1930. 119p.

Contains the addresses, papers and discussions at the Board's fifty-ninth annual meeting, January 8-10, 1930, including the following: The Federal Farm Board and its work, by J. C. Stone; Handling the wheat crop, by S. R. McKelvie; Problems of the combine harvester, by L. C. Aicher; The 1929 results of experimental work on storing combined wheat, by F. C. Fenton.

Montgomery, George. Advantages and disadvantages of various types of grain storage. (Kansas. Agr. Col. Ext. Service, Manhattan. Marketing notes, v.6, no.5, 1930. 2p.) Mimeographed.

Louisiana

Thompson, R. L. The agricultural credit situation in Louisiana. (La. Agr. Exp. Sta., Baton Rouge. Bul. 208. 1930. 101p.)

"The owner-operators of large cotton plantations in the Red River bottoms, and the cropper tenants are excluded from the study."

Maine

Reed, D. W. Principles of farm management. How to analyse and solve management problems. (Me. Univ. Col. of Agr. Ext. Service, Orono. Bul. 192. 1930. 16p.)

For the farmer.

Massachusetts

Massachusetts. Agricultural experiment station, Amherst. Annual report... ending Nov. 30, 1929. p.323-382. (Bul. 260. 1930)

Department of Agricultural Economics, p.329-330. Department of Farm Management, p.352-353.

Michigan

Edmund, J. B., Strand, A. B., and McNall, F. J. Cantaloupe production in Michigan. (Mich. Agr. Exp. Sta., East Lansing. Special bul. 193. 1930. 51p.)

Includes varieties with illustrations, p.9-12; packing, marketing and prices, p.28-39.

Minneman, P. G. Corn borer affects farm management. (Mich. Agr. Exp. Sta., East Lansing. Quarterly bul. v.12, no.4, May, 1930. p.152-155.)

In cooperation with the U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

Sauve. E. C. Combine harvester threshers in Michigan. (Mich. Agr. Exp. Sta., East Lansing. Special bul. 198. 1930. 19p.)

Minnesota

Minnesota. Dept. of agriculture. St. Paul. Minnesota annual crop and live-stock statistics, 1928-1929. (Bul. 5, 36p.)

In cooperation with the U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

Minnesota. University. Agricultural extension division, University Farm, St. Paul. The agricultural outlook in Minnesota for 1930. [Pamph. 10, 1930. 8p.]

Ranney, W. P. Dairy farmers' earnings in southeastern Minnesota. (Minn. Univ. Agr. Ext. Div., University Farm, St. Paul. [Minnesota farm business notes] 90. 1930. p.1-4.) Mimeographed.

Sallee, G. A. The earnings on beef cattle farms in southwestern Minnesota. (Minn. Univ. Agr. Ext. Div., University Farm, St. Paul. Minnesota farm business notes, 92. 1930. p.1-4.) Mimeographed.

Ulllyot, L. L. Costs and incomes of farmers' elevators. (Minn. Univ. Agr. Ext. Div., University Farm, St. Paul. Minnesota farm business notes, 91. 1930. p.1-4.) Mimeographed.

Mississippi

Mississippi. Dept. of agriculture, Jackson. Mississippi market bulletin, v.25, no.10. 1930.

Contains the number of pounds of butterfat produced and manufactured by counties for 1929, p.1,8.

Missouri

Jones, M. M. The combine harvester in Missouri. (Mo. Agr. Exp. Sta., Columbia. Bul. 286. 1930. 39p.)

Missouri. State board of agriculture, Jefferson City. Missouri by counties... 1929. (Bul. v.28, no.4. 1930. 48p.)

In cooperation with the U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

Thomsen, F. L., and Reid, W. H. E. Factors involved in buying Missouri cream. (Mo. Agr. Exp. Sta., Columbia. Research bul.137. 1930. 26p.)

Experiment Station bulletin 267, Developing New Markets for Missouri Butterfat presented the partial results of a study made in 1926-27. "The present bulletin is intended merely to present to creamery operators a summary of certain aspects of the cream procurement problem, representing the combined operations of the creameries cooperating in the study."

Thomsen, F. L., and Richards, Preston. A partial analysis of the Missouri pig survey reports. (Mo. Agr. Exp. Sta., Columbia. Research bul. 139. 1930. 34p.)

Nebraska

Hedges, Harold, and Elliott, F. F. Types of farming in Nebraska. (Nebr. Agr. Exp. Sta., Lincoln. Bul. 244. 1930. 76p.)

Nevada

Headley, F. B., and Venstrom, Cruz. Efficiency in dairying. (Nev. Agr. Exp. Sta., Carson City. Bul. 118. 1930. 18p.)

Consists of three separate papers which were originally published in mimeographed form in the monthly News Bulletin.

Contains cost of production data.

New Jersey

Knowles, W. F. Effects of variations in prices of eggs and feed upon farm income. (N. J. Agr. Exp. Sta., New Brunswick. Hints to poultrymen. v.18, no.5, 1930. 4p.)

New Jersey. Dept. of agriculture, Trenton. County boards of agriculture, granges and state agricultural organizations for 1930. (Circ. 175. 1930. 56p.)

New Jersey. Dept. of agriculture, Trenton. Fourteenth annual report ... 1928-1929. 130p.

Bureau of Markets, p.58-95.

Bureau of Statistics and Inspection; Statistical and related work, p.96-98.

New Jersey. State college of agriculture. Extension service, New Brunswick. Economic review, no. 62, May, 1930.

Partial contents: Cost of production of farm products in New Jersey, by A. G. Waller. p.3-6.

New Jersey. State college of agriculture. Extension service, New Brunswick. Economic review, no.63, June, 1930.

Partial contents: Roadside market survey in Monmouth county- 1929, by P. B. Mott, p.11-13; Cost of operating a garden tractor- 1929, by J. W. Carncross, p.13.

Weiss, H. B., Waller, A. G., and Fenton, J. M. The dairy industry of New Jersey. Economics and statistics. (N. J. Dept. of agr., Trenton. Circ. 162. 1929. 56p.)

In cooperation with the New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station.

New Mexico

New Mexico. Agricultural experiment station, State College. Fortieth annual report... 1929. 73p.

Agricultural Economics, p.11-14.

New York

Bakkum, G. A., and Melvin, B. L. Social relationships of Slaterville Springs - Brooktondale area, Tompkins county; New York. (N. Y. Cornell. Agr. Exp. Sta., Ithaca. Bul.501. 1930. 55p.)

The fundamental purpose of the study ... was to discover the relationship of a typical rural area to a near-by city.

Kensler, G. M., and Melvin, B. L. A partial sociological study of Dryden, New York, with special emphasis on its historical development. (N. Y. Cornell. Agr. Exp. Sta., Ithaca. Bul. 504. 1930. 65p.)

New York. Cornell University. College of agriculture, Ithaca. Farm economics, no.66. June, 1930. p.1298-1328.

Partial contents: The decline in commodity prices; Relation of cash and future prices of oats to profits and losses from hedging; Cash and future prices of corn at Chicago, by G. F. Warren and F. A. Pearson; Increase in the use of electricity in New York State; Results of milk cooling survey, by R. F. Bucknam; The relation of winter and summer dairying to seasonal surplus, by H. A. Ross; Cream prices at New York, by Leland Spencer; The influence of late winter temperatures on apple production in southern New England, by F. V. Waugh; The money income of farm boys, by H. W. Beers.

New York. Dept. of agriculture and markets, Albany. Eggs. New York state retail grades and standards for eggs, with rules, regulations and law. (Circ. 394. 1929. 14p.)

New York. Dept. of agriculture and markets, Albany. List of commission merchants bonded and licensed under article 20 of the agriculture and markets law to receive farm produce on consignment for the period July 1, 1929 to June 30, 1930. (Circ. 395. 1930. 25p.)

Williams, F. M., and Lockwood, J. E. An economic study of food consumed by farm and village families in Central New York. (N. Y. Cornell Agr. Exp. Sta., Ithaca. Bul. 502. 1930. 52p.)

North Carolina

Hostetter, E. H., Nance, R. E., and Foster, J. E. Cost of raising pigs to weaning age. (N.C. Agr. Exp. Sta., Raleigh. Bul. 272. 1930. 12p.)

Bulletin 224 with similar title was published in 1922. The recent bulletin gives results of further studies.

North Carolina. Agricultural experiment station, Raleigh. Fifty-second annual report... ending June 30, 1929. 125p.

Report on agricultural economics, p.15-25.

Report on rural sociology, p.122-123.

North Carolina. Dept. of agriculture, Raleigh. Farm facts, 1927-1930.

(Farm forecaster. no.56. 1930. 48p.)

The annual number containing agricultural statistics.

In cooperation with the U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

Wooten, H. H. The credit problem of North Carolina farmers. (N. C. Agr. Exp. Sta., Raleigh. Bul. 271. 1930. 42p.)

North Dakota

North Dakota. Agricultural College. Extension Division, Fargo. North Dakota farm storage act. Questions and answers. (Spec. circ. 2. 1929. Folder 4p.)

Ohio

Hauck, C. W. Farm produce received in trucks on the Columbus wholesale market, 1929. (Ohio State Univ. Dept. of rural economics, Columbus. Mimeograph bul. 25. 1930. 82p.)

In cooperation with the Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station and the Ohio State Dept. of Agriculture.

Morison, F. L. Ohio farm land acquired by life insurance companies thru foreclosure in 1929. (Ohio. State Univ. Dept. of rural economics, Columbus. Mimeograph bul. 26. 1930. 11p.)

In cooperation with the Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station.

Morison, F. L. Variations in crop production costs in Medina County, Ohio. (Ohio Agr. Exp. Sta., Wooster. Bul. 453. 1930. 52p.)

Ohio. Agricultural experiment station, Wooster. Bimonthly bulletin, no. 144, May-June, 1930. p.65-96.

Partial contents: The dairy feed-milk ratio for northern Ohio, by J. H. Sitterley; Land utilization; Comparative prices of Ohio farm products, by J. I. Falconer.

Ohio. Agricultural experiment station, Wooster. Bimonthly bulletin, no. 145, July-August, 1930. p.97-128.

Partial contents: The trend of agricultural production in Ohio since 1910, by V. R. Wertz; Ohio farm land area and total production, by J. I. Falconer.

Oklahoma

Stephens, P. H. Systems of farming in Oklahoma. No. 1. Wheat farming in North Central Oklahoma. (Okla. Agr. and Mech. Col. Dept. of Agr. Econ., Stillwater. 1929. 11p.) Mimeographed.

Trent, D. P. Farm plans for 1930. Facts about cotton. (Okla. Agr. and Mech. Col. Ext. Service, Stillwater. Circ. 266. 1930. 8p.)

Oregon

Lindgren, H. A., and Potter, E. L. Lamb marketing investigations in Western Oregon. (Oreg. Agr. Exp. Sta., Corvallis. Bul. 265. 1930. 15p.)

Mittelman, E. B. Marketing Willamette Valley wools through the Pacific Cooperative Wool Growers. (Oreg. Agr. Exp. Sta., Corvallis. Bul. 260. 1930. 15p.)

Mittelman, E. B. Willamette Valley wools in relation to local consumption. (Oreg. Agr. Exp. Sta., Corvallis. Bul. 261. 1930. 23p.)

Nelson, M. N., and Belden, W. H. The market situation and outlook for the Oregon canned fresh prune. (Oreg. Agr. Exp. Sta., Corvallis. Bul. 263. 1930. 30p.)

Pennsylvania

Bartlett, R. W. A price plan for selling milk by collective bargaining organizations. (Pa. Agr. Exp. Sta., State College. Bul. 251. 1930. 32p.)

"This study, in large part, is a continuation of the study reported in the ... Experiment Station bulletin 208, Milk Marketing in Pennsylvania."

Funk, E. M., and Margolf, P. H. Feed consumption and costs in raising turkeys. (Pa. Agr. Exp. Sta., State College. Bul. 250. 1930. 11p.)
Results of an experiment begun in May, 1929.

Pennsylvania. Dept. of agriculture, Harrisburg. Crop and livestock report, 1929. (Gen. bul. 491. 1930. 69p.)

In cooperation with the U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

Stern, J. K. Membership problems in a milk marketing organization. (Pa. Agr. Exp. Sta., State College. Bul. 256. 1930. 16p.)

Wrigley, P. I. Land utilization and farm management in Wyoming county. (Pa. Agr. Exp. Sta., State College. Bul. 257. 1930. 40p.)

In cooperation with the U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

Rhode Island

Corbett, R. B. Costs of cooling milk on farms. (R. I. Agr. Exp. Sta., Kingston. Bul. 223. 1930. 13p.)

Rhode Island. Agricultural experiment station, Kingston. Forty-second annual report ... [1929] p.63-79.
Agricultural economics, p. 63-65.

Rhode Island. Dept. of agriculture, Providence. Third annual report ... 1929. 71p.
Bureau of Markets, p. 46-51;
Study of source of supply and marketing conditions of milk in Rhode Island (Office of Milk Inspection), p.58-59.

South Carolina

Jensen, W. C., and Russell, B. A. Piedmont farm business studies. (S. C. Agr. Exp. Sta., Clemson College. Bul. 264. 1930. 42p.)

South Carolina. Dept. of agriculture, commerce and industries, Columbia. Year book... 1929. 202p.
Crop statistics, p. 43-51; Peach tree survey - spring, 1929, p. 51-54;
Report on tobacco, p.66-86; Report of Labor Division which includes statistics of the textile and other industries, p. 139-199.

Texas

Texas. Agricultural experiment station, College Station. Forty-second annual report, 1929. 163p.
Farm and ranch economics, p. 72-80.

Virginia

Hamilton, C. H., and Ellison, J. M. The negro church in rural Virginia. (Va. Agr. Exp. Sta., Blacksburg. Bul. 273. 1930. 39p.)
The third publication in a series on rural organization in Virginia.

Virginia. Dept. of agriculture, Richmond. Virginia farm statistics, 1929. (Bul. 7. 1930. 77p.)
In cooperation with the U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

Washington

Johnson, N. W. Economic aspects of apple production in Washington. (Wash. Agr. Exp. Sta., Pullman. Bul. 239. 1930. 79p.)

Johnson, N. W. Economic aspects of the Washington fruit industry. Apricots, cherries, peaches, and pears. (Wash. Agr. Exp. Sta., Pullman. Bul.233. 1930. 72p.)

Passmore, W. O. Successful farm management in Kittitas County. (Wash. State Col. Ext. service. 1929? 35p.)

Washington. Agricultural experiment station, Pullman. Thirty-ninth annual report... June 30, 1929. 66p. (Bul. 237. 1929)

Division of Farm Management and Agricultural Economics, p. 30-31.

Wisconsin

Montgomery, D. E. Cooperative oil marketing in Wisconsin in 1928. (Wis. Dept. of Markets, Madison. Bul. v. 9, no. 5. 1929. 9p.)

Moore, J. W. Swiss cheese grades and standards holding regulations. (Wis. Dept. of Agr. and Markets, Madison. Bul. 111. 1930. 32p.)

Wyoming

Vass, A. F. Account book for poultry production and costs. (Wyo. Agr. Col. Ext. Div., Laramie. 1930? 23p.)

A form for the use of the producer.

Vass, A. F. The 1930 agricultural outlook for Wyoming. (Wyo. Univ. Col. of Agr. Ext. Service, Circ. 28. 1930. 52p.)

Wyoming. Agricultural experiment station, Laramie. Thirty-ninth annual report... 1929. 52p.

Studies in agricultural marketing, p.9-10, are handled in the Agronomy Department by a specialist appointed during the year.

Wyoming. Dept. of agriculture, Cheyenne. Wyoming agricultural statistics, number seven- 1929. 92p.

In cooperation with the U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

NEW PERIODICAL

Current literature on cotton; selected references, prepared in the Division of cotton marketing, in cooperation with the Library, Bureau of agricultural economics, United States Department of agriculture, for the use of the staff and cooperators, v.1, no.1. July, 1930. Washington, D. C., 1930. Mimeographed.

Contains references selected from publications received in the Division of Cotton Marketing. from the library of the Department and from other sources. It is issued primarily for the use of the staff and the cooperators of the Division.

PERIODICAL ARTICLES

Compiled by Louise O. Bercaw and A. M. Hannay

Agrarian Crisis - Hungary

Nola, Carlo di. La crisi agraria in Ungheria. (In Giornale degli Economisti, anno 45, no. 5, May, 1930. p.489-496. Published at 67 Via del Tritone, Rome, Italy.)

An account of the agrarian crisis in Hungary.

Agricultural Bookkeeping

Klauder, G. Betriebswirtschaft und buchführung in der landwirtschaft. (In Berichte über Landwirtschaft, n. f., bd. 11, hft. 4, 1930, p. 694-748. Published by P. Parey, Berlin, Germany.)

The close connection between successful farm management and bookkeeping is stressed. The principles of bookkeeping, the characteristics of the various bookkeeping systems, and their application to farm management are discussed. An example is given of a comprehensive statement of assets and liabilities including such items as distance from a railway and from a market, height above sea level, rainfall, utilization of fodder, cost of production, gross and net return, etc. A short bibliography is appended.

Agricultural Credit - England

Minty, L. Le M. The agricultural credits act, 1928. (In Economic Journal, v.40, no.158, June, 1930, p.249-258. May be obtained from The Macmillan Company, New York City)

After summarizing the defects in the organization of the agricultural industry in England before 1927 and the reasons that legislation in favor of agriculture was needed after 1921, the writer discusses the Agricultural Credits Act, 1928, which "is designed to enable the Agricultural Mortgage Corporation to lend on advantageous terms to landowners, particularly to farmers, for purely agricultural purposes."

Agricultural Credit - New Zealand

Esson, J. J. Rural finance in New Zealand. The intermediate credit system and long-term advances. (In New Zealand Journal of Agriculture, v.40, no. 6, June 20, 1930, p.395-403.)

"A general outline of the State and State-fostered organizations, which are obviously designed to benefit the small farmer rather than the larger landholder."

Agricultural Crisis - Austria

Weiss, Rudolf. Agrarkrise. (In Der Kampf. jahrg, 23, hft. 3, Mar., 1930, p.126-136.) May be obtained from Volksbuchhandlung, Gumpendorferstrasse, 18, Vienna (6), Austria.)

The author shows that the agricultural crisis in Austria is not a passing or even a merely recurrent phenomenon. It has been a persistent reality throughout the centuries, exhibiting itself in different guises, according to the predominant economic trend of the times. Sometimes its expression is more or less lethargic; at others it becomes acute. Feudalism with its acquisition of land by the powerful at the expense of the land workers, was succeeded by capitalism, and for serfdom was substituted economic slavery. The peasant has been the victim of the greed of others for land and the profits to be derived from its ownership and exploitation. Doomed by poverty, and, in many cases, by ignorance or lack of initiative, to the retention of outworn tools and methods of cultivation, and forced to sell his products at prices over which he has no control, he can often barely cover the cost of production. The agricultural crisis in the author's view cannot be banished except by the application of a constructive agricultural programme to the whole field of agricultural organization and the manifold causes of crises.

Agricultural Crisis - Orient

Magyar, L. Agrarkrise und hungersnot im Osten. (In Agrar-Probleme, bd. 2, hft. 2, 1929, p.371-377. Published by Internationales Agrar-Institut, Wosdvischenka 14, Moscow, U.S.S.R.)

A very pessimistic picture is drawn of severe agricultural distress accompanied by millions of deaths from famine in the Orient, a condition which has been going from bad to worse during the last century, and for which the author can see no obvious remedy. He points out that the aggravation of suffering among the masses of the peasant population of the countries of the East has been a concomitant of the progress of capitalism in those countries.

Agricultural Economics

Thompson, R. J. Economic research in agriculture. (In Gt. Britain. Journal of the Ministry of Agriculture, v.37, no.1, Apr. 1930. p. 24-36. Published by H. M. Stationery off., London, England.)

A brief survey of investigations that are being made in various countries of the financial results of farming, the organization of farm labor, rural sociology, and marketing.

Agricultural Situation - United States

Hard times for farmers. A series of six articles with this title appeared in six different numbers of the New Republic as follows:

I. The farm board and the farmer, by E. G. Nourse. (New Republic, v.62, no.804, Apr. 30, 1930, p.288-291). II. What can the tariff do? by Roland R. Renne. (New Republic, v.62, no.805, May 7, 1930, p.323-325). III. How Canada markets its wheat, by H. H. McIntyre. (New Republic, v.62, no. 806, May 14, 1930. p.344-347). IV. Unemployment in agriculture, by Arthur P. Chew. (New Republic, v.62, no. 807, May 21, 1930, p.14-16). V. The marginal farmer, by Robert Stewart. (New Republic, v. 62, no.

808, May 28, 1930, p.37-38) VI, Corporation farming - the way out?
by Mordecai Ezekiel and Sherman Johnson. (New Republic, v.62, no.809,
June 4, 1930, p.66-68)

Agriculture - British Empire

Times, Imperial and Foreign Trade and Engineering Supplement, v.26, no.620,
May 24, 1930, 72p. British Empire Products number. Published by Times
Publishing Co., Ltd., Printing House-Square and Playhouse-yard, London,
E.C.4, England.

Agriculture - Rumania

Timow, S. Wird Rumänien agrarisiert oder industrialisiert? (In Agrar-
Probleme, bd. 2, hft. 2, 1929, p.310-346. Published by Internationales
Agrar-Institut, Wosdvischenka 14, Moscow, U.S.S.R.)

The author pictures post-war Rumania as an inherently agricultural
country with a strongly developed tendency towards industrialization.
This tendency is a result of the war and the aquisition of new territories,
and the author shows that it is likely to persist, in spite of national
and international difficulties. He sees in Rumania a country in which
agriculture and industry will develop along parallel lines. The develop-
ment will not be a straightforward one. It will be influenced by the laws
of economic evolution, by political struggles at home, and by the power
of foreign capital. The industrialization of the country, accompanied by
capitalization of agriculture, will increase the ranks of the proletariat.
The attempts to maintain its agricultural character will increase the
pauperization of the peasantry, and thereby foster the revolutionary
tendency of the masses of workers and peasants.

Agriculture - Scotland

Watson, J. A. S. Agriculture and the food supply. (In Scottish Journal of
Agriculture, v.13, no.2, Apr., 1930, p.133-140. Published by H. M.
Stationery office, London, England)

The history of agriculture in Scotland is briefly outlined. The dif-
ficulty of introducing in farming the principles of specification of labor
or the displacement of men by machines is indicated as well as the im-
possibility of competing on the world market with countries like Canada
and Australia. The author concludes that nothing short of protection or
subsidies will maintain either the country's output of food or the numbers
of its rural workers.

Agriculture - U.S.S.R.

Muralow, A. Die sozialistische rekonstruktion der landwirtschaft und der
fünfjahresplan. (In Agrar-Probleme, bd. 2, hft. 2, 1929, p. 247-258.
Published by Internationales Agrar-Institut, Wosdvischenka 14, Moscow,
U.S.S.R.)

Among the aims of the five-year plan of the Soviet Union is the development of collective farming and of the individual farming enterprise. Some of the expected results of the plan are indicated. Among them are the unification of all agricultural processes, including marketing of agricultural products, an increase in area up to 30 million hectares, and increased use of machinery and artificial fertilizer. The plan calls for an increase in the total agricultural production of the Soviet Union of 44%, an increase in the market production of 90%, and a grain production which will provide an exportable surplus greater than that of pre-war years. It calls for an increased production of agricultural machinery to the value of 610 instead of 250 million rubles, an increase in the number of tractors up to 180,000, a yearly production of artificial fertilizer of 8 million tons, and an increase in agricultural personnel of average and superior qualifications from 22,000 to 90,000.

Yakovlev on the agricultural situation. (In Soviet Union Review, v.8, no. 6, June, 1930, p.90-91. Published by The Soviet Union Information Bureau 1637 Massachusetts Ave., N. W., Washington, D. C.)

Extracts from a paper prepared by the Commissar of Agriculture for the U.S.S.R. for the Sixteenth Party Congress, reports the success of the collective movement and outlines measures for its further development.

Banking and Agriculture

Crowther, Samuel. Chain banking and how it is likely to affect agriculture. (In Country Gentleman, v. 95, no.6, June, 1930, p.10-11, 50,52. Published at Independence Square, Philadelphia, Pa.)

Barley

Harrison, T. J. Market requirements and the Canadian grades of barley. (In Scientific Agriculture, v.10, no.9, May, 1930, p.586-597. Published by the Canadian Society of Technical Agriculturists, Ottawa, Canada)

Paper read before annual meeting Western Canadian Society of Agronomy, Edmonton, 1929.

Canada

Commercial & industrial Canada. (The Commercial, June 19, 1930. 28p. Published by the Manchester Guardian, Manchester, England)

Partial contents: Timber, minerals, fish, and farming, by S. F. Tolmie; Farm board and farmer, by W. C. Buckle; A pause in the progress of trade - but no grounds for pessimism, by H. E. M. Chisholm.

Capital and Cost of Production - South Australia

Perkins, Arthur J. An enquiry into present-day value of capital invested in South Australian wheat farming, and its influence upon current costs of production. (In South Australia. Journal of the Department of Agriculture, v.33, no.9, Apr. 15, 1930, p.772-800.)

The determination of capital invested in agricultural undertakings and the part played by interest and depreciation on this capital in costs of production are studied in connection with Turretfield Demonstration farm and 129 South Australian wheat farms. The conclusion is that "given the means and ability to put into force the best farming practices, interest and depreciation charges are not unduly heavy in productive, fertile areas; in the poorer class of country, on the other hand, whilst land values are low, interest on improvements and farm plant are frequently excessive at ruling rates for agricultural produce."

Chamber of Commerce of the United States

Nation's Business, v.18, no.6, May 20, 1930. 80p. Published by the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, Washington, D. C.

This is the annual extra edition number of Nation's Business devoted to a report of the annual meeting of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States.

Partial contents: Organized business looks ahead, the resolutions adopted by the eighteenth annual meeting of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States (p.17-18,78-79); The farm board and business, by Alexander Legge (p.23-24); Business and the farm board, by Daniel A. Millett (p.25-26); The battle on the floor, the discussion pro and con of the farm marketing act (p.27-28).

Coffee Valorization - Brazil

Pierrot, A. Ogden. Brazil's coffee policy modified. (In Brazilian Business. v.10, no.5, May, 1930, p.7-9,42. Published by the American Chamber of Commerce for Brazil, Avenida Rio Branco, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.)

The coffee valorization policy and its breakdown are briefly sketched, and an outline of the plan of recuperation agreed to by the Sao Paulo officials and the foreign bankers who guaranteed them a large loan is given. It is suggested that "the soundest policy for Brazil to follow would be to permit of a further price decrease with a view to largely eliminating foreign competition." If this were accomplished, it would solve the problem of the disposal of the large surplus now on hand.

Colonization - Poland

Schubert, Albrecht. Die innere kolonisation in den bezirken Bialystok und Warschau. (In Berichte über Landwirtschaft, n.f., bd.11, hft.3, 1930, p.467-477. Published by P. Parey, Berlin, Germany.)

The author discusses the effect of the Polish agrarian reform on land settlement in the districts of Bialystok and Warsaw. The reform met with less opposition than in other regions because of the cooperation of the large landowners whose land was mortgaged at a very high rate of interest, and who had suffered severe losses of stock and buildings during the war.

The most notable accompaniment of the reform was the release of the peasants from servitude and the consolidation of scattered holdings. No extensive improvements were affected with the exception of a certain amount of land drainage for which cooperative societies, subsidized by the government, were responsible. Nevertheless the general condition of agriculture has sufficiently improved to make the life of the peasant easier for at least a generation.

Cooperation - Greece

Andoniades, S. Cooperation in Greece. (In Review of International Cooperation, year 23, no. 6, June, 1930, p.214-219. Published at Orchard House, 14, Great Smith St., London, S. W. 1, England.)

"Although the cooperative movement seems to be very young in Greece we find that cooperation has been known under various forms among the Greek peasantry since the 18th century." In 1788 a cooperative society was founded in the village of Ambelakia in Thessaly to produce and sell cotton, and to pay the government taxes out of the profits. The development of cooperation and the establishment of the Agricultural Bank of Greece are outlined.

Cooperation - United States

The Cooperative Marketing Journal, v. 4, no.3, May, 1930. Published at 1731 Eye St., N. W., Washington, D. C.

Partial contents: The hard winter wheat belt falls into step, by J. W. Cummins (progress of the hard winter wheat belt in cooperating to take advantage of the agricultural marketing act); College readjustment to the new cooperative program, by Paul V. Maris (extracts from an address, January 6, 1930, at a meeting of the agricultural staff of the Oregon State Agricultural College); Our dear Professor Boyle, by the editor (criticism of Professor Boyle and his attack on the Federal Farm Board); Problems of cooperative produce commissions, by F. L. Thomsen; The New England Institute of Cooperation, by R. B. Corbett; Activities of the International Institute of Agriculture, by Asher Hobson.

Schneider, Kurt. Die "krise" der nordamerikanischen absatzgenossenschaftsbewegung. (In Berichte über Landwirtschaft, n.f., bd. 11, hft. 2, 1930, p.301-324. Published by P. Parey, Berlin, Germany.)

The author takes exception to the contention of Dr. J. Herschmann of the International Agricultural Institute of Moscow, that agricultural cooperation in the United States is facing a serious crisis, and possibly defeat. He outlines conditions leading to the passing of the Agricultural Marketing Act in June, 1929, and the establishment

of the Federal Farm Board, to prove that agricultural cooperation is healthy, and is likely to hold its own, except - and he emphasizes this warning - in the case of agricultural over-production.

Cooperation - Wheat - France

Malpeaux, L. Organisation de la vente en commun du blé. (In La Vie Agricole et Rurale, 19 année, no.20, May 18, 1930, p.321-326. Published by J. B. Baillière & fils, 19, rue Hautefeuille, Paris (6e), France.)

The author paints a vivid picture of the serious condition of the wheat cultivator in France who is at the mercy of the middleman and the miller. Overproduction and its inevitable concomitant, decreased prices, have brought about a situation which the law of November, 1929, has done little to remedy. The only hope of improvement would seem to be in the organization of cooperation. The author recommends the establishment of cooperative societies for the sale of wheat, cooperative silos, and warehouses, and cooperative milling and baking associations, subsidized by the State and given the opportunity to obtain from the state long and short term credit.

Cost of Production

Ruston, Arthur G Some aspects of cost of production studies in agriculture. (In Rhodesia Agricultural Journal, v.27, no.3., Mar., 1930, p.272-282.)

The value of financial accounts and a modified or complete system of cost accounts to the farmer is illustrated by examples taken from Yorkshire, England.

Cost of Production - Rhodesia

Mundy, H. G., and Hick, J. Agricultural costings at the Gwebi farm. (In Rhodesia Agricultural Journal, v.27, no.3, Mar., 1930, p.246-255.)

Contains the annual balance sheet and profit and loss account of the Gwebi Farm for the year ended Sept. 30, 1929. "It was decided by the Government, about five years ago, that the operations of the Gwebi farm should be conducted on commercial lines, in order that the institution might serve the purpose of a demonstration farm for the type of land of which it is representative."

Mundy, H. G. and Hick, J. Agricultural costings at the Gwebi farm. (In Rhodesia Agricultural Journal, v.27, no.4, Apr. 1930, p.397-399.)

The cost of production of maize on the above-named farm in 1928-29 is discussed, together with the cost of green manuring certain areas of land with dolichos beans and with Sunn hemp.

Mundy, H. G. Agricultural costings at the Gwebi farm. Fattening for beef. (In Rhodesia Agricultural Journal, v.27, no.5, May, 1930, p.517-519.)

Mundy, H. G. Agricultural costings at the Gwebi farm. Ground nuts and maize and beans for silage. (In Rhodesia Agricultural Journal, v.27, no.6, June, 1930, p.639-644.)

Tables show the cost of production of ground nuts and of maize and beans for silage in 1929.

Cotton Trade

Ellinger, Barnard, and Ellinger, Hugh. Japanese competition in the cotton trade. (In Royal statistical society, Journal, v.93, new series, part II, 1930, p.185-220. Discussion, p.221-232. Published at 9, Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2, England)

"Japan having lost her export trade in yarn first to India and then to China, turned her attention to piece goods, and to-day is not only Britain's greatest competitor in these goods, but is proving a competitor of a most formidable character.

"This paper deals entirely with questions connected with this competition in cotton piece goods with the United Kingdom, and with suggestions how it may be combated. Although a considerable amount of work has already been done in this direction, it is felt that there are certain aspects which have not been sufficiently emphasized and it is with these aspects that this paper is mainly concerned.

"During the last two years discussion has centered mainly on four advantages which Japan is alleged to enjoy over our trade.

"These are - A. Cheaper labour in spinning and weaving. B. Greater proximity to the large consuming markets in the Far East, particularly China. C. Cheaper cotton. D. Organization of the industry." These questions are dealt with in the above order in this article.

Dairy Products Control - France

Péronne Bernard. Le contrôle laitier et beurrier en France. (In La Vie Agricole et Rurale, 19, année, no. 15, Apr. 13, 1930, p.241-245. Published by J. B. Baillière & fils, 19 rue Hautefeuille, Paris (6e), France.)

The method of operation of milk and butter control in France is discussed.

Dairy Products Control - Switzerland

Ferville, E. Le contrôle laitier en Suisse. (In La Vie Agricole et Rurale, 19, année, no. 15, Apr., 13, 1930, p.245. Published by J. B. Baillière & fils, 19 rue Hautefeuille, Paris (6e), France.)

A brief sketch of the present status of milk control in Switzerland.

Engineering and Agriculture

Giese, Henry. The application of engineering to the agricultural industry. (In Science, new series v.71, no.1845, May 9, 1930, p.467-470. Published by the Science Press, Grand Central Terminal, New York City)

Paper read before Section M - Engineering, American Association for the Advancement of Science, Des Moines, Iowa, December 30, 1929. Deals with the "progress which has been made in the agricultural field and the obligation of the engineer in helping it to keep pace with other enterprises."

Export Bounties - Wheat - Chile

" A telegram from Santiago (Chile) states that the resolution of the Government to grant bounties for the export of wheat has commenced to give excellent results. It appears that ten thousand quintals have already been ordered by Great Britain ... and there are said to be other important orders pending." (In Review of the River Plate, v.68, no. 2008, May 30, 1930, p.29. Published in Buenos Aires, New York agent, S. S. Koppe & Co., Inc., Times Building, New York, N. Y.)

Export Regulations - Yugoslavia

Vilimanovic, Milojko. Yugoslav agriculture and the foundation of a privileged company for the export of agricultural products from Yugoslavia. (In Belgrade Economic Review, year 5, no.6, June, 1930, p.132-133. Published at "Palata Ruski Car," Belgrade, Yugoslavia.)

The organization and aims of the Yugoslav agricultural export company are outlined.

Federal Farm Board

Gubitz, A. C. Agricultural cooperation and the government. (In Ohio Social Science Journal, v.2, no.2, May, 1930, p.8-43. Published by Ohio University, Athens, Ohio)

This article is in ten parts as follows: I, The farmers' dilemma; II, Remedial attempts [to aid the farmer]; III, Policies of the Federal Farm Board; IV, Historical data [on cooperation]; V. Classification of farmers' cooperatives; VI, Growth [of cooperation]; VII, Legal aspect [of cooperatives]; VIII, Method of securing loans from Board; IX, Cooperatives unlike commercial organizations; X, Individualism vs. cooperation.

Krämer, Erich. Die neue Amerikanische bundesfarmstelle. (In Berichte über Landwirtschaft, n.f., bd. 11, hft. 3, 1930, p.515-525. Published by P. Parey, Berlin, Germany.)

This is an account of the organization, policy and initial measures of the Federal Farm Board and of the reaction to the latter in the United States.

Lee, V. P. The Federal farm board and the agricultural credit system. (In Southwestern Political and Social Science Quarterly, v.11, no. 1, June, 1930, p.47-54. Published by the Southwestern Political and Social Science Association, Austin, Texas.)

This is an address which was delivered at the meeting of the Southwestern Political and Social Science Association, Dallas, Texas, April 19, 1930.

National city bank of New York. The Farm board act. (In its Monthly letter on economic conditions, governmental finance, United States securities, June 1930, p.96-103. Published at New York City)

Discussion of the Agricultural Marketing Act and the policies of the Federal Farm Board, and the action taken by the Chamber of Commerce of the United States on the Federal Farm Board at its last annual meeting.

Ostrolenk, Bernhard. Farm board speculation and the price of cotton. (In Annalist, v.35, no.906, May 30, 1930. p.1156-1157. Published by the New York Times Co., New York City)

Taylor, Henry C. [Quotations from an address delivered at the Institute of public affairs at the University of Virginia on August 7th, 1930] (In the Evening Star, Washington, D. C., August, 8, 1930)

"The agricultural depression was blamed directly on the 'business man's government' before the institute by Dr. H. C. Taylor, former head of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics of the Department of Agriculture, yesterday.

"Taking issue with the policies of the Federal Farm Board, he insisted that the farmer would come into his own again only by a return to the vigorous anti-trust enforcement of the days of Theodore Roosevelt. Dr. Taylor, introduced as one of the foremost agricultural economists in the world, proposed four measures for agricultural relief as follows:

"Restoring competitive prices in the so-called competitive industries by making the Sherman anti-trust law effective, by revivifying the Federal Trade Commission and by suspending that part of the work of the Department of Commerce which promotes the organization of manufacturing and trade groups for the more effective limitation of competition.

"Fixing reasonable prices in fields where monopolistic control is inevitable by making public utility commissions effective in establishing fair rates on a basis equally fair to stockholders and consuming public.

"Reducing to its proper sphere special privilege legislation and particularly the protective tariff which 'has been used so excessively as a means of elevating prices in the interest of inordinate profits of certain industries at the expense of the consuming public.'

"Removing the obstacles hampering the present agencies for collecting and disseminating information available alike to all producers, buyers, sellers and investors."

Fertilizer

Engel, Hans. Produktion und verbrauch von kunstdünger im In-und Auslande in vor-und nachkriegszeiten. (In Berichte über Landwirtschaft, n.f., bd. 11, hft. 2, 1930, p.235-246. Published by P. Parey, Berlin, Germany)

Comparative tables are given showing production and consumption of artificial fertilizers in the principal agricultural countries in 1913 and 1927, and pre-war and post-war production and consumption of artificial fertilizer in Germany and other countries.

Feudalism - Serfdom - Capitalism

Dubrowski, S. Ueber das wesen des feudalismus, der leibeigenschaft und des handelskapitals. (In Agrar-Probleme, bd. 2, hft. 2, 1929, p.209-246. Published by Internationales Agrar-Institut, Wosdvischenka 14, Moscow, U.S.S.R.)

This is an extract from a recent Russian publication on the characteristics of the Asiatic method of production under the regime of feudalism, serfdom, and trade capital. The author contends that in the countries of the Orient, where the social organization is based on the exploitation of the peasantry, feudalism and serfdom have played an important part at certain stages of development. He discusses feudalism and serfdom in the light of the doctrines of Marx, Engels, and Lenin, and emphasizes the fact, which he feels has been too often overlooked, that their most distinguishing characteristics are determined by the conditions of production. Of supreme importance is the relation between the actual producer and the landowner, expressed, in the case of feudalism, in terms of produce, and in the case of serfdom, in the terms of labor. Trade capital is closely bound up with both systems. The concentration of ever increasing quantities of surplus products in the hands of feudal lords and landowners makes for the increase of trade capital which in turn has an active influence in hastening the transaction from the one system to the other.

Flax - U.S.S.R.

Organization of State flax farms. (In Economic Review of the Soviet Union, v.5, no.9, May 1, 1930, p.185. Published by Amtorg Trading Corporation, 261 Fifth Ave., New York, N. Y.)

"The Commissariat for Agriculture has decided to organize within the State Farm Center a special trust for large State flax and hemp farms. The functions of the new trust, which is nation-wide in scope, will be to direct production and marketing."

Grain - U.S.S.R.

Cultivation of corn to be increased. (In Economic Review of the Soviet Union, v.5, no.11, June 1, 1930, p.239. Published by The Amtorg Trading Corporation, 261 Fifth Ave., New York, N. Y.)

"The Council of Labor and Defense in its decrees of March 16th and April 1st ordered an increase in the corn area to 10 million hectares in 1931 and 15 million in 1932. It is proposed to raise the yield per acre to the average yield obtained by the experimental station ... The Supreme Economic Council is about to begin the building of a plant of 300,000 - 400,000 tons capacity for the manufacture of various corn products, such as sugar, starch products, oil, etc."

Greece

Wladigeroff, Theodor. Die agrarverfassung Griechenlands. (In Berichte über Landwirtschaft, n.f., bd. 11, hft. 2, 1930, p.257-279. Published by P. Parey, Berlin, Germany.)

The author traces the development of Greece from a commercial to a preponderantly agricultural country, in spite of adverse physical, climatic, and economic conditions. Agriculture now occupies 70% of the population of the country and accounts for 80-90% of the export trade. But the technical development of agriculture has lagged. Farming methods and implements are out of date and unscientific. This discrepancy is due, in large part, to the existing system of land tenure which still shows traces of feudalism. In spite of the decreed expropriation of state and church lands, and of much privately owned land, for redistribution among small farmers in lots of from 5 to 15 hectares, results have so far been disappointing. After a period of 10 years, only 5% of the agricultural area of the country has been redistributed. On the other hand, a colonization scheme, inaugurated by a decree of Sept. 4, 1924, has resulted in the establishment of 145,000 new family farms on expropriated land. These enterprises, however, are handicapped by lack of capital and by heavy taxes. The modern agricultural movement in Greece has three crying needs: more land, higher wages, and decreased taxation.

Housing of Agricultural Workers - Scotland

Duncan, Joseph F. The farm cottage in Scotland. (In Scottish Journal of Agriculture, v.13, no.2, Apr., 1930, p.140-153. Published by H. M. Stationery office, London, England.)

The author presents a few facts about the housing of agricultural workers in Scotland from the last half of the eighteenth century to the present day.

Import Certificate - Germany

Germany. "Import Bond" system (further modifications.) (In Gt. Brit. Board of Trade Journal, v.124, n.s., no.1747, May 29, 1930, p.733.

Published by H. M. Stationery office, London, England.)

A ministerial decree, dated May 9, and in force from May 19, makes alterations in the value of import certificates for milling products of rye, wheat, spelt, barley, and oats.

"The Minister of Finance is empowered to stop, at one week's notice, the issue of import bonds in connection with the export of wheat flour as soon as it appears probable that the export of wheat flour under the new Import Bond rate will exceed 5,000 metric tons."

Germany. Issue of import bonds for oats and wheat flour discontinued. (In Gt. Brit. Board of Trade Journal, v.124, n.s., no.1784, June 5, 1930, p.763. Published by H. M. Stationery office, London, England.)

"By a Ministerial Decree, dated May 27, the issue of import bonds in connection with the export of oats will be discontinued as from June 4. Import bonds, will, however, continue to be issued in connection with the export of milling products of oats. A further Ministerial Decree, dated May 28, discontinues the issue of import bonds in connection with the export of wheat flour as from June 5."

Germany. Issue of import bonds for rye and rye groats discontinued. (In Gt. Brit. Board of Trade Journal, v.125, n.s., no.1752, July 3, 1930, p. 18. Published by H. M. Stationery office, London, England.)

"A Ministerial Decree, dated June 27, notifies that applications for the issue of import bonds in connection with the export of rye and rye groats will be disallowed as from July 5."

New values established for import certificates on cereals, hogs, cattle, pork, ham, beef, and mutton. (In Commerce Reports, no.26, June 30, 1930, p. 833)

By a German decree of May 6, effective May 13, 1930, the values of import certificates on a number of agricultural products were readjusted. Values are given in detail.

Index Numbers - United States

Freund, Rudolf. Farmpreisindizes in den Vereinigten Staaten von Amerika. (In Weltwirtschaftliches Archiv, bd. 31, hft. 1, Jan., 1930, p. 259-285. May be obtained from G. E. Stechert & Co., 31-33 East 10th Street, New York, N. Y.)

The library has a copy of this in separate form. The importance of index numbers of agricultural prices in determining the economic conditions of the farm population of the United States is shown, and the methods of establishing these index numbers as adopted by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics and the New York State College of Agriculture at Cornell are discussed.

Insurance, Crop - United States

Lufft, Hermann. Vereinigte Staaten von Amerika. Das problem der ernteversicherung. (In Berichte über Landwirtschaft, n.f., bd. 11, no.4, 1930, p.775-781. Published by P.Parey, Berlin, Germany.)

A brief account of crop insurance in the United States since 1917. According to the author, crop insurance is looked upon less as a protection in case of calamity, than as a means of stabilizing the income of the farmer.

Insurance, Social - France

La loi sur les assurances sociales et l'agriculture. (In Revue des Agriculteurs de France, 62, année, n.s., no.6, June, 1930, p.195-199. Published at 8 rue d'Athènes, Paris (9e), France.)

The application of the social insurance law of June 30, 1930 to agriculture is pointed out.

Social insurance. The French act. (In Industrial and Labour Information, v.34, no.9, June 2, 1930, p.317-330; no.10, June 9, 1930, p.360-375. Published by International Labour Office, Geneva, Switzerland. (Distributed by World Peace Foundation, 40 Mount Vernon St., Boston, Mass.)

A summary of the main provisions of the French Social Insurance Act of April 30, 1930 is given. The act, which came into force on July 1, 1930, provides for two distinct systems of insurance, one of which covers commercial and industrial workers and domestic servants, and the other agricultural workers. The special scheme for agricultural workers is outlined in no.10, June 9, 1930, p.339-374.

International Review of Agriculture

International Review of Agriculture. Pt. 2, Monthly Bulletin of Agricultural Economics and Sociology, year 21, no.1, Jan. 1930. Published by International Institute of Agriculture, Rome, Italy.

Partial Contents: Rural intermediate credit in New Zealand: p.8-10. The object of the Rural Intermediate Credit Act which came into force in New Zealand in 1928 is "to provide for primary producers intermediate credit on the security of mortgages or other charges on land or chattels or on approved personal security, at rates lower than those which have prevailed heretofore in regard to farmers' finance." The administration of the act, the methods by which funds are made available and the terms on which loans may be obtained are outlined; Insurance of farm workers in Austria, by Otto Siegel: p.10-21; Problem of the grain monopoly in Latvia: p.21-25. The Union of rural communities of Latvia through Prof. P. Starcs will submit to the government a plan for the stabilization of the grain market by a system of monopoly. Fourteen regulations and five variants bearing upon their strict operation are explained in minute detail; Economics of small farming in Australia: p.25-29; Rural exodus from Switzerland, by F. D.: p.64-67.

International Review of Agriculture. Pt. 2, Monthly Bulletin of Agricultural Economics and Sociology, year 21, no.2, Feb. 1930. Published by International Institute of Agriculture, Rome, Italy.

Partial Contents: Irrigation and settlement of irrigated land in the Union of South Africa, no.2, by R. J. van Reenen, p. 48-54. Part 1 of this article is in the Jan. 1930, issue, p.1-7. Book-keeping results in Danish agriculture, 1928-1929, by H. L.: p.54-57. The Danish Bureau of Farm Management and Agricultural Economics publishes report for 1928-29 of 200 farms. Table 1 gives agricultural capital in kroner per hectare; table 2, gross returns in kroner per hectare; table 3, working costs in kroner per hectare; table 4, summary of financial results ; table 5, actual labor earnings of the family; Rural betterment in India, by C.H.: p.57-74; Sugar beet selling agreements: p.68-70. This article explains two decrees governing the weighing, grading and prices of sugar beets in France. The first decree was passed April 7, 1897, the second, July 23, 1898.

Journal of Farm Economics

Journal of Farm Economics, v.12, no.2, April, 1930, p.213-358. May be obtained from W. I. Myers, Secretary-Treasurer, American Farm Economic Association, Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.

Contents: Recent developments in research methods and procedure in agricultural economics, by H. R. Tolley, discussion by G. W. Forster; Research relating to cooperative marketing, by O. B. Jesness, discussion, by H. Bruce Price; Research methods in farm finance, by A. G. Black, discussion by B. M. Gile; Agricultural economics investigations in Scotland, by J. S. King; The organization and development of agricultural economics in Russia, by A. Tchayanov; Modern tendencies in food distribution, by Paul L. Miller; Chain store methods of buying fresh fruits and vegetables, by H. A. Baum; Large scale selling, by W. H. Baggs; Trends in the distribution of meats, by E. L. Rhoades; The need of science to determine our trends in distribution, and of distribution engineers to give us an outside viewpoint of our business, by Gordon C. Corbaley; Modern tendencies in food distribution, by V. H. Pelz; Some social and economic aspects of rural electrification, by H. F. Erdman; Problems involved and methods used in promoting rural electrification, by S. H. McCrory; and the following notes: Part-time farming in Massachusetts, by David Rozman; Experiment station workers and the tariff question excerpted from a report prepared by a special committee of the Western Farm Economics Society]; Economic conferences in North Dakota, by Rex E. Willard; The report of the commission to study the condition of farmers in Virginia, by Roy A. Ballinger; The definition of efficiency, by John D. Black; Some evidences of changing agrarian sentiment in the Canadian West, by Thomas W. Grindley; The relation of the weather to the quality and price of Massachusetts onions, by Ronald L. Mighell and Harold B. Rowe; The invention of a new wood feed product in Germany, by Erich Kraemer; Forest survey, by R. Y. Stuart.

Journal of Farm Economics, v.12, no.3, July, 1930. Published by the American Farm Economic Association. May be obtained from W. I. Myers, Secretary-Treasurer, Cornell University, Ithaca, N Y.

Contents: Papers - A state program of agricultural development, by G. F. Warren [deals with developments in New York State]; Organization of farm management and outlook information for effective extension use, by Henry Keller, jr., [explains "how the New Jersey Agricultural Extension Service made more effective the presentation of farm management and outlook information"]; The organization of farm management and outlook information for effective extension use [New Jersey] by W. F. Knowles; Discussion of the two papers by A. E. Anderson; Interpretation of farm efficiency factors, by J. A. Hopkins, jr., discussion by C. R. Arnold; Development of commercial farm management service, by H. C. M. Case, discussion by C. L. Holmes; The relation of the flow of population to the problem of rural and urban economic inequality, by R. M. Rutledge; Chinese economy, by John Lossing Buck ["a brief resumé of a series of studies made during the past eight years of farm economy in seventeen localities in seven provinces of China"]; The third-year awards of graduate fellowships in agricultural economics and rural sociology, by E. G. Nourse.

Notes: An analysis of monthly prices of eggs, by Gordon H. Ward; Prorating creamery expenses, by Budd A. Holt; Variations in linear multiple correlation results caused by a few unusual or off-type farms in a farm organization study, by C. G. Garman; The Farm Boards' proposal for stabilizing the California grape industry, by E. A. Stokdyk; Problems in cooperative marketing of turkeys; Milling wheat in bond, by Alva H. Benton. Candidates for the doctor's and the master's degree in agricultural economics in American universities and colleges and candidates for the advanced degrees in agricultural economics in the universities and colleges of Canada, Czechoslovakia, England, Wales, Hungary, Germany, Ireland, Japan, Poland, Russia, Scotland, Sweden, and Switzerland, 1929-30 [list] with summary prepared by A. G. Gans, O. Vopelius, and E. H. Mereness.

News Notes: The enclosing and partial reclamation of the Zuyderzee, by J. O. M. Broek.

Kendyr - U.S.S.R.

Development of kendyr. (In Economic Review of the Soviet Union, v.5, no. 5, Mar. 1, 1930, p.86-87. (Published by the Amtorg Trading Corporation, 261 Fifth Ave., New York, N. Y.)

"Considerable progress is being made in the cultivation of kendyr, the new fiber plant found in a number of regions of the U.S.S.R.... The development of kendyr, as a partial substitute for cotton in the production of cloth and for jute in the manufacture of rope, and twine, is being given considerable attention... Large-scale cultivation of kendyr has been started on a number of state farms, located chiefly in Central Asia. By next year it is expected to put on the market the first cloths made of pure kendyr."

Labor and Wages - Czechoslovakia

An enquiry into conditions of work and wages of agricultural workers in Czechoslovakia. (In International Labour Review, v.21, no.6, June, 1930, p.855-867. Distributed by the World Peace Foundation, 40 Mount Vernon St., Boston, Mass.)

An enquiry into conditions of work and wages in agriculture in the Czechoslovak Republic was undertaken by the Fifth Section of the Czechoslovak Academy of Agriculture in 1926. Results of the enquiry were published as Pracovní a Mzdové Poměry Semedelského Dělnictva v Republice Československé, by Dr. O. Frankenberger. A summary of this report in English appeared in the Bulletin of the Academy for March, 1929.

Labor and Wages - Irish Free State

Wages of agricultural labourers. Statistical returns for Saorstát Éireann, 1913-1929. (In Irish Trade Journal, v.5, no. 3, May, 1930, p.116-117. Published by Stationery office, Dublin, Irish Free State.)

Labor and Wages - United States

Heberle, Rudolf. Landwirtschaftliche wanderarbeiter in den Vereinigten Staaten von Amerika. (In Weltwirtschaftliches Archiv, bd. 31, hft. 2, Apr., 1930. May be obtained from Gustav Fischer, Jena, Germany.)

The author has studied seasonal labor in the United States in connection with the production of wheat in the Middle West, cotton west of the Mississippi, fruit and vegetables on the Atlantic and Pacific Coasts, and sugar beets in Michigan, Ohio, Wisconsin, and Colorado. Conditions are, on the whole, fundamentally similar to those existing in Europe. But certain differences are indicated. The greatest difference consists in the fact that the great majority of seasonal agricultural workers in the United States are not drawn from the rural population of the poorer districts, but from towns, and not exclusively from the class of manual workers. The white-collar worker will sometimes set aside his prejudices in the case of seasonal agricultural labor, at least in the wheat regions, where he is treated as a member of the farmer's household, and on the Pacific Coast, where there is still a remnant of the pioneer spirit, and where the seasonal worker has been able to retain his independence to a large extent. However, the majority of the seasonal agricultural workers belong to the lower industrial classes, many of them of foreign birth or extraction, whose standard of living is lower than that of the ordinary American industrial worker. The lack of regulation of seasonal labor in the United States is also commented on by the author as distinguishing it from the European practice. While the European countries, especially since the war, have made a successful effort to keep the supply of seasonal labor within the limits of the demand, such a policy in the United States is in its earliest infancy.

Land - Michigan

DeVries, Wade. How Michigan handles its State owned lands. (In Journal of Land & Public Utility Economics, v.6, no.2, May. 1930, p.119-126. Published by the Institute for Research in Land Economics and Public Utilities, 337 E. Chicago Ave., Chicago, Ill.)

Discusses three dominant major policies in the disposition and administration of state lands in Michigan - homestead entry, sales, and the conservation movement. Subsequent papers will discuss other phases of policy regarding State owned lands in Michigan.

Land - Wisconsin

Wehrwein, George S. Land ownership, utilization and taxation in Bayfield county, Wisconsin. (In Journal of Land & Public Utility Economics, v. 6, no.2, May, 1930, p.157-169. Published by the Institute for Research in Land Economics and Public Utilities, 337 E. Chicago Ave., Chicago, Ill.)

Land Settlement - Germany

Das ländliche siedlungswesen nach dem kriege. (In Wirtschaftsdienst, jahrg, 15, hft. 14, Apr. 4, 1930, p.573-575. May be obtained from Friederichsen, de Gruyter & Co., Hamburg 36, Germany.)

The essential differences between pre-war and post-war land settlement in Germany are indicated. The importance of the post-war movement, as financed by the State, is pointed out. It affords the best antidote to unemployment by providing greater opportunities for new and more intensive agricultural labor..

Land Surveying - Southern Rhodesia

McBean, L. M. The system of cadastral surveying in Southern Rhodesia. (In Rhodesia Agricultural Journal, v.27, no.6, June, 1930, p.587-592.)

Land Tax - Japan

Shiomi, Saburo. On the revision of the land tax. (In Kyoto University Economic Review, v.4, no.2, Dec. 1929, p.76-93. Published by the University. Sold by the Maruzen Co., Ltd., Tokyo, Japan)

In four parts, as follows: I, The transfer of the tax to the local treasuries and the assessment of the tax on the rental value of land; part II, The land value as the standard of assessment; part III, The rental value principle; part IV, The adoption of the rental value principle.

Land Tenure - Sweden

Rothlieb, Curt. Tenure of agricultural land in Sweden. (In C.L.A. Journal, v.11, pt. 2, June, 1930, p.139-144. Published by Central Landowners' Association, 7 Charles St., St. James's Square, London, s.w.1, England.)

"Small freehold farms, with from 6 to 60 acres of land preponderate... Leasehold farming is most common for the small holdings - below 5 acres - and for the largest - over 75 acres ... The whole farming class in Sweden has enjoyed political and economic freedom since immemorial times... Bondage has never existed, and hardly any feudalism... As a curiosity of legislation concerning landed property may be mentioned the law in Sweden which prohibits companies or economic corporations to purchase land outside urban localities except for certain industrial requirements... Another characteristic feature of Swedish agricultural policy is the small holdings movement... The extent of agricultural Crown Land is still rather large. But the general trend is to cede the agricultural land to private owners. On the other hand, the Crown Forests are continually increasing in extent and value."

Land Values and Valuation

Nostitz, A. von. Probleme der bodenbewertung und bodenuntersuchung. (In Landwirtschaftliche Jahrbücher, bd. 71, hft. 5, p.837-854. Published by P. Parey, Berlin, Germany.)

The difficulty of establishing a system of land valuation which will apply to all parts of Germany is discussed. Of the three factors which must be considered, soil, climate, and economic conditions, the author deals only with the soil. He discusses various scientific laboratory methods of establishing its composition and value.

Land Values and Valuation - Germany

Rothkegel, W. Anforderungen, die vom steuerlichen standpunkt an eine bodenkartierung zu stellen sind. (In Berichte über Landwirtschaft, n.f., bd. 11, hft. 4, 1930. p.749-756. Published by P. Parey, Berlin, Germany.)

The German land assessment law provides for the valuation of a large number of agricultural enterprises (vergleichsbetriebe) in different parts of the country, to serve as a basis for the valuation, for purposes of taxation of the millions of individual enterprises. The difficulty of the task of ,and valuation on this basis is pointed out, as well as its inadequacy under present-day conditions. The author outlines a scheme of land valuation, based to a certain extent on the old classification of landed property according to the quality of the soil, but taking into consideration the most recent discoveries of soil science. The differences between the various districts, which existed under the old system, must be eliminated and a common nomenclature employed for identical' soil types, so that assessment may be made on as nearly as possible the same basis throughout the whole country.

Weichelt, Otto H. Der wertanteil des bodens und der verschiedenen inventarbestandteile am gesamtgutswert unter verschiedenen natürlichen und wirt-

schaftlichen verhältnissen. (In Berichte über Landwirtschaft, n.f., bd. 11, hft. 4, 1930, p.613-693. Published by P. Parey, Berlin, Germany.)

The author discusses the value of the land in relation to the total value of the estate during the various stages of economic development from nomadic times to the highly advanced type of today, the quality of the soil being taken into consideration. This is followed by a study of the proportion of the value of the land and the stock to the total value in various types of German agricultural enterprises as also in various districts of Germany on the basis of pre-war farm prices. Numerous tables and a comprehensive bibliography of the subject are given.

Machinery, Agricultural

Lloyd, Walter H. The farm implement industry. (In Trade Winds, v.9, no. 5, May, 1930, p.9-13. Published by the Union Trust Co., Cleveland, Ohio)

Reviews the situation in the farm implement industry and concludes, in part, as follows:

"It is the nature of technological advance, which is now proceeding in agriculture through the farm implement industry, that its progress is marked by constant acceleration. If unhindered by political substitutes for economic law, the period of transition in agriculture would doubtless be shorter than that in industry. As circumstances are, the length of time it will take agriculture to reach a state of comparative economic stability is unpredictable.

"The fundamental method of solving the problem will lie in constantly increasing efficiency and economy, as the manufacturing industry has done and is doing. This will mean that agriculture will call more and more for expert management services and for specialized production, and that farming may to some extent become 'big business,' attracting capital from the cities.

In that case, the manufacturers of agricultural implements will hold a key position, for the success of agriculture here will depend upon their ability to invent equipment which will progressively lower costs and increase productivity... In any event, the long term prospects of the agricultural implement industry seem favorable and the opportunities for intelligent and efficient farming brighter than ever."

Maps

Dodds, J. S. The government mapping program in a map-minded age. (In Science new series, v.71, no.1845, May 9, 1930, p.471-474. Published by the Science Press, Grand Central Terminal, New York City)

Paper presented before Section M - Engineering, American Association for the Advancement of Science, Des Moines, Iowa, December 30, 1929.

The writer first shows that the use of maps is wide spread and then discusses the various mapping agencies of the government with a brief review of mapping methods and the mapping program. Specific uses of accurately made maps used by engineers in their various enterprises are pointed out.

Market Price Quotations

Wiedenfeld, Kurt. Marktpreisnotierungen. (In Berichte über Landwirtschaft, n.f., bd. 11, hft. 2, 1930, p.247-256. Published by P. Parey, Berlin, Germany.)

Market price quotations should be based on an accurate knowledge of the relation between supply and demand at a particular place and time. They should be determined by the average quantity and quality of the products offered for sale and should take into consideration the personal equation which enters into all business transactions. The author shows the impossibility of establishing a fair and accurate market price based on quantity or quality either in the large exchanges or the small local markets, or of eliminating the undesirable in the personal equation. He concludes that market price quotations, which, at best, can only be approximate, are not only superfluous and useless, but may be even definitely harmful.

Marketing of Agricultural Products - Germany

Seedorf, W. Beiträge zur landwirtschaftlichen marktlehre in Deutschland. Zur frage der stellung und der methoden der landwirtschaftlichen marktlehre. (In Landwirtschaftliche Jahrbücher, bd. 69, hft. 6, 1929, p.789-814. Published by P. Parey, Berlin, Germany.) The library has a reprint of this article.

A discussion of the science of agricultural marketing in Germany.

Marketing of Agricultural Products - Saxony

Waldschmidt, Walter. Die absatzverhältnisse landwirtschaftlicher erzeugnisse im lande Sachsen. (In Landwirtschaftliche Jahrbücher, bd. 69, hft. 6, 1929, p.815-884. Published by P. Parey, Berlin, Germany.) The library has a reprint of this article.

Marketing of agricultural products in Saxony.

Mathematics and the Social Sciences

Fisher, Irving. Mathematics in the social sciences. (In Scientific Monthly, v.30, no.6, June, 1930, p.547-557. Published at Lancaster, Pa.)

"The J. Willard Gibbs lecture before the American Mathematical Society, American Association for the Advancement of Science, Des Moines, Iowa, December 31, 1929."

Mechanization of Agriculture - Canada

The mechanisation of agriculture in Canada. (In Round Table, no.79, June, 1930, p.620-624. May be obtained from the Macmillan co., 60 Fifth Avenue, New York City.)

"Canadian agriculture, particularly the agriculture of the West, is at present passing through a new agrarian revolution, with social and

economic effects that ramify widely into the life of the community. It is primarily a revolution in the source of power, and its most evident result is a reduction of the rural, as compared with the urban, population."

Mechanization of Agriculture - Germany and United States

Studensky, G. A. Maschinen und energieaufwand in der landwirtschaft Deutschlands und der Vereinigten Staaten von Nordamerika. (In Berichte über Landwirtschaft, n.f., bd. 11, hft. 1, 1930, p.59-88. Published by P. Parey, Berlin, Germany.) The library has a copy of this article in separate form.

The author contrasts the post-war mechanization of agriculture in Germany, where intensive farming predominates, with the use of machinery on the extensive farming areas of the United States, and discusses the resulting economic conditions in each case.

Milk Production

Wyllie, James. Some aspects of economic milk production. (In Journal of the Farmer's Club, part 4, May, 1930, p.71-88. Published at 2, Whitehall Court, London, S. W. 1, England)
Discussion on p.80-88.

Milling Industry - Palestine

Customs tariffs and the milling industry in Palestine. (In Palestine and Near East Economic Magazine, v.5, no.7, Apr. 30, 1930. Special number. Published by "Mischar w' Taasia" ("Trade & Industry") Publishing and Exhibition Co. Ltd., 13 Ahad Ha'am St., Tel-Aviv, Palestine.)

Contains articles on the wheat industry in Palestine and the new duties on flour and grain. "It should be clearly recognized that it is through the duty on flour that the interests of local wheat growing can be most effectively protected, whilst only subordinate importance attaches to the duty on grain."

Negroes - Southern States

Bosse, A. T. Die neger in der landwirtschaft der Vereinigten Staaten von Nordamerika. (In Agrar-Probleme, bd. 2, hft. 2, 1929, p.377-390. Published by Internationales Agrar-Institut, Wosdvischenka 14, Moscow, U.S.S.R.)

This would appear to an unbiased American reader to be a somewhat overdrawn description of the conditions of negro life in the agricultural states of the South. According to the author, the Southern negro has neither political nor civil rights, is constantly subject to a system of peonage, and is kept by the white man in a condition of superstitions, illiteracy, and practical slavery, from which it is suggested that escape is only possible through political and economic organization.

Population

Eckler, A. Ross. Occupational changes in the United States, 1850-1920. (In Review of Economic Statistics, v.12, no.2, May, 1930, p.77-89. Published by the Harvard Economic Society, Inc., Cambridge, Mass.)

Population - Rural

Anderson, W. A. Social mobility among farm owner operators. (In Social Forces, v.8, no.3, Mar, 1930, p.378-380. Published for The University of North Carolina Press by The Williams & Wilkins Company, Baltimore, Md.)

Gives the results of a study of the social mobility taking place among farm owner operators in North Carolina.

"The chief conclusion, tentatively suggested, is that farm owner operators are not a mobile class in North Carolina. The importance of this immobility, geographically or occupationally, from the point of view of rural organization, lies in the fact that such an immobile group, with long-time attachment to the community of which they are members, and with which they are bound by economic ties, may form the nucleus around which the building of strong community life is possible. On the other hand, such immobility may lead to narrow experience, to the development of ethnocentrism, and make the establishment of a strong social organization impossible."

Zimmerman, Carle C., and Corson, John Jay, 3rd. The migrations to towns and cities, number 6. (In Social Forces, v.8, no.3, March, 1930, p. 402-408. Published for the University of North Carolina Press by the Williams & Wilkins Co., Baltimore, Md.)

This, the last of a series of six studies, deals with Virginia counties. In this study "probably for the first time in the literature of migrations, definite suggestions and statistical proof were given that factors associated with the order of birth in a rural family played a causal rôle in urban selection by migrations."

Prices, Agricultural - Germany

Mielck, Otfried. Pool, kartell, monopol und zoll als massnahmen zur hebung der preise der landwirtschaftlichen erzeugnisse. (In Berichte über Landwirtschaft, n.f., bd. 11, hft. 2, 1930, p.201-234. Published by P. Parey, Berlin, Germany.)

The author calculates that the present loss in German agriculture is at the rate of 70 RM per hectare, which can only be equalized by an increase of 25% in producers' prices. A tax and land rent reduction, even of 50%, would barely cover 1/6 of the deficit. This could also be attained by a price increase of about 5%. Grading and standardization can increase prices only in the case of certain products, and only for part of the quantity produced, to the extent of about 3%. No help is to be expected from cooperative societies which must regulate prices in accordance with the fundamental requirements of supply and demand. Pools and cartels, except in the case of alcohol and sugar, and monopoly are inapplicable to

German conditions. The conclusion is that the only means of increasing agricultural prices in Germany is by means of a reasonable tariff increase, which will encourage domestic production and discourage surplus production abroad.

Public Domain

Graves, Henry Solon. The final disposition of the public domain. (In American Forests and Forest Life, v.36, no.5, May, 1930 p.263-266. Published at Washington, D. C.)

This is the last of a series of articles each of which gives the writer's views on the disposition of the public domain.

Other articles in the series are as follows: The public domain, by Burton L. French (American Forests, Dec. 1929); The Western states and the nation's public lands, by Arthur C. Ringland (Jan. 1930); The public lands from a cowman's viewpoint (Feb. 1930); Who should control the public domain? by George Stewart (Mar. 1930); Conservation or departmental jealousy - which? by H. H. Chapman (Apr. 1930).

Rice - U. S. S. R.

Organization of State rice trust. (In Economic Review of the Soviet Union, v.5, no.9, May 1, 1930, p.185. (Published by Amtorg Trading Corporation, 261 Fifth Ave., New York, N.Y.)

"The State Rice Trust, which has been organized by a decision of the government, will combine all organizations connected with the cultivation of rice, in order to develop its production ... The Rice Trust has been commissioned to organize large state farms in these sections, which will be started in the spring of this year."

Rothamsted Agricultural Experiment Station

Godfrey, Ernest H. History and development of the Rothamsted Agricultural Experiment Station. (In Scottish Journal of Agriculture, v.13, no.2, Apr., 1930, p.164-172. Published by H. M. Stationery office, London, England.)

Silk Stabilization - Japan

Ostrolenk, Bernhard. Japan's silk stabilization - a program of hope, in opposition to experience. (In Annalist, v.35, no.904, May 16, 1930, p. 1054, 1056. Published by the New York Times Company, New York City.)

Slavery - Southern States

Gray, L. C. Economic efficiency and competitive advantages of slavery under the plantation system. (In Agricultural History, v.4, no.2, Apr. 1930 p.31-47. May be obtained from Room 301, 1358 B St., S. W., Washington, D. C.)

This address was read at the joint meeting of the Agricultural History Society with American Historical Association and other historical societies at Durham, N. C., on January 1, 1930.

"The material included in this article is a product of research work carried on in a study of the history of Southern agriculture. This study was begun many years ago under the auspices of the Carnegie Institution, and was later financed by the Research Associates, Incorporated. Portions of this article are excerpted verbatim from a manuscript on the general subject of Southern agriculture prior to 1860, which is approaching completion."

The conclusions here presented are based on a considerable mass of facts, mainly of a non-statistical character; and it is obviously impracticable in a brief paper to present supporting data. In fact, such conclusions can probably not be definitely proven, but must rest largely in the realm of hypotheses indicated by the known facts and relationships."

Social Changes

The American Journal of Sociology, v.35, no.6, May, 1930, p.869-1124. Published at the University of Chicago Press, 5750 Ellis Avenue, Chicago, Illinois.

This issue is devoted to a series of research papers on the various social changes in 1929. Two other volumes on social changes have preceded this one. They covered changes in 1928 and 1927. Partial contents of the present volume are as follows: Population, by P. K. Whelpton; Production, by Dorothy Wescott; Community organization, by Le Roy E. Bowman; Rural life, by Charles Josiah Galpin.

Soils and Land Ownership - Wisconsin

Born, Charles E. Influence of soils on land ownership in Bayfield county, Wisconsin. (In Journal of Land & Public Utility Economics, v.6, no.2, May, 1930, p.170-179. Published by the Institute for Research in Land Economics and Public Utilities, 337 E. Chicago Ave., Chicago, Ill.)

"This study was undertaken as a project of the Institute for Research in Land Economics and Public Utilities in 1929 under the direction of Professor G. S. Wehrwein of the University of Wisconsin."

Sugar Beets - Czechoslovakia

Sugar-beet cultivation in Czechoslovakia. Prices and wages. (In Industrial and Labour Information, v.34, no.7, May 19, 1930, p.234-235. Published by International Labour Office, Geneva, Switzerland. Distributed by World Peace Foundation, 40 Mount Vernon Street, Boston, Mass.)

A table is given showing the price of beets and the wage rate for spring cultivation from 1920 to 1930.

Tariff and Agriculture - Germany

Wesemann, Hans Otto. Zur neuen agrarpolitik. (In Wirtschaftsdienst, jahrg.. 15, hft. 16, Apr. 18, 1930, p.665-667. May be obtained from Friederichsen, de Gruyter & Co., Hamburg 36, Germany.)

This is a critical discussion of Germany's new tariff policy which aims at the improvement of agricultural conditions by means of a number of new protectionist measures. The author points out that the success of German agriculture lies in the transformation of raw agricultural products into finished products for domestic consumption and for export. He shows the fallacy of protecting the production of rye, which represents a value of about a billion marks, at the expense of an industry with a value of about 8 billion marks, and thereby causing trade, marketing, and wage difficulties in the whole field of economic life, the danger of which can hardly be estimated.

Tariff and Export Trade - United States

Bidwell, Percy W. The Smoot-Hawley tariff and its influence on America's export trade. (In Annalist, v.35, no. 910, June 27, 1930, p.1355-1357. Published by the New York Times Company, New York City.)

Theses

List of theses in economics and allied subjects in progress in universities and colleges in Great Britain and Northern Ireland. (In Economica, no. 29, June, 1930, p.230-241. Published by the London School of Economics and Political Science, Houghton St., Aldwych, London, W.C.2, England.)

Tobacco Control Board - Rhodesia

Natal and Rhodesia the brightest spots in South Africa. Cablegram, dated May 29, from Trade commissioner S. D. Day, Johannesburg, with the co-operation of Consul H. H. Dick, Port Elizabeth. (In Commerce Reports, no. 23, June 9, 1930, p.618. Published by U. S. Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Washington, D. C.)

Includes the following item: "As an aftermath of the difficulties of Rhodesian tobacco growers in the past few years, legislation has been passed in the Southern Colony establishing a tobacco control board, one of the functions of which will be the control of exports."

Unemployment, Agricultural - Argentine Republic

Agricultural unemployment in Argentina. (In Industrial and Labour Information, v.34, no.7, May 19, 1930, p.237-238. Published by International Labour Office, Geneva, Switzerland. Distributed by World Peace Foundation, 40 Mount Vernon Street, Boston, Mass.)

As a result of agricultural depression, the area under cereal crops in the Argentine Republic has been materially decreased. The resulting reduction of employment and decline of consuming power have caused the Argentine Federation of Agriculture to propose the construction of roads and railways to supply work for those who cannot find it on the farms.

Village Improvement - Bulgaria

Bulgarian association for village improvement. (In Industrial and Labour Information, v.34, no.7, May 19, 1930, p.237. Published by International Labour Office, Geneva, Switzerland. Distributed by World Peace Foundation, 40 Mount Vernon Street, Boston, Mass.)

An Association for Village Improvement has recently been established in Bulgaria "to encourage the economic and domestic welfare of the countryside and the intensification of agricultural operations by the general raising of educational standards and by introducing principles of rationalisation." Demonstration weeks for propaganda purposes are being arranged.

Wheat

Survey of the wheat situation, December 1929 to April 1930. (Wheat Studies of the Food Research Institute, v.6, no.6, May 1930, p.289-336. Published at Stanford University, Calif.)

Wise, E. F. World wheat and the British farmer. (In Nineteenth Century and After, v.107, no.640, June, 1930, p.797-807. Published by Constable & Co., Ltd., Orange St., Leicester Square, W. C. 2, London, England.)

The purpose of this article is to examine "the effect of this world economic trouble on British agriculture, more particularly in relation to wheat cultivation, and of relating some remedies proposed to the wider problems of both agriculture and industry."

The writer thinks that the main difficulty in the way of remedying the wheat situation is "the dominance of the British market by the operations of those who control imported supplies" and "that so long as this continues there is no safety or certainty for British agriculture."

He suggests that "the remedy appears to be to control imports by the establishment of an Imports Board, which, exercising monopoly rights would buy from the producers abroad the imported supplies needed for this country, would pool costs, and satisfy the needs of the mills at a steady average price quality for quality throughout the year." Arguments in favor of this plan are given.

Wheat - Canada

The grain market crisis [in Canada] (In Round Table, no. 79, June, 1930, p. 606-620. May be obtained from the MacMillan Co., 60 Fifth Avenue, New York City.)

Wheat Consumption - Tropical Countries

Bennett, M. K. Growth of wheat consumption in tropical countries. (Wheat Studies of the Food Research Institute, v.6, no.7, June, 1930, p.341-349. Published at Stanford University, Calif.)

"This study is designed chiefly to answer a single question: What is the evidence respecting the tendency of per capita wheat consumption in tropical countries during the past two decades - upward, downward,

or indeterminate?" The study considers "only those tropical countries (1) that produce little or no wheat and (2) that have recorded their imports of wheat and wheat flour over a sufficiently long period of years."

Seven charts show the following: Index numbers of wheat consumption and of population in Brazil, in tropical Central and South America excluding Brazil, in the West Indies, in tropical Africa, in tropical Asia, and in Oceania, 1909-28; and index numbers of wheat consumption and of population in tropical countries, and of wheat prices in the United Kingdom, 1909-28. One table shows population, total wheat consumption, and per capita wheat consumption in groups of tropical countries, annual averages 1909-13 and 1923-27. Table 1 in the Appendix shows net imports of flour (or total flour consumption) of various groups of tropical countries, calendar years 1909 to 1928. and approximate population on December 31, 1913 and 1916.

Wheat Pools - Australia

Compulsory wheat pool. (In Pastoral Review, v.40, no.5, May 16, 1930, p. 474. Published at 122-138 King Street, Melbourne, Victoria, Australia.)

The author discusses the lack of interest of the Federal parliament in the Government's proposals for the marketing of wheat and the formation of a compulsory pool supported by a guaranteed price to growers of 4 shillings a bushel for f. a. q. wheat at country stations, plus 8 pence a bushel for rail freight and other expenses. There is considerable opposition to the proposed pool in many districts.

Wheat Pools - Canada

The president of the Canadian wheat pool on the wheat problem. (In Review of International Cooperation, year 23, no.5, May, 1930, p.171-179. Published at Orchard House, 14, Great Smith Street, London, S.W.1, England.)

This is the text of an address delivered by Mr. A. J. McPhail, president of the Canadian Wheat Pool, to the Regina Board of Trade. It reviews the policy of the pools, and gives the author's impressions of the economic situation in Europe, and the world's wheat supply. The view is expressed that, in the post-war economic situation, cooperation has been the salvation of the wheat farmers of Canada.

Wheat Standardization - Australia

Sutton, Geo. L. The unsound economics of the F. A. Q. standard for selling Australian wheat. (In Western Australia. Journal of the Dept. of Agriculture, v.6 (2.ser.), no.4, Dec., 1929, p.480-495.)

"In presenting this paper it is intended to establish - (1) That the use of the F.A.Q. [Fair Average Quality] Standard is based upon misconceptions; (2) That its use involves immense economic loss; (3) That with its continuance the economic loss is likely to increase, and consequently (4) That an improvement in the standard by which our main crop is sold is desirable and possible."

Brinkmann, Th. Der Yerba Maté - Bau im argentinischen national territorium Misiones als grundlage bäuerlicher siedlung. (In Berichte über Landwirtschaft, n.f., bd. 11, hft. 3, 1930, p.403-442. Published by P. Parey, Berlin, Germany.)

This is a discussion of the cultural and economic conditions of production of yerba maté in the territory of Misiones in the extreme north-east of the Argentine Republic. It is peopled by settlers of whom many are German or of German descent, and who are for the most part, owners of small or medium-sized farms. An unbiased account is given of the difficulties to be overcome and the results to be hoped for in the cultivation for commercial purposes of a product the use of which is limited to a few countries of South America.

NOTES

Czechoslovak Republic. Ministerstvu financi. Stálon komisi pro zjistení veřejného zatížení. Publikace v. 1. The burden of taxes upon consumption in the Czechoslovakian Republic in 1925, according to the budgets of household expenditures of workmen's and clerks' families. Prague, Printed and pub. by the National printing office, 1929. 144p. 284.59 C99 v.1.

Dubrowski, S. Die bauernbewegung in der Russischen revolution 1917. - Berlin, P. Parey, 1929. 206p. (Beiträge zum studium der internationalen agrarfrage, hrsg. vom Internationalen agrar-institut, bd.1) 281 D85

The peasant movement in Russia before the war and its connections with the revolution of 1917 are studied. The farm organizations which were formed after 1917 and the struggles between peasants, kulaks, and large landowners are discussed. A final chapter is devoted to the relation of the political parties to agriculture and to the peasant movement.

Gt. Brit. Empire marketing board. Empire marketing board May 1919 to May 1930... London, H. M. Stationery off., 1930. 99p. (Its [Publications] E. M. B. 28)

Gt. Brit. Empire marketing board. Statistics and intelligence branch. Cocoa, world production & trade. London, H. M. Stationery off., 1930. 97p. (Gt. Brit. Empire marketing board [Publications] E.M.B. 27) 280.39 G792F no.27.

Gt. Brit. Imperial agricultural bureaux Executive council. List of agricultural research workers in the British Empire, 1929. London, H. M. Stationery off., 1930. 191 p.
"Economics": p.149-152.

Haylett, D. G. A preliminary study of crop yields and rainfall in the Transvaal. Pretoria, 1930. 61p. (Transvaal university college, Pretoria. Faculty of agriculture. T. U. C. bulletin no. 19) 276.4 T68 no.19

Hesse, Paul. Die verwertung der hauptbodenerzeugnisse und die bodennutzung in den deutschen wirtschaftsgebieten. Beiträge zur kenntnis der marktverhältnisse der deutschen landwirtschaft. Berlin, P. Parey, 1930. 200p. 281 H46

The author stresses the necessity for improved land utilization and utilization of agricultural products in Germany as a whole and in its different economic territories, in order to put German agriculture on a sound economic basis.

Julin, Armand. Principes de statistique théorique et appliquée... t.2. Statistique économique. fasc. 2. Statistique des et méthode des index-numbers. Paris, M. Rivière; Bruxelles, A. Dewit, 1928. p.[161] - 500. 251 J94

Various theories of the making of index numbers and their application to prices and the cost of living are discussed.

Kunhardt, J. C. G. The future of rubber... An economic and statistical study of the position as at March, 1930. Pt. 1. World stocks - consumption - production. Pt. 2. Depreciation - Dutch native rubber - comments - conclusions. [Cambridge, Eng., Printed by W. Heffer and sons ltd., [1930] 34p.

Rühl, Alfred. Das standortsproblem in der landwirtschafts-geographie (Das neuland Ostaustralien). Berlin, E. S. Mittler & sohn [1929] 127p. (Veröffentlichungen des Instituts für meereskunde an der Universität Berlin. n.f. B. Historisch-volkswirtschaftliche reihe. hft. 6) 278 R85

The problem of locality in agricultural geography.

Schallehn, Friedrich Wilhelm. Atlas für die zuckerindustrie Europas. Atlas pour l'industrie de sucre de l'Europe. Atlas for the sugar industry of Europe. Magdeburg, Schallehn & Woolbrück [1929?] 72p. incl. double maps. Folio 225 Sch 1.

German, French and English.

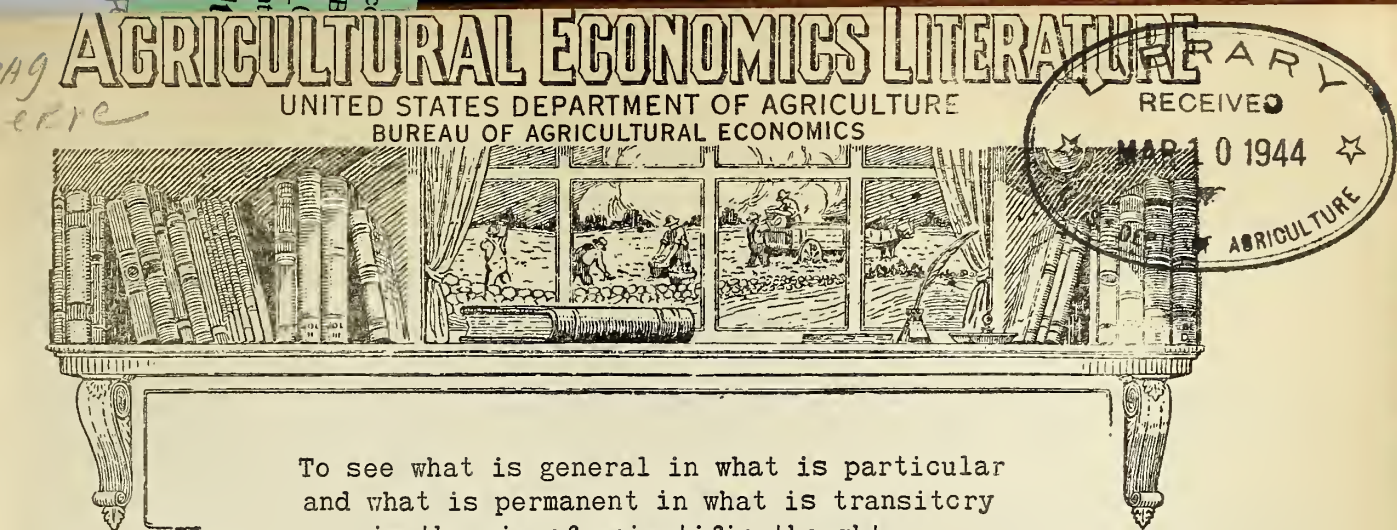
Seedorf, Wilhelm. Landarbeitslehre. Friedrichswerth (Thüringen, Eduard Meyer [1924?] 119p. (Landwirtschaftliche Bücherei, bd. 21.)

The author emphasizes the necessity of a science of agricultural labor and discusses the relation of labor to farm management.

Spamer, C. H. The marketing of poultry and poultry products [Pretoria, Government printer, 1930. 80p.] (South Africa. Dept. of agriculture. Bulletin no. 59) 24 So84P no.59
Economic series no. 2.

Yorkshire agricultural society. Transactions... for the year 1929. no. 87... [Hull] Harvey's advertising service (Hull) ltd., 1930. 132p. 10 Y7 no. 87, 1929.

Contains the two following articles which are of economic interest: Organized marketing of agricultural produce, by T. G. Henderson and W. C. Kirkwood; and The effect of size and shape of fields on costs and profits, by R. McG. Carslaw.



To see what is general in what is particular
and what is permanent in what is transitory
is the aim of scientific thought. -
Whitehead

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Kuznets, Simon Smith. Secular movements in production and prices	
Rothkegel, Walter. Handbuch der schätzungslehre für grundbesitz- ungen für studierende, praktische land- und forstwirte, finanz- und katasterbeamte, kreditanstalten, grundstücksmakler usw.	
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SIGNED REVIEW

Laur, Ernst. Einführung in die wirtschaftslehre des landbaus unter besonderer berücksichtigung der landarbeitslehre. 2. neuarb. aufl. Berlin, P. Parey, 1930. 346p.

This recently issued text (written in German) by Professor Laur represents a partial revision of his first edition (1920) in that certain sections have been expanded and brought up to date thru the inclusion of recent findings. Particularly is this true of his section on Agricultural Labor. During the past ten years considerable attention has been given to this field in Germany...

Dr. Laur considers six major subject-matter fields in his presentation. These are as follows: the Historical Evolution, Systems and Methods, Factors in Agriculture, Principles of Organization and Operation, Farming Type, and Farm Accounting and Farm Returns. To these he apportions the space in his treatise respectively as follows: 11 per cent, 3 per cent, 28 per cent, 7 per cent, 30 per cent, 21 per cent...

Dr. Laur's treatment of the historical evolution of the economic relationships of agriculture sketched in broad lines, traces man's choice of the alternative methods of winning a living from nature, beginning with prehistoric times, through the Celts, the Romans, the predecessors of Europe's barbarian tribes, the feudal order and into the twentieth century. From a close contact with the remains of all that has gone before and in that strategic position which Switzerland holds geographically, the author here also appears to have stood in the midst of all that has transpired and sketched its movement. He traces in some detail the feudal development, the peasant struggles and final emancipation and the effect thereof on the utilization of agricultural resources. Growing out of England's advancing technical skill, to Thaer of Germany is given credit for presenting the concept of the private economic enterprise with maximum net returns and not maximum physical production as the farmer's aim. Laur's presentation of agricultural improvement following Thaer and Liebig (nineteenth century) and the consequent depression in sheep and wool and finally grain due to overseas competition (America) and the accompanying rise of economic consideration of farm operation are strikingly modern in their similarity to current happenings. To him who thinks of the present agricultural crisis as being something new we can well recommend this limited but effective presentation by Dr. Laur of the historical evolution of economic relationships in agriculture as depicted in this chapter...

"Nature," to the author is the "land" of English speaking economists. And as land to the economists is more than merely superficial area, so Dr. Laur also includes all that accompanies land in agricultural production. Nature, to Dr. Laur, includes all that natural science has given us. And here he adds an interesting thought - "landwirt" in

the German, or landhusbandman, he says, is really a misnomer. Far more is the farm operator a husbandman of plants and animals than a husbandman of land; for throughout all the untold eons of time when soil, climate, water; all the qualities of land lay available to man, it was only after the mists of ignorance had cleared away from the secrets of heredity, selection and increase through controlled production that agriculture - husbandry - gradually emerged. The economics of agriculture has as its objective, the choice of all that natural science makes possible for the farmer; but a choice based primarily on its economic feasibility when alternative opportunities are compared...

The question of agricultural labor, the author defines as follows: "The study of agricultural labor is the study of the increase of the economic utility of farm labor or the study of the principles, which prescribe how agricultural labor may be organized, used, and directed in order to obtain the largest continuous entrepreneurial income, and at the same time to improve the condition of the laborers in relation to wages, labor demands, health and welfare."

The larger labor crews employed on large estates undoubtedly give to a study of farm labor in Europe an impetus hardly possible in the United States. To what extent this is applicable to the American family farm with only part time or often no hired labor at all is difficult to predict. Undoubtedly much that is valuable for the individual, self employed operator can be gained from a study of fatigue, the psychology of workers and similar elements... Dr. Laur's presentation, while having possibly little of direct use for our peculiarly different conditions, might well form the basis of further scientific study here.

This section represents a considerable enlargement over the previous edition due primarily to the increase of the subject matter literature pertaining to the field, the establishment of several experiment stations (in Germany) for the study of farm labor and the rather intensive development of the subject matter by several of Germany's workers in the field of agricultural economics.

Capital in the service of agriculture brings Dr. Laur to a field in which he feels thoroughly at home due to his long years of experience in farm accounting investigations as head of the Swiss Farmers Union. The divisions of the farm capital, their valuation and the ramifications into which this leads him presents nothing particularly new to American readers other than the typically Teutonic quality of being painstaking and detailed...

This section on the principles of organization and operation could well have been treated in connection with the sections on accounting and advance computation (farm budgeting). The section on accounting presents a rather thorough description of farm accounting and a comparison of several methods of bookkeeping...

It remains to say a word regarding the types of farming as portrayed by Dr. Laur. This section, modelled upon the work of von Thünen in his "Isolierte Staat" is like the balance of the book, highly interesting and thoroughly instructive and represents the results of considerable effort involving both original research and compilation. Illustrated by his new world map showing the farming types under the influence of commerce and population density, the various "zones" are made to stand out graphically...

Taken as a whole Dr. Laur's "Introduction to the Economics of Agriculture" should rank very well among similar texts published elsewhere. It is not a treatise on Economic Theory or Production Economics as we know these subjects and cannot be compared directly with such treatises. As an introduction to the field which it portrays, as a book for reading in the economics of agriculture, it offers a delightfully interesting and definitely worth-while contribution to the literature which should appeal to the more mature mind as well as to the beginner who seeks to stray outside his own language. - Walter J. Roth, Senior Agricultural Economist, Division of Farm Management and Costs.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTES AND ABSTRACTS

Agrarian Reform in Europe

Sering, Max, ed. Die agrarischen umwälzungen im ausserrussischen Osteuropa. Ein sammelwerk ... Berlin und Leipzig, Walter de Gruyter & co., 1930. 493p. 282 Se6Ag

This collection of studies by different authors of the agrarian reforms of Europe includes material on Finland, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Austria, Hungary, Yugoslavia, Rumania, Bulgaria, and Greece. Dr. Sering in his introduction points out that, with the exception of Finland, the states belonging to this group have carried through a real agrarian revolution by simply changing the customs or laws relating to the inheritance of land. In more than four fifths of the German empire and the Germanic countries the inheritance custom is to leave the estate to one of the sons, who pays an indemnity to the sons and daughters who do not inherit the land and who do not choose to stay on the land. According to the conception of the Slav countries, however, the family is a corporation and its chief is not represented by the head of the family but by the head-organization of the family. Also the South-Slavic peasants consider as beneficiaries only those members of the family who have remained in the house and who have helped in the work of the farm.

The idea of a democratic equality of rights was strengthened by the War in Poland and in the industrial portion of upper Silesia. This means that the Germanic inheritance custom has taken hold above the borders of Finland and Germany in the Slavic countries as well as in such countries as Latvia and Estonia in all of which land must be made available for settling the claims of all members of the family who did not inherit land. Dr. Sering states that the scarcity of land in most of the Slavic countries is weighing heavily upon the inhabitants and that the parcelling out of large farms is only a temporary remedy. He then gives a rapid sketch of the historic backgrounds of the agrarian constitutions of the countries studied, and points out the mistakes that have been made in colonization policies and agrarian reforms since the war, which have caused serious loss of trade, as for instance in the Danubian plains of Hungary and Rumania where as much grain was placed upon the market as Canada sells. This trade

has been entirely lost to Russia. The development of agriculture will depend everywhere upon the enlargement and improvement of educational and advisory methods in agriculture, upon the establishment of model farms and other means to render farms more efficient and productive. All of these measures however, will only very slowly repair the damage already done by the systematic expropriation of large estates and the consequent dispossession of the persons who formerly had in hand the economic and cultural management of the countryside. It is evident nevertheless, that the active and industrious economist, after overcoming the transition period, may achieve substantial success in bringing about conditions which will insure a prosperous agriculture. Latvia and Poland, working on a moderate scale, have created the greatest number of independent farms and have at the same time rendered them legally secure. For instance in Latvia no estate is allowed to be divided into pieces smaller than 10 ha (43 square miles)

Dr. Sering adds that the colonization of East Germany is an urgent task of self preservation as without it there is danger of that part of the country being invaded by land-hungry peasants which might eventually result in the acquisition by Poland of vast areas, particularly in East Prussia.

The titles and authors of the separate studies follow:

Max Sering, Die geschichtlich überkommene agrarverfassung. Übersicht der reformgesetzgebung und ihrer wirkungen. The agrarian constitution as coming down from history. Review of reform legislation and its effects.

Agrarverfassung und landreform in Finnland. 1. Max Sering, Die finnische agrarverfassung. 2. Dr. Kyösti Haataja, Helsingfors, Die finnische landreform. Agrarian constitution and landreform in Finland. 1. Agrarian constitution of Finland. 2. The landreform of Finland.

Archivrat Dr. Otto Korfes, Potsdam, Die agrarrevolution in Estland und Lettland. The agrarian revolution in Estonia and Latvia.

Silvio Broedrich, Berlin, Die agrarreform in Litauen. The Agrarian reform in Lithuania.

Dr. Friedrich Hellwege, Agrarverfassung und agrarreform in Polen. Agrarian constitution and agrarian reform in Poland.

Dr. Wilhelm Flöter, Berlin, Die bodenreform in der Tschechoslowakischen Republik. Reformation of landed property in the Republic of Czechoslovakia.

Dr. Anton Freiherr von Pantz, Wien, Die wiederbesiedlung in Österreich. The recolonization in Austria.

Prof. Dr. Béla Kenéz, Budapest, Die agrarreform in Ungarn. The agrarian reform in Hungary.

Dr. Ludwig Fritscher, Wien, Agrarverfassung und agrarische umwälzung in Jugoslawien. Agrarian constitution and agrarian revolution in Yugoslavia.

Dr. H. Baumberger-Deimling, Berlin, Die agrarische umwälzung in Gross-

rumänien. The agrarian revolution in Great-Roumania.

Dr. Ernst Buske, Wesermünde, Die agrarreform in Bulgarien. The agrarian reform in Bulgaria.

Dr. Kostas G. Michalis, Serres (Ostmazedonien), Die neuere agrar-und siedlungsgesetzgebung Griechenlands. The modern agrarian and colonization legislation of Greece.

Agricultural Economics. England

Cambridge university. Dept. of agriculture. Farm economics branch. Report 14-16. Cambridge, W. Heffer & sons ltd., 1930. 3v. 281.9 C14

No. 14. The seasonal distribution of farm labour requirements, by W. H. Kirkpatrick. Issued July 1930.

"In recent years the cost of farm labour, compared with the prices of agricultural produce and requirements, has assumed proportions which mark a revolutionary change in the incidence of the economic forces affecting the farming industry. For 1929 the index number of agricultural produce stood at 45 per cent. above the 1911-13 figure, that of feeding stuffs 39 per cent., of fertilisers 0 per cent., of seeds 15 per cent., and of machinery 69 per cent. above the pre-war base, while the single item of labour was not less than 76 per cent. higher than in 1911-13. The index figure for the weekly earnings underestimates the magnitude of the disparity, for it does not take into consideration the shorter hours worked and the greater amount of piece work done since the war. If these two latter considerations are given due weight, it may be said that labour at the present day is roughly twice as expensive per worker as in the pre-war years, while the farmers' produce is fetching less than one and a half times as much.

"This basis of comparison emphasises the change which has taken place in the economic factors governing agricultural production in Great Britain during the past ten years. But the figures on which the comparison has been made must be qualified in one very important respect. Thus, in the previous paragraph, it was stated that 'labour at the present day is roughly twice as expensive per worker as in pre-war years,' but the comparison between labour costs and produce prices is valid only on the assumption that the efficiency of the application of labour is the same now as in 1911-13. For example, if, by the introduction of labour-saving machinery, and by the more efficient organisation of labour, production per worker has been increased (and few will deny that such a change has steadily been taking place since 1914) the apparent disparity between the cost of labour and produce prices exaggerates the actual situation. But however far this qualification may be true, it is undoubtedly the case that production per worker has not increased proportionately with the rise in labour costs.

"With the exception of labour, all farm costs (fertilisers, foods, seeds, machinery, stores and rent) are, taken together, below the level of produce prices. But wages stand in a category by themselves and the importance of revising the pre-war concepts of labour efficiency and organisation requires no emphasis here. There are only two methods of de-

creasing the incidence of wages in cost of production. The first is to reduce the wage rates while maintaining production per worker, the second is to increase production per worker while maintaining wage rates. It is most unlikely and undesirable that the first of these methods should be applied, and relief from the present unendurable position must be obtained from the second. That on many farms great scope exists for increasing the efficiency of the application of labour is apparent. To take only one example, on two Hertfordshire farms, not dissimilar in soil, size, and type of production, the money value of the production per worker in 1929 was £400 on one, and only £140 on the other. In the first case a good profit was realised by the occupier, in the second case a large loss was incurred. These two figures compare with an average production per worker of approximately £260 per annum in the type of mixed arable farming common to the Eastern Counties.

"Ignoring these elements over which the producer has no control, it is probable that production per worker (or, preferably, per £1 spent on labour) is the most important factor influencing profitability at the present time. It is, however, by no means the only one, for crop yields, livestock efficiency, size and nature of business, capital turnover, etc., are all contributory and vital. The establishment of certain 'standards' in these and other matters of organisation should do much to assist the individual farmer to deduce from his own records some idea of where and by how much his organisation falls below 'average' efficiency. Without some standards of comparison, due appreciation of the significance of past accomplishments is impossible, although, needless to say, such standards must be applied with circumspection and all due consideration of the circumstances concerned.

"The present publication deals with the labour requirements of those enterprises common to farming in the Eastern Counties and with the seasonal demands made by those enterprises on the labour staff of the farm."

No. 15. Factors affecting the price of potatoes in Great Britain, by Ruth L. Cohen. Issued July 1930.

"This study represents an attempt to explain the course of potato prices in England from 1885-when the Board of Agriculture first collected returns of yield per acre and amount of production-up to the present day. Relevant data available as to amount of production, yield per acre, acreage and imports have been examined to see how far their movements in relation to price are explicable by economic theory. Special attention has been directed to two points, (a) the relationship between changes in the price of potatoes and changes in their acreage, and (b) between their price and the quantity of imports. The first point is one where the farmer's volition is of more importance than in the case of yield per acre. The second is a matter on which misunderstandings are always rife, and in which the result that emerges is particularly clear."

No. 16. No. 3 Sugar beet in the eastern counties 1929... by C. Burgess and P. E. Graves. Issued August, 1930.

"This publication represents the final Report on an investigation into the financial aspects of sugar-beet growing in the Eastern Counties which was commenced in the autumn of 1926. Two interim Reports, dealing re-

spectively with the 1927 and 1928 sugar beet crop, have already been published, and this issue is intended to complete the series. In order to facilitate annual comparisons, the form of the present publication corresponds with that of its predecessors, but its objects are three-fold, viz.:-

"(a) To demonstrate the results of sugar-beet growing in the Eastern Counties in 1929, and to compare them with those of the two previous seasons; (b) On the evidence of three years' results, to draw attention to certain cause-effect relationships in the production of the crop; and (c) To provide a basis for determining fair contract prices."

Agricultural Economics - Germany

Germany. Reichsministerium für ernährung und landwirtschaft. Berichte über landwirtschaft. neue folge. Sonderheft. 1-24 Berlin, P. Parey, 1924-1930. 18 G31A

Among these Sonderhefte the following are of economic interest:

2. Pfannenschmidt, Ernst. Die argentinische landwirtschaft. 1926. 202p.

A study of agricultural conditions in the Argentine Republic and the prospects for the future.

10. Rothkegel, W. & Herzog, H. Das verfahren der reichsfinanzverwaltung bei der bewertung landwirtschaftlicher betriebe. 1928. 70p.

The method of valuation of agricultural enterprises is discussed. Translations of the table of contents and of a few chapters have been made by Dr. Holm and filed in B. A. E. library pamphlet collection.

11. Sering, M. Internationale preisbewegung und lage der landwirtschaft in den aussertropischen Ländern. 1929. 230p.

The international price movement and the condition of agriculture in the non-tropical countries. A review of this appeared in Agrar-Probleme, bd. 2, hft. 2, 1929. A translation of the table of contents has been made by Dr. Holm and filed in B. A. E. library pamphlet collection.

13. Niehaus, Heinrich und Marckmann, Ernst. Die zweckmässigen betriebsgrössen in der Landwirtschaft, 1929. 222p.

This is a study of the most suitable size of agricultural enterprise for various purposes based on investigations made in Osnabrück and Holstein. Table of contents translated by Dr. Holm and filed in B. A. E. library Pamphlet collection.

14. Bierei. Die natürliche fortentwicklung der deutschen volkswirtschaft auf der Grundlage des rechten verhältnisses zwischen landvolk und Stadtvolk. 1929. 106p.

A study of the development of German national economy on the basis of the relation between town and country. Partial translation by Dr. Holm. Filed in B. A. E. library pamphlet collection.

15-17,24. Das landwirtschaftliche pachtrecht in den europäischen Ländern. Pt. 1-4. 1929-1930.

Teil 1. Die Osteuropäischen Länder.

" 2. Die west - und mitteleuropäischen länder.

- " 3. Pachtverhältnisse in Deutschland.
- " 4. Die neuregelung des landw. pachtrechts in Deutschland.
This is a study by various economists of leasing systems in Europe. Two volumes are devoted to Germany.
19. Anbau und absatz landwirtschaftlicher und gartenbaulicher erzeugnisse in Italien und den Niederlanden. 1930. 192p.
Production and marketing of agricultural and horticultural products in Italy and the Netherlands.
20. Deutsch-Österreichische agrarfragen. Referate und arbeitsberichte aus der tätigkeit der landwirtschaftlichen fachausschüsse der deutsch-österreichischen und österreichisch-deutschen arbeitsgemeinschaft in Berlin, München und Wien. 1930. 162p.
An account of the findings of German and Austrian experts on the agricultural relations between the two countries. Partial translation by Dr. Holm in B. A. E. library pamphlet collection.
22. Ritter, Kurt. Weltproduktion und welthandel der molkereierzeugnisse, 1930. 301p.
World production of and trade in dairy products.
23. Brendler, Edgar. Die Dreifelderwirtschaft in Württemberg. 1930. p. 1-141.
The three field system in Württemberg from the historical, technical and economic standpoint.
- Gmelin, Hermann. Römerkessel. Betriebswirtschaftliche ergebnisse aus einen oberschwäbischen bauernhofe. 1930. p.143-221.
This is a study of economic conditions on a small peasant farm in Southern Germany.

Agricultural History

Cappon, Lester J. Bibliography of Virginia history since 1865... Under the direction of Dumas Malone. University, Va., Institute for research in the social sciences, 1930. 900p. (University of Virginia. Institute for research in the social sciences. Institute monograph no. 5) 280.9 V81 no. 5

Pages 9 - 40 contain references of interest to the student of agricultural history.

Agricultural Insurance

M'Laren, D. F. A call to the farmers of Britain and a national scheme. Edinburgh, Morrison & Gibb ltd., 1930. 32p. 281 M692

"This booklet is written in the hope of being able to accomplish three objects: first, to warn the public against the possibility of a national catastrophe, resulting from the collapse of British agriculture; second, to rouse the farmer to a definite line of action; and third, to outline a national scheme which can at once save agriculture without penalising the public by raising the price of food." - Foreword.

The author presents a plan for national agricultural insurance which in his own words "does not interfere with markets, with production or with food prices. It does not give you something for nothing, and it does not take away from you something for nothing. It merely gives you an opportunity at your own expense, of protecting yourselves against

ruin, and, moreover, it is a scheme which will pay for itself; so there is no reason why any Government should not adopt it as a business proposition on a business basis...

"I wonder how much the Government spent during the Great War to save the life of the nation, and how much they would be prepared to spend again if another such danger threatened? ... Why then, should we be afraid to spend a few millions, not on war, which is a hellish barbarism, but on an industry which is so fundamental to a peaceful and contented nation. Do not let us deceive ourselves. War is bad, but agricultural ruin is worse. War is murder - where some one else cuts your throat. Agricultural ruin is suicide - where you cut your own throat. Cost what it may, it is the nation's duty to make agriculture safe for all time. It is the State's duty to save agriculture here and now."

Agricultural Prices

Thomsen, Frederick Lundy. Agricultural prices ... volume I. Columbia, Mo., Stephens publishing company, 1930. 203p. 284.3 T38

In the preface to volume one the author writes:

"Although serious work in quantitative price analysis was practically unknown until comparatively recent years, there has been developed within this short period of time a very considerable body of statistical material relating to agricultural prices. This valuable information, however, has been scattered among hundreds of articles in scientific journals, mimeographed circulars, house organs of commercial firms, outlook releases, market reports and so on ad infinitum. Only professional workers with carefully maintained mailing list contacts could expect to keep abreast of this rising tide of facts. To students of general and agricultural economics, farmers, business men, and others interested in agriculture, this hodge-podge was largely unavailable and usually incomprehensible without sifting and synthesis.

"While this condition of affairs has been unfortunate from many standpoints, it particularly has had the effect of making very difficult the teaching of classes in agricultural prices ... Thus, the ordinary student in colleges of agriculture has been exposed to only a "smattering" treatment of what is generally acknowledged to be one of the most important branches of agricultural economics, although at this writing specialized courses in agricultural prices are offered by at least nine institutions.

"The present volume is an attempt to fill this very obvious need by bringing together in logically connected form the best of the available material. The author has attempted to do two things: first, to arrange a discussion of the fundamentals of value and price, based as far as possible on accepted theory and practice, in a form adapted strictly to the needs of agricultural students; and second, to show the practical application of these principles in the study of commodity prices and general problems in the field of agricultural prices...

"It should not be assumed ... that this book is designed only for teaching. The author believes it can be read with interest and profit, and that most of its subject matter can be readily grasped by the layman as well as the student. There are hundreds of thousands of farmers' cooperative organization officials, business men and others - even

legislators and newspaper editors! - who would benefit greatly from a better understanding of agricultural prices. Production specialists, county agents and vocational teachers, in fact everyone connected with the technical side of agriculture, have occasionally been the object of popular disapproval because of their frequent and sometimes obvious neglect of the fundamentals of economics. It is believed that this textbook furnishes the first real opportunity for those who have no time for extended reading or graduate training to familiarize themselves with the fundamentals of agricultural prices."

Agriculture - Rumania

Ionesco-Sisesti, George. L'agriculture de la Roumanie pendant la guerre. Paris, Les Presses universitaires de France; New Haven, Yale university press [1929?] 135p. ([Carnegie endowment for international peace. Division of economics and history] Histoire économique et sociale de la guerre mondiale. Série roumaine) 281 Io6

Gives the historic backgrounds of Rumanian agriculture, the effect of the World War upon it and the measures taken since the war to restore it to a state of prosperity.

Mitrany, David. The land & the peasant in Rumania. The war and agrarian reform (1917-21) ... London, H. Milford, Oxford university press; New Haven, Yale university press, 1930. 627p. ([Carnegie endowment for international peace. Division of economics and history] Economic and social history of the world war. Rumanian series) 282 M692

This study is an attempt to present "not only the detail of contemporary happenings but an interpretation of their meaning" according to the statement of James T. Shotwell, the general editor of the series.

From the conclusion of the volume the following extract is taken:

"The technical improvement of farming, and the systematic organization of agricultural economics, is of vital importance for Rumania, because almost everything in the progress of State and nation depends on that. Without it the population problem must before long become acute. Hitherto agrarian unrest has been periodically placated by grants of land. But when in twenty years' time the problem crops up again, 'in a more threatening manner', writes a Professor at the Cluj Agricultural College, 'having no longer at our disposal the latifundary estates, we shall then be unable to have recourse to the facile solution applied at present ... The agrarian-social crisis which simmers to-day, but which to-morrow will boil over, has its roots in the technique of agriculture, to which until now we have given little thought or none at all.'* The random distribution of

*Dr. M. Chiritescu-Aron, article in Societatea de Maine, vol.i, No.6, 1924.

land at the last reform has rendered the technical problem still more difficult. When after two or three generations the holding of 5 ha. has been reduced to 2/3 ha., peasant farming will contribute little towards the needs of the towns unless in the meantime agriculture is brought technically and commercially to a high degree of efficiency. And as industrial expansion is impossible without first raising the purchasing power of the peasants considerably, failure to develop farming intensively would mean that agriculture will be left to maintain an increasing rural population on its present poor output. In such conditions the population problem would soon become serious on the land. To favour large-scale farming and corn-growing, as some experts who regret the former exports advocate, would only render the problem more acute. For if they are to compete with oversea corn, Rumanian growers would have to rely increasingly upon machines, and that would leave correspondingly less room for agricultural labour. The pressure of population is not as strong in Rumania as it is in the West, and it would not be felt at all if farming were more productive. Ultimately, however, the issue will resolve itself, for the Rumanian statesman also, into a population problem, but as far as one can foresee into a rural and not an urban problem."

Appalachian Highlands

Conference on an economic and social study of the southern Appalachian highlands. Minutes of the Conference ... held at the Raleigh Hotel, Washington, D. C., February 24, 1930. [n.p., 1930] 27p. 281.29 C762 Mimeo-graphed.

This is the third of a series of conferences held for the purpose of developing a well-balanced program of studies pertaining to the economic, sociological, educational and religious problems of the Appalachian Highlands.

Exhibit A contains outlines of the work planned for each of the three years to be given to the study. The areas tentatively selected for the study are described.

Central America

Canada. Dept. of trade and commerce. Commercial intelligence service. Markets of Central America (Guatemala: El Salvador: Honduras: Nicaragua: Costa Rica: Panama: British Honduras) By C. Noel Wilde. Ottawa, Canada, 1929. 132p. 254 C16

Reprinted from the Commercial Intelligence Journal.

"This report is based on a tour undertaken by Mr. Wilde in the summer of 1928, when the seven countries included in his itinerary were investigated in behalf of Canadian trade." Under each country he includes, in addition to the geographical and historical description, a section on natural resources and exports, imports, and tariff and documentation.

Cooperation - England

Horace Plunkett foundation. Agricultural co-operation in England; a survey. London, G. Routledge & sons, ltd. [1930] 272p.

Sir Horace Plunkett in the foreword to this volume describes the survey upon which it is based as the first comprehensive and impartial account of the movement, "an account of a very substantial achievement, a complete answer to the common cry that farmers cannot or will not organize." The extracts which follow are taken from The Times (London) Aug. 11, 1930.

"Actually the development which has taken place is held to present an almost unique instance of cooperative progress without the supervision or encouragement of a central body. In one respect, the provision of farmers' requirements, a point has been reached where not more than one or two new societies are needed to cover the whole agricultural area of England. Wool marketing has advanced very nearly to a similar position. In other marketing positive if uneven progress has been made. Although special marketing societies, for meat, dairy produce, eggs and poultry, fruit and vegetables, are a long way from providing cooperative channels on a national scale, successful examples are found in each category; and each category offers opportunity for national development based upon local experience. Nineteen in every 100 English farmers are members of a society, and 28 in every 100 do a part of their business with a society...

"The last five or six years, however, form a period of anarchic development or decay, following 25 years of deliberate, intensive propagation, which came after 30 years of spontaneous but slow and sporadic growth. Such is the brief history of the three phases of English agricultural cooperation. Scotland and Wales, it should be borne in mind, are not under review. In 1920, owing to the influence of the Agricultural Organization Society, the number of societies had increased to 381, with 84,729 members. But 1921 and 1922 brought a general fall in prices, and while most of the societies suffered heavily, some were forced into liquidation. The recovery which began in 1923 was retarded in 1926, the strike year, and since then prices have rarely been favorable, and farming, especially in grain-producing districts, has been depressed. Nevertheless, progress has been substantial. Though the cash turnover of the peak years has not been quite regained, the tonnage turnover is probably very much larger.

"With regard to special marketing societies, it is mentioned that the introduction of the National Mark for eggs in 1929 greatly stimulated the formation of societies on a larger scale and with more elaborate methods than had been common...

"Milk, which in one of its manufactured forms was the first commodity to be marketed cooperatively in England, suffers from opportunism. No national system of cooperative milk handling is yet in sight...

"Recent experience in the collective sale of hops is credited with a profound effect upon the English attitude towards cooperative marketing. Hops alone have been nationally marketed, and the attempt and its failure have both been illuminating. The English Hop Growers, formed in 1925 on the basis of a voluntary marketing contract, is now in liquidation. A small minority of the growers, estimated at 10 per cent., refused to join the society and by increasing their acreage and selling independently were able to defeat an enterprise in every other respect successful. The attempt, says the Survey, is unlikely to be renewed unless some effec-

tive method of dealing with the minority becomes available.

"It will have been gathered that the societies for the supply of requirements have made the greatest progress. They were the first spontaneous growth of farmers' cooperation in England. They are to-day by far the strongest single branch of cooperative activity in agriculture. The Survey suggests that they may be regarded as typical of the English movement, just as creameries are of the Irish, or credit societies of the Central European...

"Less satisfactory is the approach to cooperation in livestock and meat marketing... Fruit marketing, as regards the quantity handled, is still very little developed, though to fruit cooperation is especially applicable. Like milk, fruit has a surplus problem. Canneries are not an easy proposition, but the whole question deserves rather more consideration than it has yet received. Green vegetables, particularly of the finer sorts, raise somewhat similar difficulties and invite similar solutions. Potatoes are another matter, and their cooperative handling is one of the problems of the day.

"The most striking recent development has been in the cooperative marketing of wool... The heavy fall in wool prices, while it has put a strain on the new organizations, has served to emphasize the need of combined marketing.

"A certain amount of cooperative insurance is carried on, but credit organization, so important elsewhere, is here practically non-existent. Other services, such as the joint use of machinery, have had a very limited development, it would seem because no great need for them has been felt. The smallholder has formed one or two societies especially to serve his own needs, but in general he is being drawn into the larger farmers' societies, which is probably on every ground satisfactory.

"The Survey refers, in summing up, to the English farmer's unprotesting acceptance of a reputation for helplessness in economic affairs. But it claims to have shown that the agricultural cooperative movement in this country, instead of being a matter for apology, is in some departments a system fit to cope with any demands the farmer may make upon it. And the conclusion is that in any national reorganization of agriculture the movement must play a part."

Cooperation - Scotland

Scotland. Committee on agricultural co-operation. Report ... presented by the secretary of state for Scotland to Parliament by command of His Majesty, May 1930. Edinburgh, H. M. Stationery off., 1930. 45p. ([Gt. Brit. Parliament. Papers by command] Cmd. 3567)

This pamphlet contains a statement of the history, and present position of agricultural cooperation in Scotland with definite recommendations for its future development.

Cooperation - South Africa

South Africa. Dept. of agriculture. Bulletin no. 74. Report on co-operative marketing during 1927-1928. Pretoria, The government printer, 1930. 53p. (Economic series no. 10) 24 So84P

"Co-operative associations in South Africa are as a rule formed on

what is known as the 'commodity basis.' Each association concentrates on the handling and marketing of one particular type of commodity, although many associations also handle small quantities of other produce as a sideline. A few general produce associations have been formed in some areas where the general nature of the crops produced made it impracticable to form different organizations for each commodity. Most of the general produce associations, however, can and do become members of central or federated organizations, which specialize on the commodity basis. Most of the associations also supply members with farming requisites."

Separate sections are devoted to describing the various commodity cooperatives with statistics of each. Among the commodities represented are the following: maize, wool and mohair, cotton, deciduous, citrus and dried fruit, tobacco, meat and bacon, dairy products, eggs, sugar cane and sugar, peanuts, honey, timber and wattle bark, chicory, lucerne and livestock.

Cotton - Great Britain

Gt. Brit. Economic advisory council. Committee on the cotton industry. Report presented to Parliament by command of His Majesty, July, 1930. London, H. M. Stationery off., 1930. 3lp. ([Gt. Brit. Parliament. Papers by command] Cmd. 3615)

After summarizing the general conclusions of the committee, in the course of which the statement is made that the cotton industry is of vital concern to the country as a whole, certain recommendations are made. From these the extracts which follow are taken:

"We recommend that His Majesty's Government should take every step in their power to urge on the employers and operatives in Lancashire the importance of considering the following possible means of reducing the costs of production and recovering the lost export trade in cotton goods. They are methods which have proved of economic value to Lancashire's successful rivals, and they are of sufficient importance to justify the most careful consideration. In most cases their application could only be gradual and would require at every stage the closest and most cordial co-operation between the employers and operatives of Lancashire...

"(i) For the manufacture of cheap standard lines in which British goods have been so largely ousted from the eastern markets, extensive use has been made of the short stapled Indian cotton. This has hitherto been but little used in Lancashire, where the longer-stapled but more expensive American cotton has been almost exclusively preferred. In this way her competitors, some of whom have acquired great skill in the mixing of Indian and other cottons with American cotton, have secured an initial advantage over Lancashire by using a cheaper cotton for their manufactures.

"(ii) Other countries use ring spindles to a much greater extent than Lancashire, and this method of spinning is of especial importance where Indian and other short-stapled cotton is to be used...

"(iii) In the manufacturing section the most important development abroad has been the introduction of automatic and semi-automatic looms for the weaving of standard cloths. These do not, as a rule, give a

greater output per loom, but each weaver can mind a very much larger number of looms than in the case of the ordinary power looms as used in Lancashire. In this way, an important saving in wage costs is possible concurrently with an improvement in the remuneration of the individual weaver.

"(iv) The initial cost of automatic looms, and, to a less extent, of automatic attachments to ordinary looms, is high, and we received important evidence that automatic looms could not be worked economically on a single shift per day."

After certain recommendations for amalgamation or the formation of larger units in the spinning and manufacturing sections of the industry, the development of cooperative effort throughout the industry is taken up as follows:

"(vii) Valuable service is being rendered to the cotton industry by the Joint Committee of Cotton Trade Organisations. The experiments that are being set on foot under the auspices of the Committee in co-operative production and systematic marketing of standard lines of goods should provide a practical testing ground of the possibilities of solving what we regard as the central problem of the industry. More generally, the Committee can do valuable work in various directions, in economic investigation and its co-ordination with technical research and in the practical application of both, in the interchange of ideas and information between the various sections of the industry, in organised propaganda and the finding of new uses for cotton. The Joint Committee affords an opportunity for the development of a centre of information and study, a common mind, a concerted policy, for the industry as a whole...

"The changed conditions abroad, particularly in the Far East, have vitally affected the position at home. We believe that advantage might accrue from an examination of these conditions on the spot by the representatives of the British industry. In the event of the industry deciding to send out a mission or missions for this purpose, we recommend that His Majesty's Government should do all in their power to facilitate and assist their work."

Cotton- India- Technology

Turner, A. James. Technological reports on standard Indian cottons 1930. Bombay, The Times of India press, 1930. 122p. (India. Indian central cotton committee. Technological laboratory. Technological bulletin, Series A, no. 14, June 1930) 72.9 In2332A

"The present edition of 'Technological Reports on Standard Indian Cottons,' includes the results of the tests on the standard cottons of the seven seasons 1923-1930. As in former editions, Agricultural Details, Grader's Reports, Fibre Particulars, Spinning Tests Reports, and Remarks, are given for each of the twenty-one standard Indian cottons. The most important new feature is the inclusion of the results for a new standard cotton, viz., Jayawant, the distribution of which has just begun. Jayawant is a Kumpta cotton which has the valuable property of being highly resistant to wilt, which normally takes a heavy toll of the cotton in the Kumpta area of the Bombay Presidency...

"One of the Dholleras cottons of Bombay, viz., Wagad 4, has ceased to figure among the standards. Wagad 4 has invariably given a better

spinning performance than Wagad 8, but tests over a number of seasons have shown it to possess the fatal defect of being a comparatively poor yielder, and its distribution has therefore been discontinued." - Preface

Cotton - United States

The Commercial. American cotton. Annual review, August 28, 1930. [Manchester, Eng.] Manchester guardian, 1930. 24p. 72.9 M313

Contains the following articles: Looking back on 1929-30, by W. G. Reed; Outlook for 1930-31, by C. T. Revere; Less weevil damage this season, by Dr. George D. Smith; Poorest stapled crop on record, by G. W. Fooshe; Down Texas way, by a Texas Broker; Work of the Cotton-Textile Institute, by George A. Sloan; Solving mechanical harvesting problems; by Victor H. Schoffelmayer; New York futures contracts, by Philip B. Weld; The Farm Board in the balance, by Carl Williams and G. W. Fooshe; A flight from American cotton, by Alston H. Garside; and Obstacles in the way of acreage reduction, by G. W. Fooshe.

Cotton Belt Economic Problems

Conference of Cotton Belt economic problems, Jackson, Miss., 1930. Summary report of Conference of Cotton Belt economic problems held at Jackson, Mississippi, February 3 to 7, inclusive, 1930. [n.p.] 1030. 8p. 5 C7693 Mimeographed.

"During the summer and fall of 1929, Dr. C. O. Brannen, Chairman of the Agricultural Economics Section of the Association of Southern Agricultural Workers corresponded with the late Dr. E. W. Allen of the Office of Experiment Stations concerning the desirability of a conference on Cotton Belt economics problems and the correlation of related researches in this field of study. The desirability of such a conference was recognized and the following committee appointed by Dr. Brannen to plan the work of the Conference: B. Youngblood, Chairman, Office of Experiment Stations; C. L. Holmes, Bureau of Agricultural Economics; H. W. Barre, South Carolina Agricultural Experiment Station; G. W. Forster, North Carolina Agricultural Experiment Station; L. P. Gabbard, Texas Agricultural Experiment Station; C. O. Brannen, Arkansas Agricultural Experiment Station. A program was prepared for the Conference and faithfully followed throughout the meetings. The plan pursued was open-forum discussion of problems and projects under way in the several cotton-growing States. A subcommittee was appointed to draft the conclusions of the Conference concerning researches needed in farm management, marketing, taxation, farm finance and rural credits, farm income, and land utilization. Throughout the discussions, cotton was the commodity around which the discussions were developed...

"Everything considered the Conference was measurably successful, and it is hoped that conclusions drawn, so far as practicable, may be put into actual operation throughout the Cotton Belt. By properly coordinating State and Federal research and extension activities the improvements needed in cotton farming should become an actual reality within the next 10 years. It is realized that this objective is not impossible of attainment, and it is confidently believed by an ever-increasing number of specialists, farmers, and agricultural leaders that it will be

attained within the time limit specified. There is a strong conviction that now is the time not only for collective thinking but also for coordinated action and practical results."

Country Church

McLaughlin, Henry W., ed. The country church and public affairs. New York, The Macmillan company, 1930. 260p. 281.2 M22C

The twenty chapters in this volume, by almost as many different authors are the outgrowth of the Open Forum and Round Table studies and discussions on The Task of the Country Church in the 1929 Institute of Public Affairs at the University of Virginia.

County Government - Virginia

Kilpatrick, Wylie. Problems in contemporary county government; an examination of the process of county administration in Virginia. University, Va., The Institute for research in the social sciences, 1930. 666p. (University of Virginia. Institute for research in the social sciences. Institute monograph no. 8) 280.9 V81 no. 8

This interesting study is divided into seven parts, (1) The Problem of Function, which contains chapters on county and rural planning and agriculture and forestry, (2) The Problem of Finance, which contains a chapter on the assessment of property, (3) The Problem of Area, (4) The Problem of Personnel (5) The Problem of the Physical Plant (6) The Problem of Relationship and (7) The Problem of Management.

Economic Conditions

National industrial conference board, inc. A picture of world economic conditions at the beginning of 1930. New York, National industrial conference board, inc., 1930. 196p. 280 N214 v.4

The preface to this book which is the fourth in the series of semi-annual publications on world economic conditions states:

"This book differs from the previous volumes in this series in one significant respect. By mutual arrangement recently made, the Annual Report of [Georges Theunis] the President of the International Chamber of Commerce, entitled, 'World Economic Conditions in 1929,' is given in Part I of this book in place of the Conference Board's own review of economic conditions in foreign countries, heretofore forming Part I. The Report of the International Chamber of Commerce is followed by a somewhat extended review of the economic conditions in the United States at the beginning of 1930, in which the National Industrial Conference Board follows its practice of presenting, especially for the benefit of the Board's foreign readers, an outline of the main factors in the economic life of this country.

"Part II of the book contains, as usual, a series of original articles in which Foreign Correspondents of the Conference Board state their views on significant economic developments and problems in their respective countries. Thus, American readers are enabled to see foreign problems and conditions through the eyes of competent foreign observers."

Germany - Economic Conditions

Ausschuss zur untersuchung der erzeugungs- und absatzbedingungen der deutschen wirtschaft. Unterausschuss für landwirtschaft. Verhandlungen und berichte, Ed. 11-13. Berlin, E. S. Mittler & sohn, 1930. 3v. 281.9 Au7

Bd. 11. Untersuchungen zur Lage der Landwirtschaft in den Provinzen Pommern, Niederschlesien, Oberschlesien und Grenzmark Posen-Westpreussen.

A study of the agricultural situation in a few of the provinces of Prussia where conditions are critical.

Bd.12. Die Verschuldungs- und Kreditlage der deutschen Landwirtschaft in ihrer Entwicklung von der Währungsbe festigung bis Ende 1928.

The indebtedness of the German farmer and agricultural credit in Germany are studied from the stabilization of the currency to the end of 1928.

Bd.13. Die Förderung der Landwirtschaft durch Öffentliche Mittel.

The results are given of an investigation of all government measures for increased production and improved marketing which have required expenditure of money.

Germany - Use of Bread Grains for Fodder

Kolwey, Karl. Das roggenproblem und die gerstenzollfrage. Bremen, C. Schünemann, 1929. 39p. 59 K83H

The rye problem and the duty on barley with special reference to the use of bread grains for fodder.

Index Numbers for Prices of Agricultural Products

International institute of agriculture. Nombres-indices des prix des produits agricoles et autres nombres-indices des prix intéressant l'agriculture. (Renseignements méthodologiques et documentation statistique) Roma, Istituto poligrafico dello stato libreria, 1930. 122p.

"This publication forms a basis for the exact interpretation of the index-numbers published in the 'Monthly Crop Report and Agricultural Statistics'. It contains detailed information of the methods followed in the different countries for the construction of the index-numbers, and complete series of data up to the end of 1929, covering preceding years when possible, as far back as January 1921."

Institute of Pacific Relations - Proceedings

Institute of Pacific relations. Problems of the Pacific 1929. Proceedings of the third Conference of the Institute of Pacific relations, Nara and Kyoto, Japan, October 23 to November 9, 1929. Ed. by J. B. Condliffe. Chicago, Ill., The University of Chicago press [1930] 697p. 280 In72 3d, 1929.

"This book is a record of the chief discussions, with data material relevant thereto, of the third biennial conference of the Institute of Pacific Relations which took place at Kyoto, Japan, from October 28th

to November 9th, 1929.

"The constitution of the Institute states that its object 'is to study the conditions of the Pacific peoples with a view to the improvement of their mutual relations.' To attain this object the Institute works not only as a voluntary but as an unofficial association of the peoples of the Pacific area. It is an association for the study and discussion of mutual problems, the problems of adjustment arising from the meeting of the diverse civilizations of this area. The Institute is not concerned with propaganda nor the formation or support of policies. A leader in Japan aptly characterized it when he said, 'We Japanese are interested in this Institute because it comes with nothing to sell, nothing to teach and nothing to preach, in short, nothing to put over on the Far East.'

"The Institute method is conceived as a continuous process in which conference, research, and information each play a part and mutually supplement each other. From the conference discussions emerge the questions which really matter for the Pacific area. These questions then are formulated in terms of research, and studies are carried on by the different groups during the interim periods in order that an adequate basis may be found for further discussions. Out of both discussion and research valuable data appear as material for general and specialized information. Thus the process goes on, conference stimulating research, research strengthening discussion and providing new data for progressive conference work, while the findings of both create a basis for better understanding on the part of all concerned.

"The conference is not a place where unanimity of opinion is sought. The adoption of resolutions or action is not within its scope. It is rather a forum for the expression of opinions based on individual experience and varieties of conviction based upon individual understanding of pertinent facts. The process brings out opposite opinions sometimes drawn from different or limited data but as often from diverse interpretations of the same data. The round-table provides the clearing house for experience, opinion and facts. These are pooled, furnishing an opportunity for members to understand the reasons for different interpretations of identical data. A next step is that of synthesis or reconstruction of opinion by combining in new relationships the units which the analytical process has separated and made intelligible."

In the section of the volume devoted to a Summary of Round-Table Discussions there is a chapter on Food and Population in the Pacific, and in the section devoted to Documents, among much other material of interest, the following should be especially noted:

The Future Development of the Wheat-Growing Industry of Australia by A. H. E. Macdonald; China's Cotton Industry: A Statistical Study of Ownership of Capital, Output, and Labor Conditions, by Miss S. T. King and D. K. Lieu; An Index of the Physical Volume of Foreign Trade in China, 1868-1927, by Franklin L. Ho; International Economic Co-operation in China, by Wu Ding-chang.

Japan - Rice, Silk, etc.

Kobayashi, Ushisaburo. The basic industries and social history of Japan, 1914-1918. New Haven, Yale university press; London, H. Milford, Oxford university press for the Carnegie endowment for international peace; Division of economics and history, 1930. 280p. (Carnegie endowment for international peace, Division of economics and history. Economic and social history of the World war, J. T. Shotwell, general editor. Japanese series) 277 K79

Part one of this volume is devoted to agriculture. A survey is given of the rice industry showing imports from 1868 to 1914 and exports from 1873 to 1914. Per capita consumption of rice from 1873 to 1914 is given and average prices from 1897 to 1914.

The same type of data are given for cereals other than rice, but not with the same degree of fullness. A chapter is devoted to the regulation of rice prices, showing the measures taken by the Okuma Cabinet (1914-1916) to raise market prices, and those taken by the Terauchi Cabinet (1916-1918) to bring them down.

A similarly comprehensive survey is made of the silk industry including the regulation of silk prices.

Other chapters deal with fertilizers, the farmer and the agricultural laborer, and agricultural credits and relief.

Labor in the Industrial South

Berglund, Abraham, Starnes, George T. and De Vyver, Frank T. Labor in the industrial South; a survey of wages and living conditions in three major industries of the new industrial South. University, Va., The Institute for research in the social sciences, 1930. 176p. (University of Virginia. Institute for research in the social sciences. Institute monograph no. 9) 280.9 V81 no. 9

"The present monograph is a study of labor conditions in the new industrial South. No attempt has been made to investigate agricultural labor or indeed any labor outside of the rapidly developing manufacturing industries which are changing many old social and economic practices...

"After considerable study of the relative importance of southern industries, it was decided that the furniture industry, the lumber industry, and the cotton industry were fairly typical of southern industrial development. For that reason those industries have been selected for this study."

Chapter nine is devoted to the Cost of Living in the South.

Livestock Marketing

National live stock producers association. Dept. of information. Co-operative live stock field service manual. Chicago, Department of information of the National live stock producers association, 1929. 184p. 280.2 N212

This volume will no doubt prove invaluable to shipping association managers. Prepared specifically to be of use to the National Livestock Producers Association, it contains much that will be enlightening and useful

to other live stock producers, shippers and handlers regardless of the methods they use in marketing their animals.

Marketing

Converse, Paul D. The elements of marketing. New York, Prentice-Hall, inc., 1930. 1080p. 280.3 C76E

"'The Elements of Marketing' is intended to take the place of 'Marketing Methods and Policies,' published in 1921 and revised in 1924. Some of the material from these volumes is used in this book.

"This volume makes more use of the functional approach and of integration as factors in marketing than did the former books. It places increased emphasis on the marketing of farm products, industrial goods, and services. The space devoted to the marketing of different commodities and to the operations of various institutions does not vary in direct proportion to their market value or to the volume of business transacted. The principles involved, public interest, and availability of material all affect the amount of space devoted to different topics. Some topics treated in 'Selling Policies' are treated briefly in this volume, as some students may not read both books." - Preface.

Part 2 is devoted to commodity marketing and contains chapters on cooperative marketing of farm products, marketing grain and livestock, marketing cotton and tobacco, marketing dairy and poultry products, and the marketing of fruits and vegetables. Part 3 is devoted to institutional marketing and contains among its chapters one on organized produce exchanges and the question of speculation. Part 4 deals with marketing problems and policies and takes up among other subjects, expenses and profits of marketing concerns, price determining factors, price policies, market research and related subjects.

Oranges - Palestine

Viteles, Harry. The status of the orange industry in Palestine in April, 1930. Tel-Aviv, Palestine, Pub. by order of the Council of the society [1930] 34p. (Bulletin of the Palestine economic society, v.5, no. 1, June 1930) 280.9 P17B v.5, no.1, June 1930.

Reprinted from "H A D A R" (formerly the Palestine Citrograph) vol. III, no. 5, May 1930.

The author's conclusion reads in part as follows:

"There is room for increased quantities of Palestine oranges, - competition with the United States and Italian oranges is not serious. Competition with Spanish oranges can be overcome, - provided (a) grading and packing methods are improved; (b) marketing methods abroad are changed; (c) advertising is started on a large scale; (d) transportation methods are improved. The Palestine orange can compete with the Spanish orange provided it is recognised at the outset that it must be superior in quality, otherwise the consumer will not pay the higher prices which must be charged for Palestine fruit. The growers, including those with new groves, must finance the improved services mentioned above...

"The orange industry is basically sound and further expansion is justified provided fruit of a uniformly high quality is exported, and new markets exploited."

Prices

Kuznets, Simon Smith. Secular movements in production and prices; their nature and their bearing upon cyclical fluctuations. Boston and New York, Houghton Mifflin company, 1930. 536p. (Half-title: Hart, Schaffner & Marx price essays. XLVI: (i.e. XLVII)) 280 K96

Secular Movements in Production and Prices is an investigation into the nature and characteristics of long time trends revealed by available series of agricultural and industrial data in a number of countries. The method of analysis is that of future mathematical long time trends (chiefly logistic curves) by the least squares method and computing moving averages of deviations from the secular trends to determine secondary secular trends, or cyclical fluctuations. This procedure is followed for both production and price data. The author presents a definite hypothesis concerning the outstanding characteristics of industrial growth, namely, a decreasing rate of growth, as follows: "As an industry starts from small beginnings and develops rapidly to a substantial output, it is enabled to do so mainly by progress in the technical conditions of production. But as it grows to considerable size, the volume of surplus funds available for further expansion becomes comparatively smaller, because up to a certain point this industry develops faster than all the others, and thus the funds coming from the outside do not grow in proportion to the output. The funds which come from within the growing industry itself decrease too, because the effects of technical progress show an unmistakable tendency to slacken. This slowing down is due either to retardation in technical progress itself or to the pressure of the exhaustion of resources. Added to that is the check exercised by the groups of productive activity, whose industrial arts do not improve so rapidly nor with the significance of the industry in question. And finally, if it happens that one country is the first to benefit from the introduction of major inventions, the development of other countries may create a serious obstacle to the unabated rate of growth in the first."

The author's views on the basic factors in the secondary secular movements are suggested by the following quotation: "In the deviations from the logistic and the Gompertz curves, i.e., from the lines of the primary trend, there are movements extending over a considerable period of time, movements which seem to reflect corresponding variations in the general level of prices. The discussion which followed attempted to indicate the mechanism by which such changes in prices are reflected in the rapidity of industrial development, and how once a prolonged rise of prices has set in some of the peculiar responses of factors within the industrial system might account for the continuation of this increase until opposing factors become forceful enough to stop it. While the movements in prices are the most important influence on the secondary secular variations in production, there are others, such as wars, cardinal inventions, or discoveries, and occasionally a powerful trust policy."

Students interested in time series analyses as well as economists will find this investigation of considerable interest. The latter will

probably be more interested in the text which covers the first 329 pages and the former will welcome the numerous graphic illustrations throughout the text and the 200 pages of statistical data in the appendix.

South Africa - Farm Management

South Africa. Dept. of agriculture. Bulletin no. 81. An economic investigation of farms in the maize districts of the Orange Free State. Preliminary report for crop season 1927-1928, by J. C. Neethling. Pretoria, The government printer, 1930. 36p. 24 So84P no. 81.

Division of economics and markets (Economic series no. 12)

This is the first publication which has resulted from a systematic study of agricultural economic conditions in the "maize triangle" of the Union of South Africa, which has been undertaken by the Division of Economics and Markets.

"The aim of the investigation is twofold. In the first place the relative importance of the maize enterprise to the farm organization as a whole must be shown for the area selected for the study. Moreover, an attempt will be made to determine the efficient combination of the various enterprises in the farm groups of different sizes. In the second place an attempt will be made to give suggestions for more efficient organization. To do this the various enterprises will be carefully analyzed."

Sugar Beets - Cost of Production

Bridges, A., and Lee, J.R. Sugar beet costs and returns for the year 1928-29. Oxford, Agricultural economics research institute [1930] 50p.

"This report, which deals with the costs and returns from growing sugar beet in the year 1928, is the fifth of a series of similar reports issued by the Institute.

"The number of cost statements received for the present crop (1928) was 437, relating to 4,518 acres of sugar beet, as compared with 448, relating to 5,640 acres in the previous year." - Introduction.

Valuation of Agricultural Enterprises

Rothkegel, Walter. Handbuch der schätzungslehre für grundbesitzungen für studierende, praktische land- und forstwirte, finanz- und katasterbeamte, kreditanstalten, grundstücksmakler usw. Berlin, P. Parey, 1930. v.1. 282 R74 v.1

Bd. 1. Die wirtschaftswissenschaftlichen grundbegriffe und die theoretische und praktische schätzungslehre der landwirtschaft.

This volume is devoted entirely to the principles and methods of appraising agricultural enterprises including the valuing of the land itself. This subject has assumed much greater importance since the enactment of the National Assessment Law (Reichsbewertungsgesetz) for Germany. This law provides for a number of measures for securing a uniform system of valuation within the Empire. One of the most significant of these is the establishment of a central committee of valuation at the Treasury department (Reichsfinanzministerium) to act as legal adviser in matters per-

taining to the valuation and assessment of agricultural, forest and viticultural property.

It is the duty of this committee to work out the details of valuation for a selected number of individual enterprises, in order to set up a standard of comparison for them. The same thing is done for a series of what are called group enterprises, widely distributed over the whole country. The purpose of this work is to create a reliable ground work and a definite starting point for the appraisal or valuation of the millions of farms and agricultural enterprises of all types throughout the country. This great task of the council or committee of valuation was wholly without precedent and no guides existed which were adequate to the carrying out of the terms of the National Assessment Law.

New methods had to be thought out and tested. The fact that a new procedure has had to be evolved gives the work an importance far greater than merely the administration of the law whose main purpose was to assess correctly, the value of property.

The author points out as the fundamental concept in valuation the productive capacity of the enterprise. It thus becomes of especial importance for the practical carrying out of the valuation to be able to measure accurately the production capacity.

Therefore it is the further task of the science of valuation in the case of each enterprise to investigate the factors which affect not only the degree of productive capacity but also the extent of the value.

Wastage in Fruit

Gt. Brit. Dept. of scientific and industrial research. Food investigation. Special report no. 38-39. London, H. M. Stationery off., 1930. 2v. 389.9 G792

No. 38, Wastage in Imported Fruit: its Nature, Extent and Prevention, by J. Barker.

"The object of the following report is to set down the facts of the wastage [in imported fruits] as revealed by critical observation and experiment...

"It will be noticed that the report deals far more fully with apples than with other fruit. The reason is the simple one that far more is known about the apple, its behaviour during storage and transport and the diseases to which it is susceptible. There is an extensive literature of the apple; there is little on any other fruit.

"The report suggests lines on which preventive measures may be advanced, and discloses innumerable problems for investigation, some urgent, some less so. It was thought unnecessary to particularise the special problems confronting each exporting country, but a word of warning may, perhaps, be admissible here. In view of the wide differences that exist, from country to country, in respect of varieties, stocks, soil, climatic conditions, cultural treatment, and so on, it is not enough to adopt, uncritically, the methods of controlling particular diseases which have been found successful elsewhere. If the best results are to be obtained, and it is essential they should be in these days when competition rests on quality, the origin of a disease and its prevention must often be worked

out on the spot in terms of the local conditions.

"But if the report has a lesson to teach, and that no new one, it is this: that the causes of wastage are complex, not simple; that conditions in the orchard and packing-house, during storage and transport, during marketing and distribution, may all be involved in a particular case; and that wastage can be kept down to the unavoidable minimum only so long as grower, shipper and distributor are united in tackling it with the assistance of the scientific staffs of the countries concerned."

No. 39, The Prevention of Wastage in New Zealand Apples, by J. Barker.

"The main object of the investigation was to ascertain how the conditions of temperature in ships' holds affect the apples exported from New Zealand to Great Britain. The experimental method adopted was the simple one of 'split consignments'; it is fully described in the report."

Wool

McGeoch, Robert S. Wool stabilisation ... scheme as adopted by United graziers' association of Queensland. [Roma, Queensland, 1930?] 17p. 45 M17 Multigraphed.

This pamphlet sets forth the present deplorable condition of the wool industry in Australia both from the national and the individual viewpoint. The author states that the price of wool is certainly 50% below the cost of production and the industry is facing disaster unless prompt measures are taken to stabilize the price. The author discusses Australia's production of wool in relation to the world supply, the law of supply, and demand, the possibility of a minimum price being set by an organization created to stabilize the industry, cooperation with other wool producing countries and the economic importance of the industry to Australia and to the British Empire. A definite "Wool Stabilization Scheme" is proposed.

Weather and Crops

Conference of Empire meteorologists, 1929. Agricultural section. II. Papers and discussions. London, H. M. Stationery off., 1929. 308p. 340.9 C76

Contains various articles on the relation of weather to crops, and one by J. A. Irwin entitled Crop forecasting and the use of meteorological data in its improvement.

Yugoslavia

Yugoslavia. Ministry of commerce and industry. Office for foreign trade. Economic Yugoslavia. Belgrade, 1930. 29p. F. F.

This résumé of the economic position of Yugoslavia gives the statistics of production for her most important agricultural crops and livestock products for the five years 1925 to 1929 inclusive.

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Books for future farmers, by Jessie Gay Van Cleve. [Chicago] American library association, 1930. 5p. 241.1 V26 Mimeographed.
Designed for boys of high school age or attainment.

Cotton; a selected list of references taken from material in the Library Oklahoma Agricultural and mechanical college, including publications from state experiment stations, extension divisions, and books, with a list of current magazines pertaining to cotton. Stillwater, Okla., Mimeographed by A. & M. duplicating service, 1930. 24p. (Oklahoma Agricultural and mechanical college, Library bibliography no. 2)

Economic and sociological research in agriculture; a selected bibliography, by Helen Elizabeth Burgess. Madison, 1930. 57p. Typewritten.
Submitted as one of the requirements for the diploma of the Library School of the University of Wisconsin.

Installment buying; a short list of references, comp. by Louise O. Bercaw, Library, Bureau of agricultural economics. [Washington, D. C.] June 11, 1930. 3p.
Typewritten.
May be borrowed for copying.

Land utilization; a contribution to a bibliography, by Rea J. Steele. Madison, 1930. 18p. Typewritten.
Submitted as one of the requirements for the diploma of the Library School of the University of Wisconsin.

Large-scale cooperative marketing; its application to agriculture. A selected bibliography, by Marie Wigmore Barkman. Madison, 1930. 19p. Typewritten.
Submitted as one of the requirements for the diploma of the Library School of the University of Wisconsin.

Selected list of publications on tropical agriculture, prepared for the Inter-American conference on agriculture, forestry and animal industry. September 8-20, 1930. Washington, D. C., Pan American union, 1930. 86p.

SELECTED LIST OF RECENT REVIEWS

Beeler, M. N. Marketing purebred livestock. 1929.
Reviewed by C. L. Harlan in Journal of Farm Economics, v.12, no.3, July, 1930, p.482-484.

Bezard, Yvonne. La vie rurale dans le sud de la région parisienne de 1450 à 1560. 1929.
Reviewed by Dorothy Louise Mackay in American Historical Review, v.35, no.4, July, 1930, p.838-840.

- Black, John D. Agricultural reform in the United States. 1929.
Reviewed by C. C. Zimmerman in American Journal of Sociology, v. 36, no.1, July, 1930, p.143-144.
Reviewed by R. B. Forrester in Economica, no. 29, June, 1930, p.208-209.
- Burgess, Eugene Willard. La "Nonpartisan league," une experience américaine de socialisme d'état agraire. 1928.
Reviewed by J. M. Gillette in North Dakota. University. Quarterly Journal, v.20. no.1, fall, 1929, p.69-71.
- Burr, Walter. Small towns; an estimate of their trade and culture. 1929.
Reviewed by Gerald Heard in Economica, no. 29, June, 1930, p.216-219.
- Cannan, Edwin. A review of economic theory. 1929.
Reviewed by N. A. Weston in Journal of Political Economy, v.38, no.3, June, 1930, p.354-357.
- Davis, Joseph S. The farm export debenture plan. 1929.
Reviewed by Marvin A. Schaars in Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science, v.150, July, 1930, p.309-310.
- Erdman, Henry E. American produce markets. 1928.
Reviewed by Fred E. Clark in Journal of Land & Public Utility Economics, v.6, no.3, Aug. 1930, p.331-332.
- Garratt, G. T. The organization of farming. 1930.
Reviewed by Adrian Bell in the Nation & Athenaeum, v.47, no.17, July 26, 1930, p.538.
- Gee, Wilson, and Stauffer, William Henry. Rural and urban living standards in Virginia. 1929.
Reviewed by E. L. Kirkpatrick in American Journal of Sociology, v.36, no.1, July, 1930, p.156-157.
- Hedden, W. P. How great cities are fed. 1929.
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Reviewed by W. C. Schluter in Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science, v.150, July, 1930, p.308.
- Lundberg, George A. and others, ed. Trends in American sociology. 1929.
Reviewed by E. B. Reuter in American Journal of Sociology, v.36, no.1, July, 1930, p.142-143.
- Moore, Henry Ludwell. Synthetic economics. 1929.
Reviewed by Mordecai Ezekiel in an article entitled: Moore's Synthetic Economics-- the Climax of a System, in Quarterly Journal of Economics, v.44, no.4, Aug. 1930, p.662-679.

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- Nystrom, Paul H. Economic principles of consumption. 1929.
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Reviewed by J. Orin Oliphant in the Washington Historical Quarterly, v.21, no.3, July, 1930, p.233-234.
- Sorokin, Pitirim and Zimmerman, Carle C. Principles of rural-urban sociology. 1929.
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U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE PUBLICATIONS

Economic in Character

Compiled by Katharine Jacobs

Circulars*

127. Grain drying at a country elevator, by W. M. Hurst and R. H. Black, August, 1930. 14p.
132. Fighting the corn borer with machinery in the two-generation area, by C. O. Reed and R. B. Gray, collaborating with L. H. Worthley and D. J. Caffrey. August 1930. 50p.
140. Handling livestock during drought, by E. W. Sheets and William Jackson. September 1930. 12p.

Farmers Bulletin

1551. Issued Jan. 1928, rev. June 1930. Marketing farm produce by parcel post, by Lewis B. Flohr. 54p.

* Requests for these publications should be addressed to the Office of Information, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

Miscellaneous Publications*

81. Recommendations of the Bureau of animal industry on problems of livestock production. August, 1930. 14p.
Prepared for the information of livestock owners, agricultural writers, county agents, livestock specialists, the meat trade, Bureau employees and others interested in the betterment of the livestock industry.
88. The United States Department of agriculture; its growth, structure and functions, by M. S. Eisenhower... and A. P. Chew... with the assistance of officials in all the bureaus and offices of the department. Sept. 1, 1930. 147p.
95. The world wheat outlook, 1930 and facts that farmers should consider. Prepared by the staff of the Bureau of agricultural economics. August, 1930. 40p.
96. Feeding wheat to livestock. Sept. 1930. 6p. Prepared by the Bureaus of agricultural economics, animal industry, and dairy industry.

Mimeographed Publications of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics **

- Amendment no.1, to the U. S. standards for beans. August 1, 1930. 5p.
- Amendment no.7 to Service and regulatory announcement no. 115 (Agricultural economics) 1p.
- Amendment no.8 to Service and regulatory announcement no. 115 (Agricultural economics) 1p.
- Estimated numbers of apple trees by varieties and ages in commercial and farm orchards in Missouri January 1, 1928. (A part of an economic study of the apple industry of the United States) July, 1930. 14p. (Issued in cooperation with Missouri State Board of agriculture and Missouri State college of agriculture)
- The feed situation on August 20, 1930. 10p. 5 maps
- Ice cream production in 1929. August 23, 1930. 1p.
- Marketing American dried fruit in Europe, by Milton J. Newhouse. September 1930. 35p. (Issued as Report F. S. 52 by the Division of statistical and historical research)
- Marketing California grapes, summary of 1929 season, by W. D. Googe. August, 1930. 60p. (Issued in cooperation with California Department of agriculture, Division of markets)
- Marketing Cumberland - Shenandoah - Potomac district apples, summary of 1929 season, by V. H. Nicholson. August, 1930. 24p.
- Marketing Michigan grapes; summary of 1929 season, by R. H. Shoemaker. July, 1930. 22p. (Issued in cooperation with the Michigan Department of agriculture, Bureau of foods and Standards)
- Marketing Utah onions, summary of 1929 season, by Leonard S. Fenn. August, 1930. 17p.

* Requests for these publications should be addressed to the office of Information, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

** These publications are issued in limited editions. Sent only on request to the Division of Economic Information, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

Marketing Western New York and Pennsylvania grapes; summary of 1929 season, by J. P. Klein, A. L. Thomas and L. D. Spink. July, 1930. 42p. (Issued in cooperation with the New York state department of agriculture and markets)

Marketing Western New York celery, summary 1929-30 season, by J. P. Klein and A. L. Thomas. August, 1930. 30p. (Issued in cooperation with New York State department of agriculture and markets)

Marketing Western New York peaches; summary of 1929 season, by J. P. Klein and A. L. Thomas. July, 1930. 29p. (Issued in cooperation with New York State department of agriculture and markets)

Marketing Western New York pears; summary of 1929 season, by J. P. Klein and A. L. Thomas. August, 1930. 23p. (Issued in cooperation with New York State department of agriculture and markets)

Marketing (Western slope) Colorado apples; summary of the 1929 season by G. D. Clark, July, 1930. 16p. (Issued in cooperation with Extension service, Colorado agricultural college)

My philosophy of rural life, by C. J. Galpin. 6p. Address, Institute of rural affairs, Virginia polytechnic institute, August 1, 1930.

The 1930 mid-summer cattle outlook. Released August 26, 1930. 5p.

Publications issued by the Bureau of agricultural economics. July, 1930. 16p.

Relation of farmers' intentions to seed winter wheat and rye to the outlook for the 1931 crop. September 5, 1930. 6p.

Specimens of grain inspection certificates issued under United States grain standards act. Folder no.2. Grain standards educational committee. July, 1930. 6p.

State agricultural and marketing officers. July, 1930. 6 p.

State seed officials, June 1, 1930. 6p.

U. S. standards for Florida citrus fruits (1930) [Aug. 7, 1930] 8p.

U. S. standards for juice grapes (1930) N. B.- Drafted with especial reference to California grapes. [Aug. 27, 1930] 6p.

U. S. standards for sawdust pack and table grapes (1930) 1930. 10p.

U. S. standards for Texas citrus fruits (1930) [Aug. 7, 1930] 9p.

The use of consumer packages in marketing potatoes. August 15, 1930. 3p.

Vocational trends in a rural high school. A supplementary report to Dept. Bul. 984. "The national influence of a single farm community." July, 1930. 24p. By C. J. Galpin and Florence N. Mather.

Wool shorn in 1929 and 1930. Release, July 29, 1930. 2p.

Radio Talks*

The agricultural situation on August 1, by J. Clyde Marquis. August 1, 1930. 3p.

August cotton report, by D. A. McCandliss. August 8, 1930. 2p.

August fruit markets, by W. A. Sherman. August 6, 1930. 2p.

August hog markets, by C. A. Burmeister. August 11, 1930. 3p.

Crop report, by J. B. Shepard. August 12, 1930. 2p.

Crop report on food grains, by S. A. Jones. August 12, 1930. 2p.

The egg and poultry market situation, by George H. Powers. August 29, 1930. 2p.

* Requests for these publications should be addressed to the Division of Economic Information, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

Feed crop report, by Joseph A. Becker. August 12, 1930. 4p.
The feed situation, by W. A. Wheeler. August 18, 1930. 2p.
Fruit and vegetable production prospects on August 1, by Paul L. Koenig. August, 12, 1930. 3p.
General crop report, by W. F. Callander. August 12, 1930. 2p.
Is large-scale farming coming? by D. C. Mumford, June 23, 1930. 3p.
The market outlook for tobacco, by Chas. E. Gage. August 13, 1930. 3p.
The 1930 midsummer sheep and wool outlook, by C. V. Whalin. August 5, 1930. 3p.
Recent trends in farm taxes, by Eric Englund. June 26, 1930. 6p.

Miscellaneous*

The use of ethylene oxide-carbon dioxide mixture for treating stored grain, by E. A. Beck, principal entomologist, and R. T. Cotton, senior entomologist, Division of stored-product insects, Bureau of entomology; H. D. Young, associate chemist, Insecticide and fungicide division, Bureau of chemistry and soils; and J. H. Cox, senior marketing specialist, Grain division, Bureau of agricultural economics. [1930] 10p.
The wheat situation in the soft red winter wheat states of Ohio, Michigan, Illinois, Indiana, Missouri and Kentucky. 2lp. (Issued by Extension service)

Compilation of statements submitted by the representatives of the state agricultural colleges, experiment stations, and extension divisions of Ohio, Michigan, Illinois, Indiana, Missouri, and Kentucky in accordance with the resolution adopted at Indianapolis, Indiana on August 1, 1930.

U. S. FEDERAL FARM BOARD PUBLICATIONS **

Compiled by Margaret Harrison

Mimeographed Publications

Address given by S. R. McKelvie from the National broadcasting company... Aug. 8, 1930. 2p. (Press service no. 1 - 76, Aug. 8, 1930)
On the organization of the National Beet Growers' Association.

Address prepared by Mr. Alex Legge... for delivery at Iowa State Fair, Des Moines, Iowa... Aug. 25, 1930. 11p. (Press service no. 1- 78, Aug. 23, 1930)
On ways and means to improve the position of agriculture as an industry.

Address prepared by Mr. Alex Legge.... for delivery at New York State Farm bureau meeting, New York State Fair, Syracuse, N. Y... Sept. 2, 1930. 6p. (Press service no. 1 - 80, Sept. 2, 1930)
On the progress made to date in carrying out the provisions of the Agricultural Marketing Act.

* Requests for these publications should be addressed to the offices issuing them.

** Requests for these publications should be addressed to the Federal Farm Board, Washington, D. C.

Address prepared by Mr. Alex Legge... for delivery at New York State grange meeting, New York State Fair, Syracuse, N. Y... Sept. 3, 1930. 10p.
(Press service no. 1 - 81, Sept. 3, 1930)

On the cooperative program being developed under the Agricultural Marketing Act.

The problem of agricultural surpluses in the United States, by Mordecai Ezekiel. (International conference of agricultural economists, Ithaca, N. Y., August 18, 1930) 16p.

Radio talk of Mr. Alex Legge... Sept. 4, 1930. 11p. (Press service no. 1- 82, Sept. 5, 1930)

"Why should farmers of this country reduce their wheat acreage?" is the question discussed.

STATE PUBLICATIONS

Compiled by Mary F. Carpenter

Alabama

Alabama. Dept. of agriculture and industries, Montgomery. Alabama farm production, v.3, no.11, August, 1930. 4p.

In cooperation with the U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Contains statistics by counties of fertilizers used in Alabama, season of 1930.

Alabama. Dept. of agriculture and industries, Montgomery. Agriculture of Alabama, 1930. 137p.

A handbook which includes descriptions of state agricultural agencies and economic aspects of Alabama agriculture by various state officials.

California

Overholser, E. L. A study of the shipment of fresh fruits and vegetables to the Far East. (Calif. Agr. Exp. Sta., Berkeley. Bul. 497. 1930. 77p.)

"The investigations conducted were divided into three phases of study:
(1) The conditions surrounding the cargo stowed in the refrigerated hold;
(2) the response of the experimental cargo; and (3) in the ports visited, the requirements to be met before the cargo is admitted, and the facilities for handling and temporary retention of the perishable cargo.

Connecticut

Connecticut. Agricultural college, Storrs. Economic digest for Connecticut agriculture, no.14, August, 1930, p.105-108.

Contains Digest of recommendations of the 1930 Connecticut Agricultural Policy Conference.

Connecticut. Agricultural college. Division of teacher training, Storrs.
Sociological reports selected from class reports in rural sociology, fall semester, academic year, 1929-30. (v.3, no.1, 25p.) Mimeographed.

Delaware

Gabriel, H. S. Marketing of Delaware cantaloupes. Part 1. (Del. Agr. Exp. Sta., Newark. Bul. 165. 1930. 24p.)

Florida

Florida. Agricultural experiment station, Gainesville Report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1929. 102p.
Agricultural economics, p.22-25.

Georgia

Georgia. Dept. of agriculture, Atlanta. Georgia and her resources. (Quarterly bul. 117. 1930. 232p.)

A handbook which includes information on state agricultural agencies and principal crops, statistical tables of crops and livestock and a descriptive sketch of each county.

Soule, A. M. Some evidences of economic progress. (Ga. State Col. of Agriculture. Bul. 384. 1930. 20p.)

Illinois

Lloyd, J. W. Some factors influencing the keeping quality of fruit in transit. (Ill. Agr. Exp. Sta., Urbana. Bul. 350. 1930. p.449-484)

The factors discussed are care in handling, delay in loading, and type of package used.

Norton, L. J., and Wilson, B. B. Prices of Illinois farm products from 1866 to 1929. (Ill. Agr. Exp. Sta., Urbana. Bul. 351. 1930. p.485-566)

Rickey, L. F. Business procedure in shipping grain direct from producing to consuming sections. (Ill. Agr. Exp. Sta., Urbana. Circ. 359, 1930. 20p.)

Indiana

Menefee, E. R. The marketing of eggs on a graded basis. (Ind. Agr. Exp. Sta., Lafayette. Bul. 334. 1929. 19p.)

Iowa

Hopkins, J. A., jr., and Kifer, R. S. The livestock system in Iowa county. (Iowa. Agr. Exp. Sta., Ames. Bul. 270. 1930. p.205-236.)

In cooperation with the U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

Iowa. State college of agriculture and mechanic arts. Extension service. Ames.
Hidden treasure on 650 Iowa farms in 1929. [1930] 25p. Mimeographed.
Farm business records by districts.

Kentucky

Johnson, E. C., and Phillips, C. D. Quality as a factor in the price of
Kentucky lambs. (Ky. Agr. Exp. Sta., Lexington. Bul. 302. 1930. p.91-
122)

Nicholls, W. D. Farm tenancy in Central Kentucky. (Ky. Agr. Exp. Sta.,
Lexington. Bul. 303. 1930. p.123-185)

Oyler, Merton. Cost of living and population trends in Laurel County, Ken-
tucky. (Ky. Agr. Exp. Sta., Lexington. Bul. 301. 1930. p.65-90)
In cooperation with the U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

Oyler, Merton. Social and economic effects of land speculation on farm fami-
lies in Central Kentucky. (Ky. Agr. Exp. Sta., Lexington. Bul. 300. 1930.
p.31-64)

Michigan

Michigan. Agricultural college. Extension division, East Lansing. Agricul-
tural outlook for Michigan - 1930. (Ext. bul. 99. 1930. 24p.)

Minnesota

Cavert, W. L. Farm leases in Minnesota. (Minn. University. Agr. Ext. Div.,
University Farm, St. Paul. Minnesota farm business notes, 93. 1930,
p.1-4) Mimeographed.

Mississippi

Mississippi. Dept. of agriculture, commerce, immigration and statistics. Jack-
son. Duties and activities, 1928-1929. 89p.

Report on dairying, p.42-64, includes butterfat production by counties
for 1929 and lists of manufacturers and distributors of dairy products in
the state. Report on Mississippi Market Bulletin, p.78-81.

Missouri

Missouri. Agricultural experiment station, Columbia. Experiment station re-
search. [Report for year ending June 30, 1929] (Bul. 285. 1930. 116p.)
Agricultural economics, p.28-36; rural sociology, p.99-101.

Montana

Montana. Dept. of agriculture, labor and industry. Montana, v.5, no.1, June,
1930. 33p.

The 1929 farm review edition.

In cooperation with the U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

Starch, A. E., and Merrill, R. M. The combined harvester-thresher in Montana. (Mont. Agr. Exp. Sta., Bozeman. Bul. 230. 1930. 59p.)

In cooperation with U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics, the U. S. Bureau of Public Roads and the U. S. Bureau of Plant Industry.

Nebraska

Nebraska. Dept. of agriculture, Lincoln. Nebraska agricultural statistics, 1929. 1930. 200p.

In cooperation with the U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

New Jersey

Fenton, J. M. Knowing marketing conditions before we sell. (N. J. Dept. of Agriculture, Trenton. Circ. 187. 1930. 20p.)

"The object of this short publication is to acquaint the farmer with the scope and purpose of the Market News Service of the [State] Bureau of Markets."

Lynn, W. C., and Oley, W. W. Marketing New Jersey fruits and vegetables. (N. J. Dept. of Agriculture, Trenton. Circ. 185. 1930. 47p.)

Mott, P. B. A survey of roadside markets in New Jersey. (N. J. Dept. of Agriculture, Trenton. Circ. 186. 1930. 38p.)

Pitt, D. T. New Jersey prices of hired farm labor, feedstuffs and fertilizer materials and their index numbers, 1910-1929. (N. J. Dept. of Agriculture, Trenton. Circ. 181. 1930. 25p.)

A supplement to Circular 155.

Pitt, D. T. Population and food supply of New Jersey. (N. J. Dept. of Agriculture, Trenton. Circ. 179. 1930. 76p.)

"The aim ... is to give a picture of New Jersey's population growth since the time of the first settlers."

Price, B. M. The motor truck as a carrier of fruits and vegetables to Greater New York. (N. J. Agr. Exp. Sta., New Brunswick. Bul. 503. 1930. 88p.)

In cooperation with the U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics and the New Jersey State Department of Agriculture.

Taylor, J. C. Poultry farm routine. (N. J. Agr. Exp. Sta., New Brunswick. Hints to poultrymen, v.18, no.9, 1930. 4p.)

Includes suggestions for a poultryman's daily time table and a yearly schedule.

Waite, W. C., and Howe, C. B. Consumption of dairy products in six New Jersey townships. (N. J. Agr. Exp. Sta., New Brunswick. Bul. 506. 1930. 47p.)

In cooperation with the U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

New Mexico

Linney, C. E., Garcia, Fabian, and Hollinger, E. C. Climate as it affects crops and ranges in New Mexico. (N. Mex. Agr. Exp. Sta., State College. Bul. 182. 1930. 84p.)

A revision of Bulletin 113, published in 1918.

New York

Powell, Whiton. Some factors affecting the cost of operation of retail feed stores in New York state. (N. Y. Cornell Agr. Exp. Sta., Ithaca, Bul. 505. 1930. 126p.)

Results of an effort made in 1926 to secure data from every retail feed store in two representative dairying sections and all cooperative feed stores throughout the state.

Sanderson, Dwight, and Foster, R. G. Sociology of the family. (N. Y. Cornell Agr. Exp. Sta., Dept. of Rural Social Organization, Ithaca. Mimeograph bul. 1. 1929. 74p.)

The study has been made "as a prerequisite to a program of Sociological research upon the rural family."

Contains bibliography, p.58-74.

North Carolina

Anderson, W. A., and Loomis, C. P. Migration among sons and daughters of white farmers in Wake County, North Carolina. 1929. (N. C. Agr. Exp. Sta., Raleigh. Bul. 275. 1930. 24p.)

Wickens, D. L., and Forster, G. W. Farm credit in North Carolina - its cost, risk and management. (N. C. Agr. Exp. Sta., Raleigh. Bul. 270. 1930. 128p.)

North Dakota

North Dakota. Agricultural experiment station, Fargo. Experiment station progress. Report ... July 1, 1927 to June 30, 1929. (Bul. 233. 1930. 134p.)
Farm management, p.76-79; Marketing and rural organization, p.84-96.

Oklahoma

Howell, L. D. The relations of economic, social and educational advancement of farmers to their membership in organizations. (Okla. Agr. Exp. Sta., Stillwater. Bul. 185. 1929. 54p.)

Oregon

Besse, R. S., Brown, W. S., and Wilcox, L. P. Cost and efficiency in pear production in the Rogue River Valley, Oregon. (Oregon. Agr. Exp. Sta., Corvallis. Bul. 267. 1930. 56p.)

South Dakota

Lundy, Gabriel. The header stack-barge for harvesting. (S. Dak. State Col. Ext. Service, Brookings. Special circ. 7. 1930. 16p.) Mimeographed.

Rogers, R. H. Economic adjustments on farms in Southeastern South Dakota (S. Dak. Agr. Exp. Sta., Brookings. Bul. 249. 1930. 47p.)

The third of a series issued in cooperation with the U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

South Dakota. State college of agriculture and mechanic arts. Extension service, Brookings. Committee recommendations and survey summaries for farm and home development.

Report of Bon Homme county... Tyndall, South Dakota, February, 20-21, 1930. 38p. Mimeographed.

Report of Clark county... Clark, South Dakota, March 14-15, 1930. 37p. Mimeographed.

Report of Codington county... Watertown, South Dakota, March 6-7, 1930. 42p. Mimeographed.

Report of Fall River county... Hot Springs, South Dakota, February 24-25, 1930. 35p. Mimeographed.

Report of Lincoln county... Canton, South Dakota, February 17-18, 1930. 40p. Mimeographed

Texas

Gabbard, L. P., Bonnen, C. A., and Tate, J. N. Planning the ranch for greater profit. A study of physical and economic factors affecting organization and management of ranches in the Edwards Plateau grazing area. (Texas. Agr. Exp. Sta., College Station. Bul. 413. 1930. 45p.)

In cooperation with the U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics and the U. S. Bureau of Animal Industry.

Utah

Thomas, W. P. Prices of farm products in Utah. (Utah Agr. Exp. Sta., Bul. 217. 1930. 60p.)

Utah. Agricultural experiment station, Logan. Biennial report... July 1, 1928 to June 30, 1930. (Bul. 220. 1930. 62p.)

Summary of results of investigations in agricultural economics, p.21-22.

Virginia

Ballinger, R. A. Stock share renting in Virginia. (Va. Agr. Exp. Sta., Blacksburg. Bul. 271. 1930. 54p.)

In cooperation with the U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

Results of a detailed study of a kind of renting in which both the landlord and the tenant have a common interest in the livestock on the farm. Contains a list of state bulletins on farm tenancy.

Wisconsin

Wisconsin. College of agriculture. Agricultural extension service, Madison.
The 1930 agricultural outlook for Wisconsin. (Stencil bul. 98. 1930. 10p.)
Mimeographed.

Wyoming

Bowman, A. E. Economic survey and committee recommendations for agricultural development in Goshen County, Wyoming. (Wyo. Col. of Agr. Ext. Service, Laramie. Circ. 25. 1930. 57p.)

NEW PERIODICALS

Blätter für landwirtschaftliche marktforschung, hft. 1-3, June-Aug., 1930.
Hrsg. von dem Institut für landwirtschaftliche marktforschung, 4 Invalidenstrasse, Berlin.

This is a monthly periodical devoted to the interests of agricultural marketing. It is issued by the Institut für Landwirtschaftliche Marktforschung established in 1929 by the Prussian Minister of Agriculture. It will deal with marketing conditions in connection with the various agricultural products in Germany and in foreign countries. The articles are brief and written in popular style, and are illustrated by graphs and tables.

Among the subjects discussed in the first three numbers are the aims of marketing investigation, the changes in the demand for agricultural products, the growing demand in the German market for quality in eggs, the condition of the Berlin milk market, cheese production in Germany, cooperation, and meat consumption in Germany in 1929. Each number contains graphs of price fluctuations on German and foreign markets and pictorial representations of organized and unorganized marketing conditions.

Vierteljahrshefte der polnischen landwirtschaft, bd. 1, hft. 1-3, Oct., 1929 - Apr., 1930. Published by Gesellschaft für landwirtschaftliche bildungswesen, Landwirtschaftliche buchhandlung, Nowy Swiat 35, Warsaw, Poland.

Contains original contributions by Polish experts in agriculture, agricultural economics, and rural sociology, short, explanatory articles on agricultural conditions in Poland, brief notes on current, agricultural topics, the text of important agricultural laws, reviews of Polish and foreign books, and a number of statistical tables. Among the contributions to the first three numbers are the following:

Krawulski, L. Der neue polnisch-französische handelsvertrag und die landwirtschaft, hft. 1, Oct. 1929, p.5-15.

The advantages of the Polish-French commercial treaty of April 24, 1929 are discussed. It makes possible a considerable increase in the export of agricultural products from Poland to France, although it is not expected that the French market will ever be a very important one for Polish agricultural products. The importation into Poland of certain French products of superior quality such as cheese, flowers, and fruit, will also un-

doubtedly increase, as the new treaty secures definite advantages for France in this connection.

Kasinski, K. Die zusammenlegung ländlicher grundstücke, hft. 1, Oct., 1929, p.16-34.

The importance is stressed and the results are discussed of the measures taken in the former German, Austrian, and Russian Poland, as well as in the Polish Republic of today, for the consolidation of agricultural holdings. A number of supplementary measures are suggested for immediate consideration and action.

Moszczenski, Stefan. Die vereinheitlichung der statistischen methoden zur bearbeitung des rechnungsmaterials aus landwirtschaften, hft. 1, Oct., 1929, p.35-57.

A brief historical and critical account of the use of statistical methods in the investigation of the relations between the various economic functions of agriculture.

Swinarski, Tecdor. Der schutz der privatforsten in Polen, hft. 1, Oct., 1929, p.58-77.

The author discusses the main provisions of the decree of June 24, 1927 for the protection and rehabilitation of privately owned forests in Poland, many of which suffered severe ravages during the war. The main object of the decree is to make it clear that the Polish forests must not be treated as an object of speculation for individual profit, but as the basis of an intensive and rational plan of national economic structure in the interests of present and future generations.

Hoyer, Witold. Die standardisierung der ausfuhr von landwirtschaftlichen produkten aus Polen, hft. 1, Oct., 1929, p.78-88.

The importance of standardization of agricultural products for export is illustrated by an account of the regulation of the export of eggs from Poland. The speedy ratification of similar regulations for butter and bacon is urged.

Curzytek, J. Untersuchungen über die rentabilität der bauernwirtschaften im jahre 1926-27, hft. 1, Oct., 1929, p.89-110.

The results of a study of the profit-earning capacity of Polish agriculture in the crop year of 1926-27 are given. Accounts kept on 432 farms, according to the Swiss method of bookkeeping promulgated by Laur, prove that the agricultural income from the capital invested and the labor expended is not sufficient for the upkeep of the household, even in the better managed farms of Poland, and that there is no question of savings.

Miklaszewski, St. Die landwirtschaftskammern in Polen im letzten jahrzehnt, hft. 1, Oct., 1929, p.123-128.

The post-war reorganization of chambers of agriculture in Poland is discussed. The text of the law of March 22, 1928 is given on pages 193-204.

Domaniewski, W. Die staatliche Agrarbank (1919-1929) hft. 1, Oct., 1929, p.132-144.

The history, organization, and activities of the Polish Agricultural Bank, established in 1919, are outlined. Its main functions are to provide long-term, redeemable, mortgage credit for small and medium-sized farms, to give short-term credit to cooperatives and to all organizations

interested in the establishment or development of small or medium-sized farms or in supplying them with means of production, and to establish small holdings by the purchase and division of estates.

Gnoinski, J. Die landarbeiterfrage in Polen, hft. 2, Jan., 1930, p.28-52.

The varying conditions of agricultural labor in the three divisions of pre-war Poland are described as a necessary background for the understanding of the situation in 1918. When Poland was faced in that year with the danger of famine because of strikes of agricultural workers all over the country, it became necessary for the government to take measures to reorganize the conditions of agricultural labor. Delegates were appointed to study the situation, to uphold the workers in all legitimate claims, and to oppose any demands that were prejudicial to the agricultural production of the country. Both employers and workers were granted the right to organize representative bodies, and the collective agreements made between them were the result of a compromise between employers and workers under the aegis of the government. The aim of the first collective agreement was to settle the unrest in the country, to insure permanent employment in agriculture, and to improve the living conditions of the workers. The modifications of the collective agreements, their practical application, and their results during the following eleven years are discussed, and a distinct improvement in conditions of agricultural labor is noted. That such improvement must be slower today than in the early years of Polish independence is due to its close connection with the increase in the profitability of the larger agricultural enterprises, and with the development of social insurance.

Rosciszewski, S. Richtlinien der polnischen getreidepolitik, hft. 2, Jan., 1930, p.53-69.

The author discusses the post-war tendency in agricultural countries towards increasing protectionism, accompanied by a process of concentration of trade in agricultural products, which, he believes, will probably lead in the future to a thorough revision of the principles of tariff policy. Poland was one of the last countries to adopt protectionism. It was not until November, 1918, than an import duty on wheat and rye was adopted. During the summer of 1929 all grain export limitations were removed, and since that time, the grain policy of Poland has been based on unrestricted export, and protection for domestic production, by means of a very moderate tariff. The first step towards the organization of the grain trade was marked by the introduction of drawback duties on grain and flour in 1929, and the establishment of an export organization, composed of representatives of private institutions, to regulate the export of grain from Poland. It is the only organization which can grant to its members vouchers for the refund of duties paid on grain. The author believes that

this is the logical consequence of the stabilization of the Polish grain policy. It is particularly important, inasmuch as the solution of the grain problem depends very largely on the regulation of international relations.

Lec-Zapartowicz, Jozef. Die organisation des landwirtschaftlichen versuchs- und demonstrationswesens in Polen, hft. 2, Jan., 1930, p.96-113.

Four types of agricultural experiment and demonstration organizations and their activities are described.

Staniewicz, Witold. Die agrarreformarbeiten in Polen im jahre 1928 und 1929, hft. 3, Apr. 1930, p.5-52.

This article, by the Polish Minister of Agriculture under whose jurisdiction the Polish agrarian reform was planned and carried out, outlines the situation which made a reform program necessary, and describes the measures decided upon and the means used to put them into effect. Agricultural over-population, insufficient development of industry and of cities, and limited market capacity due to poverty and to backwardness of agricultural development, necessitated the reconstruction of the domestic market as the main task of the agricultural program. The first means to this end was the consolidation of agricultural holdings to which were subordinated the abolition of servitude and the introduction of improved conditions and methods of farming. The necessary legislation for the realization of the program, the measures taken to organize and finance it, and a description of some of the actual work accomplished during 1928 and 1929, complete this part of the article, which is to be continued.

PERIODICAL ARTICLES

Compiled by Louise O. Bercaw and A. M. Hannay

Accounting, Agricultural - England

Dawe, C. V. Agricultural accounting in Wiltshire. (In Gt. Brit. Ministry of Agriculture, Journal, v.37, no.5, Aug., 1930, p.493-498)

This is a résumé of a much more detailed report published as a separate pamphlet by the University of Bristol. It is an analysis of farm accounts of 25 farms in Wiltshire.

Agrarian Policy - Italy

Taralietto, Giuseppe. I nuovi orientamenti dell' economia agraria alla luce di alcune leggi economico-sociali. (In La Terra, anno 6, no.6, June, 1930, p.352-355. Published at Corso di P. Vittoria, 58 Milan, Italy)

The author explains the relations between the new agrarian policy of the fascist government and several of the most important social and economic laws.

Agricultural Credit - Italy

Benassi, Pio. Rural banks and agrarian credit. (Casse rurali e credito agrario) (In La Terra, anno 6, no.6, June 1930, p.335-339. Published at Corso di P. Vittoria, 58, Milan, Italy)

The author discusses the rural banks and agrarian credits and recommends them on account of their usefulness.

Agricultural Economics - England

Oxford. University. Agricultural economics research institute. Occasional notes, v.1, no.10, April, 1930. 11p. May be obtained from A. Bridges, Agricultural Economics Research Institute, Parks Rd., Oxford, England.

Contents: Britain's food supplies: Where they come from, VI, Potatoes, by J. P. M.; The price of porkers in England and Wales, by K. A. H. M.; The migration of farmers into Oxfordshire, by E. L. S.; Steam tackle costs, 1925-28, by R. T.; Horse labour costs, 1927-28, Oxford Province, by R. T.; Tractor costs, 1927-28, Oxford Province, by R. T.

Oxford. University. Agricultural economics research institute. Occasional notes, v.1, no.11, July, 1930. 11p. May be obtained from A. Bridges, Agricultural Economics Research Institute, Parks Rd., Oxford, England.

Contents: Seasonal variation in the price of milking cows in England and Wales, 1907-13 and 1923-28, by K. A. H. M.; Wheat costs and returns, Oxford and Northants Province, 1925-1928, by R. T.; (detailed data are given for 1925, 1926, 1927, and 1928); Changes in farm tenancy, by W. H. J.; The enlargement and consolidation of holdings, by P. M. R.; The effect of early laying on the returns from pullets, by J. R. L.; and The position of the Canadian wheat pool.

Agricultural Economy - Clermont County, Ohio

Bergsmark, D. R. Human adjustments on level uplands of Clermont County, Ohio. (In Ohio Social Science Journal, v.2, no.3, Aug. 1930, p.15-24. Published by Ohio University, Athens, Ohio)

The following phases of the subject are discussed: population decrease on level upland; size of holdings; a one-crop system and its evils; change to diversified agriculture; present-day agricultural practices as related to environment; crop rotation; soy bean production; alsike clover; tiling; and types of farming on selected farms. A map shows distribution of Clermont silt loam level upland in the county. Charts show land on one and one-quarter section of level upland east of Afton, Clermont County; monthly distribution of temperature and precipitation on the margin of the Clermont Level Upland at the county experiment station; average number of livestock per farm for all farms and for 20 selected farms in the county level upland; and land utilization per farm for the average as well as for 20 selected farms on Clermont County Level Upland.

The writer concludes with the statement that a change is taking place in the agricultural economy of Clermont County Level Upland. This change consists of keeping livestock and growing legumes instead of timothy hay. The farmers who are practicing this type of agriculture receive a higher income than the others and are generally prosperous.

Agricultural History

Euck, Solon J. Making a farm on the frontier; extracts from the diaries of Mitchell Young Jackson. (In Agricultural History, v.4, no. 3, July, 1930, p. 92-120. May be obtained from the Agricultural History Society, Room 301, 1358 B Street, S. W. Washington, D. C.)

These excerpts from the diaries of a farmer who lived first in Indiana and later in Minnesota are of the years 1852-1857. They throw interesting light on the introduction of threshing machines, agricultural fairs, transportation facilities, land prospecting, pioneer conditions in Minnesota and Wisconsin along the Mississippi River from Prairie du Chien to Saint Paul, developing a farm near Stillwater, Minnesota, and the diarist's reactions to the events and outcome of Minnesota's first election as a state. Perhaps most interesting of all is the diarist's recording the fact that he was making money "by the use of real estate" and not by farming.

Coulter, E. Merton. Southern agriculture and southern nationalism before the Civil War. (In Agricultural History, v.4, no.3, July, 1930, p.77-91. May be obtained from the Agricultural History Society, Room 301, 1358 B Street, S. W., Washington, D. C.)

A study of southern agriculture as the foundation of the sectionalism which evolved in the ante-bellum South until it became a veritable nationalism and the basis of the attempt to found the Confederate States of America.

Agricultural Improvement Societies - Italy

Mozzi, Ugo. I funzionari dei consorzi di bonifica. (In La Terra, anno 6, no.6, June, 1930, p.340-342. Published at Corso di P. Vittoria, 58, Milan, Italy)

The author describes the character of their position and duties. Also gives a historic review of the first fascist societies. Explains what they must do as well as their position within the agricultural organization. That they do not belong, for instance, to the provincial economic councils nor to provincial commissions for the study of the "bonifica integrale" (general agricultural improvement)

Agricultural Organizations - Denmark

Denmark's agricultural organizations. (In Agricultural Gazette of New South Wales, v.41, pt.7, July 1, 1930, p.545)

The three main organizations are:

"1) The Central Cooperative Committee of Denmark - a body representative of fifteen cooperative groups, each of which is an association of varying, but often of large numbers of local co-operative societies organised for different purposes, such as seed production, bacon curing, butter-making, insurance, export trade, or the purchase of farmers' requisites.

"2) Associated Danish Agricultural Societies. These are national organizations with local branches, having a total membership of 115,000 mainly small farmers. The societies are chiefly engaged in educational

work connected with their particular interests, and organise conferences and shows.

"3) The Royal Agricultural Society of Denmark, which is largely composed of estate owners and large farmers. With the aid of government grants the Society supervises the work of advisers and animal experts. It also maintains an agricultural travelling bureau for demonstration purposes.

"Representatives from these three associations are appointed to the Agricultural Council, a private body entirely free from State control, which watches over and furthers the interests of Danish agriculture." - Twelfth Report of the Imperial Economic Committee.

Agricultural Policy - Great Britain

The Government's agricultural policy. (In Economist, v.111, no.4537, Aug. 9, 1930, p.272. Published at 6 Bouverie St., Fleet St., London, E. C. 4, England.)

Briefly summarizes the British Government's agricultural policy as revealed on the last day of the Parliamentary session, as follows:

"(1) Small holdings, with security of tenure, to be made more freely available; (2) special small-holdings facilities for unemployed persons; (3) the establishment of an Agricultural Land Utilisation Corporation to conduct large-scale farming and to set up demonstration farms; (4) the project of setting up bulk-purchasing import boards will be discussed at the Imperial Conference, and until then remains sub judice; (5) the introduction of an Agricultural Marketing Bill aiming at rationalisation and co-operation; (6) the erection of publicly--owned abbatoirs; (7) the development of agricultural education and research."

The most important proposal in the Agricultural Marketing Bill is "that producers in separate areas may submit marketing schemes to the Minister of Agriculture, who, if he is satisfied that the promoters of the scheme are representative of the area in question, both by the test of numbers and the quantity of their production, may approve the scheme for the area; and for the purpose of making loans to boards administering such schemes an Agricultural Marketing Fund (not exceeding £525,000) is to be formed."

Another article on the Government's agricultural policy is in the Statist, v.116, no.2737, Aug. 9, 1930, p.211. It is entitled The Government and Agriculture.

Agricultural Policy - Poland

An outline of Poland's agricultural policy. (In Polish Economist, v.5, No.7, July, 1930, p.190-192. May be obtained at 149 East 67th St., New York, N. Y.)

Agricultural Relief - Chile

Danskin, Jaime. Farm relief in Chile. (In Chile, v.9, no.53, Sept., 1930, p.87-89. Published by The Chile Publishing Company, 17 Battery Place, New York, N. Y.)

Attention is called to the importance of Chile as a fruit and grain

growing country. The activities of the Agricultural Credit Bank and the development of cooperation and of land settlement are among the means used to encourage the progress of agriculture.

Agricultural Relief - Germany

Wesemann, Hans Otto. Staatliche landwirtschaftsförderung in Deutschland. (In Wirtschaftsdienst, jahrg. 15, hft. 33, Aug. 15, 1930, p.1403-1406.

May be obtained from Friederichsen, de Gruyter & Co., Hamburg 36, Germany)

The German policy of the promotion of agriculture is criticized both with regard to its aims and its methods. The author doubts the possibility of Germany's ever being agriculturally self-supporting. He questions the wisdom of a policy that makes the State responsible for so many measures of control and assistance that very little is left to the initiative of the individual farmer.

Agricultural Research - India

Vijayaraghavacharya, T. The Imperial Council of Agricultural Research: its constitution, aims and functions. (In Agricultural Journal of India, v.25, pt. 2, Mar., 1930, p.85-88. Published for The Imperial Council of Agricultural Research. Government of India, Central Publication Branch, Calcutta.)

Agricultural Situation - United States

Van Doren, Mark. The real tragedy of the farmer. (In Harper's Monthly Magazine, v.161, no. 963, Aug. 1930, p.365-370. Published at New York City)

The real tragedy of the farmer is his failure "to remain, so to speak, on top of his world, and perhaps of ours; to maintain his peculiar and age-old culture in the face of new conditions; to preserve the virtues for which he used to be respected and envied." He has been forced to become a business man and an industrialist, a double rôle in which he has been inadequate.

Agriculture - India

Clouston, David. The report of the Royal Commission on Indian Agriculture. (In Mysore Economic Journal, v.16, no.7, July, 1930, p.307-314. Published at Bangalore City, Mysore, India)

A summary and brief criticism of the report.

Agriculture - Japan

Nasu, Shiroshi. Agriculture and the Japanese national economy. (In Foreign Affairs, v.8, no.4, July, 1930, p.658-664. Published by Council on Foreign Relations, 45 East 65th St., New York City)

Discusses the place of agriculture in the national economy of Japan and finds that "Japanese agriculture still commands the largest amount of capital and labor of all productive enterprises, and raises the bigger

share in the total net wealth production of the nation." Nine statistical tables show population and farming population; labor employed in agriculture and labor employed in all occupations; working days and population of Japan proper according to occupation; agricultural capital in Japan; capital invested in Japan proper; and net wealth, productivity of agriculture, and manufacturing industry in Japan proper.

The article closes with a brief survey of the relation between Japanese agriculture and foreign trade.

Agriculture - Northeastern States

Fuller, Raymond T. Embattled farmers. (In North American Review, v.230, no. 2, Aug. 1930, p238-244)

Discusses the "causes and problems that lie behind nature's reconquest of Eastern agricultural lands."

"Four reasons account mainly for present conditions: (1) the invasion of products from Western farms where it is easier to raise them. Perfected transport facilities have greatly aided this; (2) specialized egg and poultry plants - particularly those further south where winter conditions are less rigorous; (3) fruit-raising on the Pacific Coast - another specialized industry. (4) The power of the 'middleman's' capital.

The author points out that "two forms of cooperation - That of cooperative investment and that of cooperative marketing - would go far to help the situation."

Business and Agriculture - Price Relationship

Graue, Erwin. The relationship of business activity to agriculture. (In Journal of Political Economy, v. 38, no.4, Aug., 1930, p.472-478. Published at the University of Chicago Press, 5750 Ellis Ave., Chicago, Ill.)

"It seems reasonable to assume that decreasing food prices, that is, a reduction in purchasing power of farm population, should bring about an increase in urban business activity through increased purchasing power made available to urban population on account of relative savings effected in terms of lower food prices. What is left to be explained, however, is the decline of food prices; or, under different circumstances, the rise of food prices; or, may be, the reluctance or inability of urban enterprise to maintain its purchasing-power advantage; or any other causal fact, relative or absolute, to generate a change in the respective fortune and misfortune of agriculture and urban industrial enterprise. It is in the hope that it may throw light on this problem that the present study of the price relationship of urban industry to agriculture has been undertaken."

Butter and Eggs

Y Fferm a'r Farchnad, The Farm and Market, v.2, no.1, June, 1930. 20p. Published by Dept. of Agricultural Economics, University College, Aberystwyth, Wales.

This is the Butter and Eggs Issue of the Farm and Market.

Partial contents are as follows: Editorial, by A. W. Ashby; Seasonal supplies and prices of butter, by A. W. Ashby; Yield and value of eggs, by J. L. Davies; The quality of Welsh eggs, by A. W. Ashby; Quality in Welsh farm butter, by S. B. Thomas and G. T. Morgan; Butter-making: factors in quality, by S. B. Thomas and G. T. Morgan; Egg production on some West Wales farms, by J. L. Davies; Hints to producers on the marketing of eggs; National mark poultry; Butter production from Welsh herds, by J. P. Howell; Some costs of maintenance of poultry, by J. L. Davies; The trends of butter and cheese prices, by W. J. B. Hopkinson; Cost of food for egg production, by J. L. Davies.

Canned Foods Industry

Townsend, Ralph. The up and coming canned foods business. (In Commerce and Finance, v.19, no.32, Aug. 6, 1930, p.1501-1503. Published at 95 Broad St., New York City)

Discusses the growth of the industry, the accomplishments of the industry and of the National Cannery Association, and the problems of the industry.

Cattle Industry - History

Holden, W. C. The problem of maintaining the solid range on the Spur Ranch. (In Southwestern Historical Quarterly, v.34, no.1, July, 1930, p.1-19. Published by the Texas State Historical Association, Austin, Texas)

"This paper is a restricted study of the losing fight of the ranchman on the Texas Plains against the irresistible encroachment of the 'nester' [i.e. the settler]. The study is confined to the Spur and Matador ranches, which lie chiefly in Dickens and Motley Counties, Texas, and to the period of 1898 and 1905." The study is based mainly upon the records of the Spur and Matador ranches which are in the Library of Texas Technological College.

Pelzer, Louis. Financial management of the cattle ranges. (In Journal of Economic and Business History, v.2, no.4, Aug. 1930, p.723-741. Published by the Harvard University Press, Cambridge, Mass.)

"In the western plains of America during the nineteenth century, as elsewhere in young countries, the big grazer or rancher dominated the situation, only to be driven out later by those who wished to use the land more intensively.

"In the American range country, during the period from the 1860's to the middle of the 1880's there was plenty of fresh pasture and a good chance for an individual or for partners to grow to wealth (pp.723-730) In the second period, from the 1880's to the present, there was overcrowding on the ranges and overproduction in the markets. Joint-stock companies were needed to furnish financial stability, loans had to be contracted in the East, bankruptcies were not uncommon (p.730). The Union Cattle Company, an American concern established in 1883, was in receivership from 1888 to 1893 (pp.730-734). The Swan Land & Cattle Company, Scottish in management and capital, suffered severe losses but weathered the storms (pp.737-740).

"Various foes dealt hard blows to the cattle range. Within the industry there was overdevelopment and Texas fever. On the outside, there was the competition of the large sheep ranch and the steady encroachment of the small dirt farmer." - p.723.

Census Statistics

Fry, C. Luther. Making use of census data. (In American statistical association. Journal, v.25, new series no. 170, June, 1930, p.129-133. Published at 9 Adelphi Terrace, London. W. C. 2, England)

"The purpose of this paper is to show the large and important bodies of tabulated but unpublished social data that are available in the files of the Census Bureau at Washington, and to indicate their value to social research... The tabulated but unpublished information on several different topics, together with a summary of the materials relating to them which were actually printed in 1920, is presented in the accompanying tables covering the population of the United States classified by sex, color or race, nativity and parentage; rural population data available by counties; the marital status by classes of the country's population; and facts concerning the tenure of homes.

"These tables, therefore, make available for the first time a complete statement of all the tabulated materials, whether published or unpublished, that were compiled by the 1920 Census regarding the topics mentioned. These particular subjects were chosen for special study not merely because of their intrinsic value, but also because the resulting tables are believed to give a fair idea of the relative amounts of published and unpublished data in the files of the Census Bureau."

Coffee

Roth, Hans. Die weltkaffeevorräte. (In Wirtschaftsdienst, jahrg. 15, hft. 32, Aug. 8, 1930, p.1367-1369. May be obtained from Friederichsen, de Gruyter & Co., Hamburg, 36, Germany)

The world surplus coffee production is discussed, and, more particularly the situation in Brazil where the valorization policy has proved a failure. It is suggested that the stored coffee be put on the market, and that long-term loans be granted to the Brazilian planters to enable them to meet expenses until the market is stabilized again.

Collective Farming - U. S. S. R.

Strong, Anna Louise. Modern farming - Soviet style. (In Atlantic Monthly, v.146, no.1, July, 1930, p.112-120)

Describes the Tractor Station Shevchenko which serves the peasants near Odessa - a station which "ploughs and harrows, and sows, and reaps and threshes, gives seed and seedlings and French vines on credit, furnishing all machinery while the peasants furnish labor."

Discusses also the effect of this collective farming on three communities - "the Ukrainian village Red Way, the German village Naikova and the Jewish settlement Felixdorf..."

Cooperation

Riddall, C. C. Compulsory cooperation. (In Cooperative Review, v.14, no. 21 May, 1930, p.115-117; no.22, July, 1930, p.143-147. Published by The Cooperative Union of Great Britain and Ireland, Holyoake House, Hanover Street, Manchester, England)

Discusses what is fundamental in cooperation.

Cooperation - Austria

Vukowitsch, A. The structure and organisation of the cooperative movement. XV. - Austria. (In Review of International Cooperation, year 23, no.7, July, 1930, p.241-246. Published at Orchard House, 14, Great Smith St., London, S. W. 1, England.)

Cooperation - Scotland

Agricultural co-operation in Scotland. (In Scottish Journal of Agriculture, v.13, no. 3, July, 1930, p.268-272. Published by H. M. Stationery Office, 120 George Street, Edinburgh, Scotland.)

This is a summary of a report made by a special committee appointed in October, 1929, by the Secretary of State for Scotland, "to enquire into the present position of agricultural co-operation in Scotland, to consider what steps are practicable and desirable with a view to the development and extension of co-operation, and to report."

Cooperation - United States

The Cooperative Marketing Journal, v.4, no.4, July, 1930. Published at 1731 Eye St. N. W. Washington, D. C.

This number of the Journal is largely devoted to what the Chamber of Commerce said and did about agriculture and the Federal Farm Board at its last annual meeting, and to what cooperative leaders say and think about it.

Partial contents: Editorial remarks entitled Trends of the Times; Business and the Farm Board, agriculture's viewpoint, by Alexander Legge; Business and the Farm Board, the Chamber of Commerce viewpoint, by Daniel A. Millet; "Business" resolute against agriculture (text of resolution adopted by the Chamber of Commerce); A reply to Mr. Millet, by Arthur M. Hyde; Congress will not be shaken, by Franklin W. Fort; "Big Business" disowns its own handiwork, by Arthur Capper; Agricultural opinion: a symposium - from the Pacific Coast, by C. D. Cavallaro - from the Nation's Capital, by Chester Gray - from the mountain states, by B. O. Aylesworth - from the plains states, by Ernest R. Downie - from New England, by C. E. Hough - from the Middle West, by L. B. Palmer, C. A. Stewart, B. H. Hibbard - from the South, by Tait Butler; The Institute of Rural Affairs, by Clifford C. Taylor.

Cooperation - U. S. S. R.

Downie, John. Soviet cooperation. (In Cooperative Review, v.4, no.21, May, 1930, p.104-109. Published by The Cooperative Union of Great Britain and Ireland, Holyoake House, Hanover Street, Manchester, England)

Contains a summary of a report made by a French delegation of cooperative officials after a visit to Russia. "Soviet cooperation is not perfection yet... The abolition of the wages system appears no nearer, nor can they see any sign of the much-needed reorganisation of labour... But what does begin to compel attention is the decided victory that Cooperation has won over Communism in Russia."

Cooperative Purchasing Associations

Hull, I. H. Developing local cooperative purchasing associations. (In Hoosier Farmer, v.15, no.16, Aug. 15, 1930, p.5, 16-17. Published at 165 S. Main St., Spencer, Indiana)

Address at American Institute of Cooperation, July 9, Columbus, Ohio.

Corporation Farming - Kansas

Aicher, L. C. Large scale wheat farming in Kansas. (In American bankers association. Journal, v.23, no.2, Aug. 1930, p.92-93, 147, 148. Published at 110 East 42d St., New York City)

Corporation farming in the Kansas wheat lands is increasing as efforts are being made to reduce the cost of production. There is considerable opposition to corporation farms on the part of resident farmers and efforts to "curb the activities of the large wheat-farming corporations will be made at the next legislative session in Kansas."

Corporation Farming - North Dakota

Thordarsen, T. W. More work in less time: a North Dakota farm cuts its operating costs. (In Country Gentleman, v.95, no.7, July, 1930, p.6, 90, 91. Published at Independence Square, Philadelphia, Pa.)

Deals with the F. H. Smith & Sons farm near Amenia, North Dakota, which has had great success in reducing production costs. Tests of the different forms of power have been made to determine which was the most profitable and best adapted to the requirements of their farming program. Tabular data are given to show results of these tests.

Corporation Farming - Texas

Garner, George. Mass production applied to country's largest individual wheat farming operation. (In Manufacturers' Record, v.98, no.6, Aug. 7, 1930, p.57-58. Published at Baltimore, Md.)

This is evidently a report of an interview with Hickman Price who is increasing his wheat farms in Texas from 23,000 to 30,000 acres. "Power farming machinery operating continuously is Mr. Price's main idea."

Cotton

Cates, J. Sidney. Cotton at the crossroads. (In Country Gentleman, v.95, no.8, Aug. 1930, p.3-5. Published at Independence Square, Philadelphia, Pa.)

Discusses a problem which confronts the American cotton industry, an "even bigger problem than that of periodic overproduction and ruinous price." "It is an omen of mounting world competition which, if unchecked, bids fair to wreck and demoralize American cotton in a manner putting to shame the results of the depredation of the boll weevil and all his kind." The creation in the U. S. Department of Agriculture of a Cotton Industry Bureau has been recommended.

Cotton Exchange - Augusta, Georgia

Ransom, Elmer I. The Augusta cotton market. (In Commerce and Finance, v.19, no.26, June 25, 1930, p.1267, 1268, 1269. Published at 95 Broad St., New York City)

"This is the first of a series of articles dealing with the important cotton centers and cotton exchanges of the world."

Cotton Exchange - Houston, Texas

Briscoe, Charles S. The Houston cotton exchange and board of trade. (In Commerce and Finance, v.19, no.32, Aug. 6, 1930, p.1515, 1517. Published at 95 Broad St., New York City)

This is "one of a series of articles on the history of the commodity exchanges, their facilities and the opportunities they offer."

Cotton Industry Mergers

Learned, Edmund P. Mergers in the cotton industry. (In Harvard Business Review, v.8, no.4, July, 1930, p. 501-512. Published for the Graduate School of Business Administration, Harvard University by the McGraw Hill Book Company, Inc., 370-7th Ave., New York City)

"In the January and April, 1930, numbers of the Harvard Business Review, J. Wisselink, of Holland, discussed 'The Present Condition of the English Cotton Industry' and 'The Lancashire Cotton Corporation and its Effect on World Competition.' Since these articles were written much progress has been made by the Lancashire Cotton Corporation in the formation of its organisation. Combinations have also been effected in the Egyptian section of the English industry. The purpose of this article is to consider how far the developments in England throw light on the situation in the United States, and to determine to what extent mergers in the cotton industry are desirable and what type of merger seems most satisfactory."

Crop Situation

Burton, C. S. 1930 crops and the nation's pocketbook. (In Magazine of Wall Street, v.46, no.9, Aug. 23, 1930, p.664-667, 708. Published at 42 Broadway, New York, N. Y.)

"The crop position, at this time, marking the end of the old crop year

and the beginning of the new one, has assumed an unusual importance not only to farmers but to business as a whole." The crops discussed are wheat, cotton, and corn.

Economic Conditions - India

Wilcox, E. V. Brahmas and buffaloes. Hard facts on Mother India's crying need. (In Country Gentleman, v.95, no. 9, Sept. 1930, p.18-19, 109, 110. Published at Independence Square, Philadelphia, Pa.)

This is the fourth of a series of articles by Dr. Wilcox on economic conditions, principally agricultural, of foreign countries. The third (Aug. 1930, p.12-13, 80-81) deals with Malaysia.

Economic Conditions - U. S. S. R.

The third act of the Russian Revolution. 8p. (Information Service, v.9, no.28, July 12, 1930. Published by the Department of Research and Education, Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America, 105 East 22nd St., New York City)

According to an editorial note, this monograph was prepared especially for Information Service and is based upon wide, first hand observation of Russian events extending over a period of years. About half of the monograph deals with the agricultural collectivization program and the food situation.

Economic Geography

Economic Geography, v.6, no.3, July, 1930. Published by Clark University, Worcester, Mass.

Partial contents: Agricultural regions of Australia, instalment II, by Griffith Taylor; The pastoral and agricultural industries of Kenya Colony and Protectorate, by Earl C. Case; Economic adjustments in Bavaria, by Hubert A. Bauer; Agricultural regions of North America, part VIII - the Pacific subtropical crops region (continued) by Oliver E. Baker.

Economic Policy - U. S. S. R.

Hoover, Calvin B. The fate of the new economic policy of the Soviet Union. (In Economic Journal, v.40, no.158, June, 1930, p.184-193. May be obtained from The Macmillan Co., New York City)

Export Organization - Rumania

Law relating to the organisation of the National Institute of Exports (promulgated by royal decree no. 1393, Apr. 24, 1930. Published in "Monitorul Oficial," no. 91, Apr. 26, 1930) (In Correspondance Économique Roumaine, 12. année, no. 2, Mar.-Apr., 1930, p.109-114)

The text of the law is given in English.

[Editorial on the Extension Service Review and the establishment of the Capper Award for Distinguished Service to American Agriculture] (In Experiment Station Record, v.63, no.1, July, 1930, p.1-6. Published by the Office of Experiment Stations, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.)

Describes the initial number of the Extension Service Review, particularly the following articles: Extension problems needing consideration, by H. W. Mumford; and Necessity for professional improvement, by Dr. Smith. Dr. Smith stresses the need for professional training in agricultural economics, especially for county agents. Economic extension men are badly needed. The article states that the "establishment of this new organ is ... a matter of general interest to all friends of agricultural education and research, and its development should be followed with correspondingly sympathetic cooperation and appreciation."

Federal Farm Board

The Federal farm board. - II. (In Economist, v.111, no. 4537, Aug. 9, 1930, p.271-272. Published at 6 Bouverie St., Fleet St., London, E. C. 4, England)

Reviews the price control and acreage reduction policies of the U. S. Federal Farm Board. Concludes with the following paragraph:

"The undertaking has been characterized in responsible circles as a 'head-on collision between natural economic forces and an attempt to obstruct them'. To orthodox opinion, which is aghast at the lengths to which the Board has gone, the parallel with Russia is ever-present, and indeed the whole scheme is one of the most interesting economic experiments being undertaken in the world to-day outside the Soviet Union."

The first article in the series was published in the August 2 number of the Economist.

Manning, George H. What the Federal Farm Board has done in its first year for Southern agriculture. (In Manufacturers Record, v.98, no.1, July 3, 1930, p.55-56.)

Soule, George. Coöperation or bust. (In Country Home, v.54, no.8, Aug. 1930, p.11, 47-49. Published at 250 Park Avenue, New York City)

Discusses the difficulties which face the Federal Farm Board in its farm relief program. The writer thinks that "the real peril to the farm relief program comes not from the hostility of speculators but from the difficulty of the job itself."

The following paragraphs are quoted from p.48:

"I believe in coöperative marketing for agriculture. But this is the point: coöperatives are much more difficult to make succeed than are industrial mergers. That is because they require coöperation, not orders from on high. Farmers must be, first, good farmers and second, good coöperators before agricultural coöperation can get by. And the executives of the coöperatives must be not merely good business men but good coöperative managers.

"The wisest and best-intentioned farm board in the world, backed by all the money the government can raise, cannot alone make farmers into good coöperators or create good coöperative managers. Cooperation has to

be learned, and its habits of loyalty have to be deeply implanted. The real question is whether the farmers will not in the long run have to work out this problem for themselves. The question is whether aid from the top may not, by making the thing seem easy, really make it difficult."

Grain Monopoly - Austria

Austrian control of grain planned - proposed state monopoly on importation, sale affects United States exporters. (In Commercial & Financial Chronicle, v.131, no.3399, Aug. 16, 1930, p. 1029. Published at William St., Corner Spruce, New York City)

"The Government intends to bring under the control of one central official bureau all purchases of flour and cereals hitherto in the hands of private merchants and to create for this category of goods something like the Soviet monopoly of foreign trade.

"In the initial stages it is planned to confine the monopoly only to the purchase and importation of these commodities, but the principle thus laid down will open the way to extension of the system to a monopoly also of sale and control of other products."

Grain Monopoly - Estonia

Government grain monopoly law effective. (In Commerce Reports, no. 34, Aug. 25, 1930, p.493. Published by the U. S. Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Washington, D. C.)

"The Estonian Government grain monopoly law passed by the Parliament on July 12, 1930, became effective on July 19, 1930, the date of its publication in the Government Gazette.

"It establishes a Government monopoly on rye and rye flour, which may be purchased or imported only by the Government or by those to whom it issues permits for the purpose...

"All stocks of rye in the country at the time of the entry into effect of the law will be liable to a tax of 0.05 Estonian crown per kilo, or their owners will have the amount of such stocks deducted from the quantities they would be entitled to import by reason of future domestic purchases.

"The Government will fix the price of rye not later than the month of September of each year.

"The Government is also accorded the right to control the importation, purchase, and sale of wheat and its products on a similar basis to that set forth in this law regarding rye grain and flour."

Grape Bounty - Uruguay

Proposed bounty on grapes. (In Commerce Reports, no. 27, July 7, 1930, p.56)

"A bill submitted to the National Council of Administration of Uruguay provides for a subsidy of 0.10 peso for 10 kilos (up to 100,000 kilos) on grapes grown in the Departments of Montevideo and Canelones, provided the grower can show that he sold his crop at less than 0.60 peso per 10 kilos, and that he is not in a position to make his own wine. This would be financed by a tax of 0.02 peso per litre on wine of the 1930 crop."

Grocery Store Prices

Taylor, Malcolm D. Prices in chain and independent grocery stores in Durham, North Carolina. (In Harvard Business Review, v.8, no.4, July, 1930, p. 413-424. Published for the Graduate School of Business Administration, Harvard University, by McGraw-Hill Book Company, Inc., 370 7th Ave., New York City)

The conclusions of this study, which was made on December 10, 1929, are based on prices secured from 62 unit stores and 24 chain stores.

Grocery Trade - San Francisco

Grether, Ewald T. Trends in the wholesale grocery trade in San Francisco. (In Harvard Business Review, v.8, no.4, July, 1930, p.443-450. Published for the Graduate School of Business Administration, Harvard University by the McGraw-Hill Book Company, Inc., 370 7th Ave., New York City)

The purpose of this article, as stated in the first paragraph, is to summarize the results of an investigation of the wholesale trade in groceries in San Francisco during the years January 1, 1900 to January 1, 1930.

Horse Supply - Confederate States

Ramsdell, Charles W. General Robert E. Lee's horse supply, 1862-1865. (In American Historical Review, v.35, no.4, July, 1930, p.758-777. Published by the Macmillan Co., New York, N. Y.)

Little attention has been paid in the various histories of the military operations of General Lee to his worries over the food supply for his army and to "his equally difficult and equally important problem of maintaining mobility. These two subjects are so closely interrelated that it is impossible to separate them; but the present study, for the sake of brevity, will deal primarily with one factor in the problem of movement, namely Lee's supply of horses and mules and his facilities for keeping them in condition for service. It is hoped that the examination of this subject will throw some new light upon Lee's operations, especially during the last two years of the campaigns in Virginia."

Kendyr - U. S. S. R.

Development of kendyr cultivation. (In Economic Review of the Soviet Union, v.5, no.14-15, Aug. 1, 1930, p.328. Published by Amtorg Trading Corporation, 261 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y.)

"The textile fiber, kendyr... has been shown by a scientific research to be more valuable than cotton for certain kinds of cloth." It may be cultivated in the north and does not require extensive irrigation. Its possibilities are being investigated by the Soviet government which plans to establish a number of large kendyr farms.

Labor Costs - Germany

Cost of labour in German agriculture. (In International Labour Review, v.22, no.1, July, 1930, p.81-84. Distributed in the United States by the World Peace Foundation, 40 Mount Vernon St., Boston, Mass.)

This is a summary of the material on cost of agricultural labor in relation to total costs of agricultural production as given in a series of reports on German agriculture issued by the Agricultural Sub-Committee of the Commission to Enquire into Conditions of Production and Marketing of German Industry (Ausschuss zur Untersuchung der Erzeugungs - und Absatzbedingungen der deutschen Wirtschaft)

Table shows average costs of production and of labor per hectare on various groups of farms (cereal, green-crop, sugar beet) in Germany.

Land - Europe

Economics of world peace, including a supplement on foreign land problems. (American academy of political and social science. Annals, v.150, July, 1930, 324p. Published at 3622-24 Locust St., Philadelphia, Pa.)

Partial contents of the Supplement (p.225-293):

Public guidance in rural land utilization in Denmark, by K. J. Kristensen; Land reform in Mexico, by Frank Tannenbaum; Public guidance in land utilization in Czechoslovakia, by Antonin Pavel; Internal colonization in Germany; a problem in rural land utilization, by Rudolf Lerch; Polish agricultural land organization since the World War, by Wacław Ponikowski.

Land Drainage - Scotland

The land drainage (Scotland) Act, 1930. (In Scottish Journal of Agriculture, v.13, no.3, July, 1930, p.299-303. Published by H. M. Stationery Office, 120 George Street, Edinburgh, Scotland)

The necessity for the act and its provisions are discussed.

Land Settlement - Mexico

Ley federal de colonizacion. Reglamento de la ley de colonizacion. (In Boletín de la Cámara Agrícola Nacional de Puebla, t.15, no.4, Aug., 1930, 15p.)

This number contains the text of the Mexican land settlement law of April 5, 1926 and of the regulations for its enforcement.

Land Utilization - Manchuria

Murakoshi, Nobuo, and Trewartha, Glenn.T. Land utilization of Manchuria. (In Geographical Review, v.20, no.3, July, 1930, p.480-493. Published by the American Geographical Society, Broadway at 156th St., New York City)

"The climatic maps and dot maps of crops are by Nobuo Murakoshi, agronomist of the Kungchuling Agricultural Experiment Station, South Manchuria; the isopleth maps of crops are by Glenn T. Trewartha, of the University of Wisconsin, John Guggenheim Fellow for Geographic Research

in the Far East, 1926-1927. The data from which they have been compiled have been made available by the courtesy of the South Manchuria Railway, Dairen, Manchuria."

Crops for which maps are given are soy beans, kaoliang (sorghum-millet), Indian corn, wheat, Italian millet, upland rice, paddy rice, and common millet.

Land Utilization - Santa Lucia Mountain Region

Coulter, John Wesley. Land utilization in the Santa Lucia region. (In Geographical Review, v.20, no.3, July, 1930, p.469-479. Published by the American Geographical Society, Broadway at 156th St., New York City)

"This study of land utilization in the Santa Lucia Mountain region [Calif.] is based almost entirely on field work done during the summers of 1921, 1923, and 1925."

Land Valuation - France

Malpeaux, L. La réforme du cadastre et la revision des évaluations foncières. (In La Vie Agricole et Rurale, 19 année, no. 29, July 20, 1930, p.33-35. Published by J. B. Baillière & fils, 19, rue Hautefeuille, Paris, (6e), France)

A brief account of land valuation in France and its proposed reform.

Land Valuation - Great Britain

The land valuation bill to provide for the valuation of land in Great Britain and for purposes consequential thereon. (In Land Union Journal, v.27, no.8, Aug., 1930, p.113-117)

The text of the bill is given.

Large and Small Scale Farms - Italy

Ottello, Giacomo. Piccola e grande impresa agraria. Studio sul costo, sulla produttività delle due forme di conduzione e loro rispettive funzioni sociali. (In La Terra, anno 6, no.6, June, 1930, p.343-346. Published at Corso di P. Vittoria, 58, Milan, Italy)

This represents a study of the costs and production of the two forms of farm management. The author considers the social effects of small and large enterprises.

Marketing - Australia and New Zealand

Marketing primary products with special reference to Australia and New Zealand. (The Economic Record, v.4, Feb. 1928, Supplement. 160p. Journal of the Economic Society of Australia and New Zealand. Published by the Melbourne University Press, The University, Carlton, N.3, Victoria)

"The papers in this supplement of The Economic Record were prepared for the proceedings of Section G of the Australasian Association for the Advancement of Science for its Hobart meeting in January, 1928."

Partial contents: The theory of marketing with special reference to primary products, by D. B. Copland; Wheat pools, with special reference to Australia, by G. L. Wood; Problems of constructive agricultural co-operation, by J. Thompson; Digest of paper on the collective marketing of Australian produce, with special reference to wheat, by C. W. Harper; Bawra [British Australian Wool Realisation Association, Ltd.] by E. C. Dyason; An Australian wool futures market, by H. E. Teare; South Australian marketing, by A. L. G. MacKay; The marketing of the primary products of Australia, by T. Patterson; A review of the Queensland plan for the marketing of primary products, by L. R. MacGregor; The Empire Marketing Board and empire economic affairs, by F. L. McDougall; Some costs of marketing control, by L. F. Giblin; Notes on New Zealand control boards, by A. H. Tocker; bibliography and reports.

North Carolina Farmers' Union

Loomis, Charles P. The rise and fall of the North Carolina farmers' union. (In North Carolina Historical Review, v.7, no.3, July, 1930, p.305-325. Published by the North Carolina Historical Commission, Corner of Fayetteville and Morgan Streets, Raleigh, N. C.)

Population, Rural

Zimmerman, Carle C., and Smith, Lynn. Migration to towns and cities. (In American Journal of Sociology, v.36, no.1, July, 1930, p.41-51. Published by the University of Chicago Press, 5750 Ellis Ave., Chicago, Illinois.)

"This paper tests the hypothesis of chance selection in migration to cities from agriculture. The data used concern the economic and educational conditions among 477 city and farm families in Minnesota, and the migration of 401 young adults. Farm families hold their children longer than urban families. All classes who keep children in agriculture give them less formal education than the children sent to the cities receive. Formal education may not be used as a measure of the quality of the population for purposes of testing selectivity. There is no evidence of a net selectivity unfavorable to agriculture, but some suggestions of assortative mating. The most important element in the urban upper classes was the children of the farmers; next was the children of the upper classes themselves; and, finally, the children of the lower urban classes. Occupations other than agriculture are composed out of the most heterogeneous groups. The first-born in agricultural families shows a preference for agriculture which indicates that the organization of the family is a factor." - Abstract, p.41.

Poultry - Great Britain

Brown, Edward. Fifty years of the poultry industry. (In Gt. Brit. Ministry of Agriculture, Journal, v.37, no.4, July, 1930, p.321-328.)

Price Instability

Stamp, Sir Josiah. National and international burdens of price instability - some possible remedies. (In Annalist, v.36, no.918, Aug. 22, 1930, p. 331-332... Published by the New York Times Co., New York City)

Prices

Wholesale prices of commodities in 1929. By the editor of the "Statist". (In Royal statistical society. Journal, v.93, new series, part II, 1930, p.271-287. Published at 9, Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2, England)

These are the Statist's index-numbers which are a continuation of Mr. A. Sauerbeck's figures.

Production Restriction of Wheat and Cotton - United States

Kuthe, H. C. Vereinigte Staaten. Einschränkung der erzeugung von weizen und baumwolle. (In Wirtschaftsdienst, jahrg. 15, hft. 25, June 20, 1930, p.1083-1085. May be obtained from Friederichsen, de Gruyter & Co., Hamburg 36, Germany)

The author shows that there is little hope of success for the recommendation of the Federal Farm Board that the production of wheat and cotton in the United States be restricted. He believes that this is true more particularly of winter wheat in the Southwest and of cotton in the South, and is due, in large measure, to the more and more extensive use of farm machinery.

Pure Food Legislation

Bailey, Thomas A. Congressional opposition to pure food legislation, 1879-1906. (In American Journal of Sociology, v.36, no.1, July, 1930, p. 52-64. Published by the University of Chicago Press, 5750 Ellis Ave., Chicago, Illinois)

"The general pure food law was passed only after a long evolutionary process in which the education of public opinion was the prime moving force. Between January 20, 1879, when the first bill designed primarily to prevent the adulteration of food was introduced in the House of Representatives, and June 30, 1906, when the Pure Food Law was signed, 190 measures relating to specific foods were introduced. These met with various kinds of opposition. The opponents may be classified into three classes: those who objected on the grounds of constitutional interpretation, those who were not aware of the seriousness of the problem and believed there were more pressing questions, and those who were personally interested in the perpetuation of frauds that would be illegal under a pure food statute."

Research Projects

Current research projects. The 1929 census of current research projects: reports received to December 31, 1929. (In American Journal of Sociology, v.36, no.1, July, 1930, p.112-118. Published by the University of Chicago,

5750 Ellis Ave., Chicago, Illinois)

Lists the returns from the American Sociological Society 1929 census which are supplemental to the first returns published in the Journal for November, 1929. For Rural Community projects see p.114-115.

Rural Depopulation - Czechoslovak Republic

Prokes, Antonin. Conditions sous lesquelles se fait le dépeuplement de la campagne. (In Czechoslovak Republic. Ministère de l'agriculture. Publication no.2, Aug. 1, 1930, p.9-15)

The author gives some of the reasons for rural depopulation and outlines the measures taken to remedy it in Czechoslovakia.

Rural Purchasing Power

Harger, C. M. The decline of rural buying power and credit in the interior states. (In Annalist, v.36, no.915, Aug. 1, 1930, p.213, 238. Published by the New York Times Company, New York City)

Rye Sales Pool

Poles and Germans form rye sales pool - complete new agreement covering exports. (In Commercial and Financial Chronicle, v.131, no.3385, July 19, 1930, p.359)

"Associated press advices from Warsaw, July 13, are quoted as follows from the New York 'Times':

"A marketing agreement for the joint sale of Polish and German rye on foreign markets through a Polish-German syndicate was signed here to-day.

"Owing to low prices, an agreement signed last Spring to regulate such deals proved ineffective, many exporters already having concluded contracts for export sales. This year's agreement, signed before the harvest, provides that all rye sold abroad shall pass through the syndicate's hands."

South Carolina - Economic History

Woody, R. H. Some aspects of the economic condition of South Carolina after the Civil War. (In North Carolina Historical Review, v.7, no.3, July, 1930, p.346-364. Published by the North Carolina Historical Commission, Corner of Fayetteville and Morgan Streets, Raleigh, N. C.)

"Certain of the economic losses caused by the war are more intangible than tangible, but an effort will be made in the present paper to evaluate, so far as may be, the destruction, the decline in property values, the monetary losses, and the general economic depression consequent to the concentration of all the resources of the State upon a cause that was lost."

Statistics - England

Hotelling, Harold. British statistics and statisticians today. (In American Statistical Association Journal, v.25, new series no. 170, June, 1930, p.186-190. Published at 9, Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2, England)

Gives a brief survey of the "present activities in the fields of most central statistical importance in England."

Sugar - British Colonies

Gore, W. Ormsby. The sugar crisis. (In Nineteenth Century and After, v.107, no.639, May, 1930, p.662-669. May be obtained from Leonard Scott Publication Company, 249 West 13th St., New York City)

Deals with the crisis in the sugar industry, particularly in the British colonies.

Olivier. The government and our sugar colonies. (In Nineteenth Century and After, v.108, no.641, July 1, 1930, p.56-61. Published by Constable & Co., Limited, 10 & 12 Orange St., Leicester Square, W. C. 2, London, England)

"Unless the price of sugar is stabilised at a living rate the whole British colonial and home sugar industry will shortly be destroyed. The simplest way of avoiding this would be by means of an Import Board; and of all trades Colonial sugar is that to which it would be easiest to apply that method, for there is already practically only one British buyer, the associated refineries. The next best alternative is to guarantee maintenance of the preference. This is not, under present conditions, adequate to carry the industry through the present crisis with any hope of general recovery when smoother water is reached. In order to do this, the simplest mode would be to raise the British preference to the equivalent of the Canadian - 4s. 8d. per cwt. A statesmanlike move would be to reduce the existing duty on sugar from its present rate of 8s. 2d. a cwt. to that lower figure, leaving Colonial sugar free. Unless such measures as these or their equivalent are quickly decided upon, the progressive ruin which is threatening these communities will soon overtake them."

Sugar Crisis

Prinsen Geerligs, H. C. Difficulties of the sugar industry. (In Facts about Sugar, v.25, no.25, Aug., 1930, p.633-635. Published by Palmer Publishing Corporation of N. Y., 153 Waverly Place, New York, N. Y.)

Part of a report prepared for the Economic Committee of the League of Nations is reproduced. It gives a concise picture of the actual world sugar situation and proposes regulation of the export of sugar together with restriction of tariff increase and consumption taxes.

Tanning Industry

Donham, Richard. Problems of the tanning industry. (In Harvard Business Review, v.8, no.4, July, 1930, p.474-481. Published for the Graduate School of Business Administration, Harvard University by the McGraw-Hill Book Company, Inc., 370 7th Ave., New York City)

"The tanning industry is divided into four main producing groups: (1) sole, belting, side-upper, harness, bag and upholstery (from cattle hides),

(2) calf and kip upper, (3) goat and kid upper and fancy leather, (4) sheep and lamb upper, glove, lining, and fancy leather. The present discussion is confined primarily to the first two groups and touches upon the others only incidentally. No attempt has been made to solve the problems either of the industry as a whole or of any one of its branches; rather it has been the purpose to examine into the various sources of difficulty and, so far as is possible, to reduce them to fundamentals. The method of approach divides the study into three distinct parts: History, Nature of the Raw material and Finished-goods Markets, Present Competitive Conditions. A fourth section is devoted to a short summary, the main object of which is to show the interrelationship of the factors involved."

Taxation - U. S. S. R.

The new single agricultural tax law. (In Economic Review of the Soviet Union, v.5, no.13, July 1, 1930, p.249-252. Published by Amtorg Trading Corporation, 261 Fifth Avenue, New York City, N. Y.)

"A new law unifying and reducing agricultural taxation in the Soviet Union was passed on February 23, 1930... Since the issuing of the law a series of decrees have been passed by the Soviet Government reducing still more the amount of taxation for collective, and in certain instances, individual farms... As a general rule, the amount of direct agricultural income is determined for the purposes of taxation on the basis of the amount of land under cultivation and livestock owned... The tax upon individual peasant households, except kulak farms, is computed either according to their total taxable income or on a per capita basis... The tax rate on collective farms, besides being considerably lower in general, does away with the principle of progressive taxation, thus removing any possible restrictions upon increasing the income of the farm." The basis for computing the taxes is given.

Theses

Froman, Lewis A. Graduate students in economics 1904 to 1928. (In American Economic Review, v.20, no.2, June, 1930, p.235-247. Published by the American Economic Association, Northwestern University, Evanston, Ill.)

"The American Economic Review has published annually since 1904 a list of the students preparing theses for the degree of doctor of philosophy in economics as reported by the important institutions in the United States. An analysis of these lists reveals the following facts: the number of students preparing theses has increased approximately twelve-fold, beginning with 24 in 1904 and reaching 286 in 1927; the number has more than doubled in the last five years; five institutions (Columbia, Chicago, Wisconsin, Harvard, and Pennsylvania) have had nearly two-thirds of the students; the six outstanding fields of thesis subjects in order of decreasing importance are: economic history, labor problems, social problems, agriculture, accounting (including business methods, investments, and the exchanges), and public finance (including taxation and tariff).

Students' dissertations in sociology. (In American Journal of Sociology, v.36, no.1, July, 1930, p.81-111. Published by the University of Chicago Press, 5750 Ellis Ave., Chicago, Illinois)

Wages - Scotland

Farm wages in Scotland. (In Scottish Journal of Agriculture, v.13, no.3, July, 1930, p.303-305. Published by H. M. Stationery Office, 120 George Street, Edinburgh, Scotland)

A summary of a report of agricultural wages in Scotland at Martinmas 1929, and Whitsunday, 1930, and a comparison with the wages current at Whitsunday, 1929. "A similar article appeared in the issue of the Journal for July, 1929."

Welsh Journal of Agriculture

Welsh Journal of agriculture, v.6, Jan., 1930. Published for the Welsh Agricultural Education Conference by the University of Wales Press Board, Cardiff.

Partial contents: The agricultural ladder and the age of farmers, by A. W. Ashby and J. L. Davies; Rent and stock carrying capacity of some Welsh farms, by J. P. Howell and P. George; A review of agricultural co-operation in Wales, by J. M. Jones; The production and marketing of pigs in North Wales and Cardigan, by T. Lewis; Sugar beet costs in North Wales, by J. P. Howell; The comparative trend of prices of British and imported dairy products, by R. H. Wynne.

The library has reprints of these articles.

Wheat - Australia

Ministerial statement concerning proposed wheat pool and minimum guarantee of price of wheat. (In South Australia. Dept. of Agriculture. Journal, v.33, no.11, June 16, 1930, p.948-950)

A statement by the Minister of Agriculture of South Australia outlines the provisions of the proposed Wheat Marketing Act of 1930. The Federal Government proposed to guarantee 4 shillings a bushel plus rail freight and agency charges at all railway sidings in the Commonwealth. Any losses incurred would be met by the Federal and State Governments, which made compulsory pooling of all wheat imperative.

Wheat - France

Liesse, André. Le problème du blé en France. (In L'Économiste Français, 58. année, no.33, Aug. 16, 1930, p.193-195. Published at 9, rue Bleue, Paris (9e), France)

This is a brief, critical review of the methods suggested and adopted for the relief of the wheat crisis in France. The author shows the futility of the many palliatives suggested. He believes that the problem cannot be solved until wheat is grown in France on a large scale by modern, scientific methods.

Wheat - Japan

Japan as a producer and importer of wheat. (Wheat Studies of the Food Research Institute, v.6, no.8, July, 1930, p.351-378. Published at Stanford University, Calif.)

This study is the work of Wen Yuh Swen with the assistance of Carl L. Alsberg.

"The trend of per capita consumption of wheat in Japan is examined in the present study, for Japan is the only major region of eastern Asia where rice is the staple cereal and where, at the same time, statistics are adequate for the determination for such a trend."

The study is in five parts as follows: area in rice and wheat in Japan proper; the volume of production of food grains; foreign trade in rice and wheat, and wheat milling; forms of wheat consumption in the Orient; and the consumption of food grains in Japan. 15 statistical tables are given in the appendix.

Wheat - United States

Hyde, Arthur M. Increased acreage and the resulting wheat disaster. (In Northwestern Miller, v.163, no.5, Aug. 6, 1930, p.434-435. Published at Minneapolis, Minn.)

An address before the Midwest Retail Merchants' Council, Kansas City, Missouri, August 5.

Wheat Bounty - Uruguay

Uruguay amends bounty law. (In Modern Miller, v.57, no.20, May 17, 1930, p.20)

"Uruguay's wheat purchase law of August 6, 1929, was recently amended to provide for a bounty of 20 pesos per 100 kilos (about 5 cents per bu), when the production of the seller is more than 40,000 kilos (1,470 bus), according to a report from Clarence C. Brooks, American Commercial Attache in Montevideo. The original law provides for bounties varying from 60 to 30 pesos per 100 kilos. When the production is from less than 10,000 kilos (367 bus) up to 40,000 kilos, decreasing by 10 pesos for each additional 10,000 kilos of production. No provision has been made for production in excess of 40,000 kilos."

Wheat Monopoly - Great Britain

Butler, R. A. World wheat and the British farmer. A reply. (In Nineteenth Century and After, v.108, no. 642, Aug. 1930, p.214-225. Published by Constable & Co., Ltd., Orange St., Leicester Square, London, W. C. 2, England)

This is a reply to an article by Mr. Wise in the June Nineteenth Century and a criticism of his suggestion of a wheat monopoly for Great Britain. The writer concludes his article as follows:

"Experience seems to show that Government control is too cumbersome and controversial a method for the normal economy of a State in times of peace. Benefits to the producer can better be assured with less trouble, while the evils of private speculation which it is designed to cure are said by competent authorities to cheapen supplies to the consumer,

whose particular problem needs at any rate far more consideration than the 'stabilisation of wheat prices' proposes to give.

"It remains only to say that if the controversy about wheat imports awakens the country to the need for adopting a responsible attitude towards our home agriculture and food supplies it will have achieved much...

"There is no further scope in this article for more, but surely the co-ordination by legislative action and the guidance of Imperial and home agriculture and food supplies offers far greater practical hopes of development and prosperity than a drab State monopoly."

Wheat Program - Kansas

Umberger, H. J. C. Kansas wheat belt program. (In Extension Service Review, v.1, no.4, Aug. 1930, p.57-58)

This is a five-year program which is now in its fifth year. It provides for improvement along the lines of marketing, agronomy, entomology and plant pathology.

Wheat Surplus

Davis, Joseph S. Some proposals for dealing with wheat surpluses. (In Northwestern Miller, v.163, no.7, Aug. 20, 1930, p.579. Published at Minneapolis, Minn.)

After giving two reasons why it is necessary to do something about the surplus the writer discusses four proposals for dealing with the wheat surplus. The proposals are: "(1) That the Federal Farm Board get the Grain Stabilization Corporation to buy up 100,000,000 bus. more wheat. (2) That we enlarge our domestic wheat consumption for food. (3) That the surplus be shipped to the starving or undernourished people of China and India. (4) That a general policy of export dumping be adopted at the expense of the Treasury, the farmers, or the consumers."

NOTES

American cotton association. Better farming campaign. Year book 1929. Ocular field demonstration farms of cotton and corn. Roba, Ala. [1930] 67p. 4 Am39

Arkansas. Dept. of vocational education. The marketing of farm products. A manual designed for evening school instruction in vocational agriculture in Arkansas. Little Rock, Ark. [1928] 64p. 280.3 Ar43

Barou, Noah. Russian co-operation abroad. Foreign trade 1912-1928. Foreword by Sir Thomas Allen. London, P. S. King & Sons, Ltd., 1930. 96p. 286 B262

Canada. Dept. of agriculture. Bulletin no.134 - new series. Overseas tests of the milling and baking qualities of Garnet wheat, together with tests by the State testing mill, Minneapolis, Minn., the Pillsbury flour mills, Minneapolis Minn the Trent institute, Ontario Agriculture college,

Guelph, Ont., by L. H. Newman. Ottawa, W. R. Motherwell, 1930. 98p.
7 C163 no. 134

Canada. Dept. of agriculture. Main library. Index to publications of the federal Department of agriculture of Canada as follows: Bulletins n. s. 1 - 100; Pamphlets n. s. 1 - 100; Circulars n. s. 1 - 70; Acts, orders and regulations 1 - 29. [Ottawa?] April 1930. 68p. 241 C163 Mimeographed.

Canada. Dept. of agriculture. Pamphlet no. 111 - new series. Principal varieties of garden vegetables approved for registration and variety names adopted by the Horticultural committee of Canadian plant breeders, at Winnipeg, 1929. By C. Sweet. Ottawa, Pub. by direction of W. R. Motherwell, Minister of agriculture, 1930. 12p. 7 C16 Pa no.111

Fitzgerald advertising agency, inc. Survey of southern markets; a compilation of statistics, of buying power, distribution, and advertising coverage in eleven southern states. New Orleans, New York, Fitzgerald advertising agency, incorporated [1930] 279p. 252.002 F57

Gide, Charles. Cours d'économie politique... 10 éd. rév. et augm. t.1, Paris, Recueil Sirey (Société anonyme) 1930. 614p. 280 G36C Ed.10
This is probably the final revision of the author's work on the principles of political economy. It has been rewritten to a large extent and has been enlarged to include a number of new laws and post-war economic developments. Volume 2 has not yet been received in the library. .

Gt. Brit. Colonial office. West Indian sugar commission. Report ... Pt. 4 (in continuation of Cmd. 3517) London, H. M. Stationery off., 1930. 87p. (Colonial no. 49) 65 G796

Parts 1-3 (in one volume) were noted in Agricultural Economics Literature for May 1930, p.221 under heading, West India Sugar Commission.

Gt. Brit. Empire marketing board. Special report no.6. Report on further experimental consignments of Palestine grapes. [London] February, 1930. 23p.

Japan cotton spinners' association. 1903-1927 cotton statistics of Japan. Osaka, Japan, [1927?] 10p.

Jones, W. H. A survey of the agricultural and economic conditions of a parish in Carmarthenshire. Cardiff, Welsh housing and development association, July, 1930. 27p.

Reprinted from the Welsh housing and development year book, 1930.

This survey is based on information obtained from 80 farms, covering an area of 6,159 acres.

Kanas City, Mo. Board of trade. The farmer and the terminal grain market. [Kansas City, Mo., 1930] 16p.

Kaysenbrecht, Richard. Standardisierung, rationalisierung landwirtschafts-
bewerbwerk, mit einem geleitwort von reichsminister a. d. graf v. Kanitz.
Berlin, Deutsche tageszeitung [1929] 38p. 281 K182
Standardization, rationalization, and agricultural propaganda.

Laur, Ernest F. Économie rurale de la petite et moyenne culture; manuel à
l'usage de l'enseignement et de la pratique. 2d ed. Lausanne [etc.]
Librairie Payot & cie, 1929. 470p. 281 L37E Ed.2

A full revision of the previous edition of this work including some
new material on agricultural labor.

League of nations. Economic Committee. Committee of agricultural experts.
Programme of work resulting from the first meeting of the agricultural
experts. (January, 1930) Geneva, 1930. 13p. Mimeographed. 281.9 L472Pr

League of nations. Economic committee. Committee of agricultural experts.
[Provisional minutes of the 1st-7th meeting held at Geneva, January 6-9,
1930. Geneva, 1930] 7 nos. 281.9 L472P Mimeographed.

Middle West utilities company. Harvests and highlines. [Chicago] 1930.
119p.
Deals with electricity on the farm.

National industrial conference board, inc. The cost of living in the United
States, 1914-1929. New York National industrial conference board, inc.,
1930. 190p. 284.4 N212C1 1930

Nystrom, Paul H. Chain stores [Rev. ed.]. Washington, D. C., Domestic dis-
tribution department, Chamber of commerce of the United States [1930]
46p.

South Africa. Dept. of agriculture. Bulletin no. 80. The principles of co-op-
eration. Pretoria, The Government printer, 1930. 40p. 24 So84P no.80

Taylor, H. C. Unlimited agricultural cooperation. Will it prove an effective
remedy for the farmers' economic ills? [Charlottesville? Va., 1930]
10p. Mimeographed.

Address at the open forum, Institute of public affairs, University of
Virginia, August 7th, 1930.

This is the full text of the address noted in the September issue of
Agricultural Economics Literature.

U. S. Bureau of foreign and domestic commerce. Distribution cost studies
no.6. Louisville grocery survey. Pt. 1. Census of food distribution.
Washington, U. S. Govt. print. off., 1930. 56p. 157.54 D63 no.6

U. S. Bureau of foreign and domestic commerce. Domestic commerce series,
no. 33. National retail credit survey. Part 1. Washington, U. S. Govt.
print. off., 1930. 52p. 157.54 D71 no.33

U. S. Tariff commission. Maple sugar and maple sirup. Report ... to the President of the United States. Differences in costs of production of maple sugar and maple sirup in the United States and in the principal competing country [Canada] Washington, U. S. Govt. print. off., 1930. 30p. 173 T17 Map

Università Bocconi di Milano. Prospettive economiche, anno decimo 1930-VIII. Milano, Opera edita sotto gli auspici della Università Bocconi, 1930. 551p. 251 Un3

This is an annual publication containing a survey of international economic conditions with special reference to certain products, such as grain, olive oil, silk, cotton, and hemp.

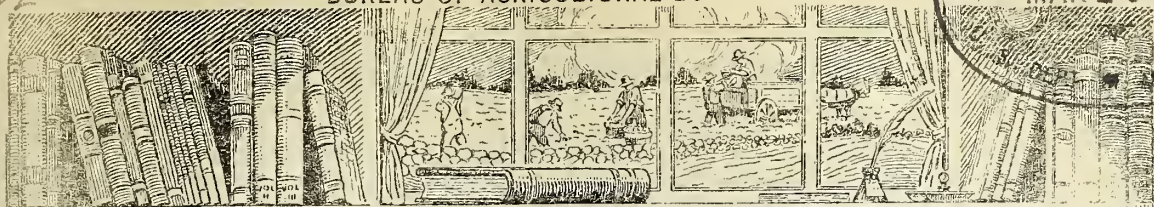
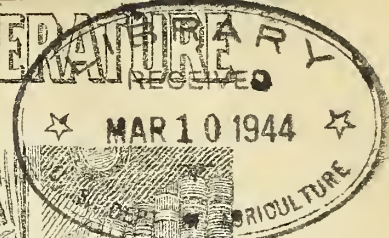
Van Wagenen, M. J. Comparative pupil achievement in rural, town, and city schools; a study conducted for the Department of education, State of Minnesota. Minneapolis, The University of Minnesota press, 1929. 144p. 275 V38

Warburg, Paul M. The federal reserve system; its origin and growth. Reflections and recollections. New York, The Macmillan company, 1930. 2v. 284 W19

Woodson, Carter G. The rural negro. Washington, D. C., The Association for the study of negro life and history, inc. [1930] 265 p. 281.2 W86

AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS LITERATURE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS



We are all laying foundations in dark places, putting
the rough-hewn stones together in our civilizations,
hoping for the lofty edifice which will arise
later and make all the work glorious.

George William Russell ("A.E.")

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Prepared by the Staff of the Library of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics mainly from material received in the Library of the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

This Bureau can not supply the publications listed herein other than those expressly designated as publications of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Books, pamphlets, and periodicals mentioned may ordinarily be obtained from their respective publishers or from the Secretary of the issuing organization. Many of them are available for consultation in public or other libraries.

Mary G. Lacy, Librarian,
Bureau of Agricultural Economics

AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS LITERATURE

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No. 9

SIGNED REVIEWS

Lee, Virgil P. Principles of agricultural credit. 1st ed. New York [etc.] McGraw Hill book company, inc., 1930. 405p. 284.2 L512P

As stated in the Preface, the purpose of this book is "to analyze the economic principles involved in the transfer of credit from its original sources to the borrowers." Pursuant of this purpose, Professor Lee not only has described in considerable detail the structure and working principles of the financial institutions that serve agriculture but he also has analyzed the various credit needs and practices of farmers, the requirements of the investing public, and the relation of government to agricultural credit. The book deals exclusively with conditions in the United States.

This is by far the most comprehensive treatment of agricultural credit that has come to the reviewer's attention. Its very inclusiveness is at once its strength and weakness. In combining widely scattered materials into a well-knit whole, and maintaining in their treatment a temperate and judicial attitude, Professor Lee has made a valuable contribution to the literature of agricultural credit. The principal defect is that few of the data employed are of recent date. The book also bears strong evidence of Professor Lee's experience in Texas, as some of his conclusions are hardly applicable to conditions in other parts of the country.

Although there are few points on which Professor Lee has supplied new or additional information, teachers of agricultural finance should find the book of great help in their work. Heretofore there have been few books that were useful as texts, and in teaching the subject it has been necessary to rely chiefly on reference material. This book has been written with an eye to its use as a text and in that capacity it should render excellent service. - Fred L. Garlock, Senior Agricultural Economist, Division of Agricultural Finance.

Dale, Edward Everett. The range cattle industry. Norman, University of Oklahoma press, 1930. 216 p., illus., maps. 43 D15

All who are familiar with even the bare facts of Professor Dale's life will assent to his peculiar qualifications of background, environment, and scholastic training to undertake this particular historical study. He was born in Texas and grew up on a homestead near the border of the Kiowa - Comanche Indian Reservation. After completing a common school course he worked as a cowboy and ranchman for five years. He hunted and trapped during two winters, kept a post office and worked in a store that supplied whites and Indians, and served as deputy sheriff. He received his bachelor's degree from the University of Oklahoma in 1911; his master's

degree from Harvard in 1914; and his doctor's degree from the same institution in 1922, his dissertation being *A History of the Range Cattle Industry in Oklahoma*. During the past ten years he has become widely known as an editor and writer of monographs and articles on the range cattle industry and other of the broader phases of Southwestern history. He became an instructor in the History Department at the University of Oklahoma in 1914; since 1924 he has served as the department's head. In this capacity he is doing much to collect and preserve the historical records of the Southwest. This phase of his work takes its most substantial form in the collection of material on the American Indian and his place in American history which is being gathered at the University of Oklahoma. During 1926-1927 he served as specialist in the economic history of the West on the committee, organized by the Institute for Government Research at the request of Hubert Work, recently Secretary of the Interior, which made a detailed study of the Indian affairs in the United States. The work on the volume under review was begun in 1924 under the auspices of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics of the United States Department of Agriculture.

In view of these biographical facts it is not surprising to find Professor Dale stating the point of view from which he has undertaken this volume in the following manner:

"Any history of the ranch cattle industry of the Great Plains region is merely a part of the history of a much larger movement, that of the settlement and development of the American wilderness. This is a movement that has been characterized by the appearance of successive stages of society - that of the hunter and trapper, the herder, and the pioneer farmer following one another within the same region in more or less rapid succession according to conditions of topography and climate."

One of the most remarkable, and certainly the most romantic and picturesque, phases of American agricultural history is the formation of the so-called "cow country," the range cattle industry on the Great Plains, during the decades immediately following the Civil War. Within less than twenty years the border of herding, recognized as a stage in the frontier period of the history of each community and physiographic province in the westward advance across the American continent, came to cover an area greater than all that part of the United States east of the Mississippi devoted to crop raising. Within almost as short a time the inroads of the homesteader taking over most of the land suitable for cereal crop production and accompanying factors caused the breaking up of the largest ranches and a shift in the industry from large to comparatively small producers. As Professor Ernest S. Osgood of the University of Minnesota has indicated in his *The Day of the Cattleman* (Minneapolis, University of Minnesota Press, 1929) and his *The Cattleman in the Agricultural History of the Northwest in Agricultural History*, vol. 3, No. 3, July 1929, p. 117-130, the story is continued in the history of the fenced ranches

of the last thirty years. In this book Professor Dale limits himself to relating in brief form the history of the growth and subsequent decline of the range cattle industry, and of the establishment and development of relations between that region and the corn belt.

As an historical study, the subject had its peculiar difficulties. The range cattle industry as a great enterprise "came into existence within a few years, rose quickly to enormous proportions, and then declined with almost equal rapidity. As a result it never became thoroughly standardized. Carried on in a great area varying in topography and climate it was inevitable that conditions and, in consequence, methods of operation should also vary considerably in different portions of the range area. A highly technical business, it was never well understood except by the comparatively few persons engaged in it, most of whom have long since died. In many cases lax business methods prevailed. Few records were kept and those that were have in many instances disappeared." Treating a subject such as this one with its many ramifications and phases within a comparatively limited space and working through the vast mass of available material on this particular subject were also a great tax on the author's time and energy. In spite of these difficulties Professor Dale has succeeded very well with his task.

The chapter titles - Texas at the Close of the Civil War; The Central and Northern Plains; The Northern Drive; Ranching on the Central and Northern Plains to 1880; Ranching on the Central and Northern Plains, 1880 to 1900; Texas and the Southwest; The Range Cattle Industry in Oklahoma; The Range and the Corn Belt; The Dawn of a New Day - indicate the method of treatment. Many readers will want more details on such phases of the subject as geographic conditions affecting ranching, financing, transportation, feeding, breeds and breeding, fencing, and conservation of the ranges, but the author has indicated in his introduction that he is aware of this inadequacy.

Seven pertinent photographs and eighteen maps add much to the volume. Probably it can safely be said that the maps are better and more complete than those in other recent studies on the same subject. The ten page bibliography and particularly the concise but discriminating annotations, will also be appreciated by the users of the book. - Everett E. Edwards, Associate Agricultural Economist. Division of Statistical and Historical Research.

Willard, James F., ed. The Trans-Mississippi west. Papers read at a Conference held at the University of Colorado, June 18-June 21, 1929, ed. by James F. Willard and Colin B. Goodykoontz. Boulder, University of Colorado, 1930. 366p. 135 W66

In this annotation, reference can be made only to those papers which are of particular interest to workers in agricultural history. Professor Herbert E. Bolton's Defensive Spanish Expansion and the Significance of the Borderlands and especially its last five pages is an admirable background and supplement to the recent articles by James A.

Robertson and Arthur P. Whitaker on the Spanish contributions to American agriculture, the first being Some Notes on the Transfer by Spain of Plants and Animals in Its Colonies Overseas in the James Sprunt Historical Studies, v.19, no.2, p.7-21; the second being The Spanish Contribution to American Agriculture in Agricultural History, v.3, no.1, Jan. 1929, p.1-14. In his essay on Hand Cart Migration Across the Plains Dr. Le Roy R. Hafen tells of the migration by hand cart across the plains to Utah from 1856 to 1860. This method, like the Pony Express, was a unique and short-lived institution which has its place in the history of the West. Nearly one-half of Professor Louis Pelzer's paper on Trails of the Trans-Mississippi Cattle Frontier is devoted to ox-team freighting on the Plains, especially as it is related to the development of the cattle range industry on the Great Plains; the remainder of the study deals with the Texas cattle trails to the northward and the traffic upon them. Professor Solon J. Buck's The Problem of Adequate Historical Collections has much of interest to those who are interested in preserving the records of agricultural history. Professor Frederic L. Paxon's Finance and the Frontier emphasizes the significance of the problem of financing the pioneer farmer on the frontier throughout American history. In Historical Geography and the Western Frontier, Professor Carl Sauer considers the three major questions in historical geography, namely the physical character of the country, especially as to vegetation, prior to the intrusion of man, the problem of where and how the nuclei of settlement were established and the character of the frontier economy, and the successions of settlement and land utilization which take place with reference to the frontier in American history. In the paper on A Rural Life Survey of a Western State Dr. Joseph Schafer describes the plan outlined in Wisconsin about ten years ago for making intensive studies of restricted local areas, the hope being "entertained that, by placing a small community 'under the microscope' historical processes of general interpretive value might be identified." The search was made "for a group of sources of universal availability and applicability which might serve to establish a significant outline of the history of any agricultural area in the state." This was found in the original notes and plots made by the land surveyors; the Tract Books in which are recorded the names of persons who became purchasers or preemptors of the government lands, with dates of entry; the Federal and State soil surveys; and the original census schedules for population and agriculture. The results of this method are illustrated by describing two books produced by means of it, namely Town Studies and Four Wisconsin Counties, Prairie and Forest. In Walter Prescott Webb's The Great Plains and the Industrial Revolution we have an interpretation of the experiences of the American frontiersman and farmer when he attempted to master the Great Plains. Detailed attention is given to "the need for a Plains fence: barbed wire, ... the search for water: the well drill and windmill," and "big machinery" as related to farming in this particular physiographic province. - Everett E. Edwards, Associate Agricultural Economist, Division of Statistical and Historical Research.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTES AND ABSTRACTS

Agricultural Credit - Yugoslavia

Vorkapitch, Radivoyé L. Le crédit agricole en Yougoslavie. Paris, P. Bos-suet, 1930. 172p. 284.2 V91

"Bibliographie": p.167-169.

A review of the present agricultural credit situation in Yugoslavia and a plea for the development of a cooperative agricultural credit system following the example of France and Germany.

Agricultural Efficiency

Dunlop, W. R. Efficiency investigations in connection with farming. Report on special research grant. London, Development commission, Advisory committee on agricultural science, 1929. 64p. Mimeographed.

Deals with efficiency investigations in the harvesting of potatoes and sugar beets, the milking of cows, the picking of fruit and hops, and the various operations in poultry farming. The period covered by this report extended from May 1927 to October 1928. The writer states that while certain practical results were obtained it must be emphasised that the study of agricultural efficiency is still in the pioneer stage.

Agricultural History

Cormack, Alexander A. Teinds and agriculture; an historical survey. London, Oxford university press, H. Milford, 1930. 206p.

"In Scotland the term teinds is used in place of the word tithes, employed in England. Both signify one-tenth part, and especially the tenth part of all fruits and profits justly acquired, owed to God in recognition of His supreme dominion over man, and to be paid to the ministers of His church."

Agricultural Rents

Crisolli, Karl August. Reform der landpacht. Berlin, G. Stilke, 1930. 151p. 282 C864

A study of existing law and the reform needed in the law pertaining to agricultural rents in Germany.

Agricultural Situation - England

Orwin, C. S. The future of farming. [London, W. Speaight & sons, ltd., 1930] 4p.

Reprinted from The Listener, June 25, 1930.

"To sum up this brief estimate of the future of farming, my anticipations are that the permanent equipment and maintenance of the land can no longer be provided by the agricultural landlord, and that some other means must be found. That all over the districts of England devoted to mixed farming, the reconsideration of prevailing practice is called for to determine whether the foundations of it are sound; whether the inter-

dependence of crop-growing and livestock production and fattening, so obviously necessary in olden days, does not impose handicaps on the economic production of the one or the other, in these days of greater scientific knowledge; whether, in short, the mixed system should not be split up, in a large measure, into its component parts by farmers specialising in the cheapest method of production of this or that commodity. That in all the districts now devoted mainly to arable husbandry, and in those which might revert to it if costs of cultivation could be reduced, a fresh lay-out of fields and farms must be undertaken, to give full effect to the application of machinery as the only means by which to increase the efficiency of labour, and that the whole question of the advancement of the labourer by a land settlement policy must be reconsidered to secure for it a fair and reasonable chance of success."

Agriculture - Chile

Rivas Vicuña, Francisco. El porvenir agrícola de Chile. Introduccion al curso de economia rural de la Universidad Catolica. 281 R52

De la Revista universitaria no. 3, junio de 1930.

A discussion of the future of agriculture in Chile with some recommendations in regard to an agricultural policy.

Bibliography of Economic Theory

Batson, Harold E., comp. A select bibliography of modern economic theory 1870-1929... With an introduction by Lionel Robbins. London, G. Routledge & sons, ltd., 1930. 224p. (Studies in economics and political science, ed. by the director of the London school of economics and political science, no. 6 in the series of bibliographies by writers connected with the London school of economics and political science) 241.3 B32

This bibliography is an effort to eliminate from the great mass of material on economic theory that which is superfluous so that the free choice of a student "can be more effective." The works recommended are not mutually consistent nor do they comprise a list of indispensable works. "It does however" in the words of Dr. Lionel Robbins of the London School of Economics, who signs the introduction, "attempt to provide a catholic selection within which the student can read and form his own judgment without feeling that in making experiments he is likely to be wasting his time.

"The scope of the bibliography is modern economic theory. It does not attempt to cover 'descriptive economics' or 'economic history.' For purpose of compilation 'modern' has been understood to mean 1870 to 1929. It is hoped that, if new editions are called for, the lists may be further extended and, if necessary, revised and pruned: the definition of 'modern' has necessarily a shifting content. Within the limits adopted for the present, an attempt has been made to cover the main field of modern theoretical economics with the exception of money and banking, these subjects being omitted because it was felt that the experimental nature of the undertaking did not justify the very great increase in size which would have been necessary if they had been included.

"The book falls into two parts. In the first is a series of select bibliographies of the different branches of theory. In the second a series of bibliographies of the works of different authors. Here the principle of selection has been applied not to the literature, but to the authors. Once an economist has been considered eligible to figure in this section an attempt has been made to include all his contributions to the subject. The exact sources of the lists are indicated elsewhere. Speaking broadly, it may be said that a fairly close scrutiny has been made of the main American and English publications: German, French, and Italian sources have been used so far as they were available. Considerations of time and expense compelled the limitation of the search to the literature of these four languages, but it is hoped that later on the area may be extended.

Business Cycles

Wagemann, Ernst. Economic rhythm; a theory of business cycles... Translated by D. H. Blelloch. With a prefatory note by Wesley C. Mitchell. 1st. ed. New York [etc.] McGraw-Hill book company, inc., 1930. 287p. 280 W122

The prefatory note by Dr. Wesley C. Mitchell which accompanies this translation of Dr. Wagemann's Konjunkturlehre is quoted below:

"American students of business cycles will welcome the opportunity afforded by this translation to become better acquainted with Dr. Ernst Wagemann's Konjunkturlehre. This treatise, published two years ago in Berlin, has a character all its own derived from the author's varied experience. Growing up in Chile, Dr. Wagemann has been able to look at European conditions with the partial detachment that sharpens insight. Rising to the presidency of the Imperial Statistical Office, he has become thoroughly familiar with one of the most efficient statistical organizations in the world. A university professor, he has had the stimulus to scientific inquiry which comes from association with scholars. As director of the Institut für Konjunkturforschung, he has dealt practically with the fascinating but difficult problem of forecasting future business developments from analysis of current conditions. Perhaps no other investigator has enjoyed such a combination of advantages for studying business cycles.

"The outcome is what one might expect. In all his work, Dr. Wagemann makes use whenever possible of statistical data and statistical technique. But his interest is the scientific interest of a university professor. The data and technique are means to a larger end. Most American forecasters have held rigidly aloof from 'theorizing' about business cycles. The wisdom of this attitude is doubtful; for theorizing, properly understood, means an effort to comprehend a subject in general terms. Dr. Wagemann feels an urge to understand and to explain how cyclical fluctuations come about, quite as strong as his urge to develop a successful technique of forecasting. Indeed, each effort promotes the other. His work should contribute not a little toward closing the unfortunate gap which has developed in the United States between business-cycle 'statisticians' and business-cycle 'theorists.'

"The forecasting technique which Wagemann uses has been deeply in-

fluenced by a critical study of the methods developed by Warren M. Persons and his colleagues in the Harvard group. But Wagemann thinks that the 'great plural-curve barometers' have 'failed' - that of the Harvard service among others. The next step, as he sees matters, is to use a more comprehensive system of indicators. Production, employment, movements of goods into storage and out of storage, foreign trade in its bearing on the domestic market, the volume of business transactions, credit conditions, commodity prices, and the interrelations among the prices of commodities, securities and loans are all represented independently in his present scheme. Conclusions are based upon an analytic study of the changes in these variables, regard being had not merely to the figures, but also to what we know at large concerning the way in which one business factor influences other factors.

"How this plan will work in the long run remains to be seen. So far, Dr. Wagemann feels pleased with his results. But experience will suggest improvements, as in all scientific work. Perhaps American students will attempt to better Wagemann's technique of analysis, as he has attempted to better the practice of earlier American workers. That is the type of international competition which enriches all parties."

Consumption of Food Products - Milwaukee

The Milwaukee journal. Research bureau. Consumer analysis of the Greater Milwaukee market. [Milwaukee, Wis., The Journal company, 1930] 76p.

"This issue for 1930 is the ninth successive Consumer Analysis of the Greater Milwaukee market prepared by The Milwaukee Journal. The purpose of this annual survey is to provide a clear and comprehensive understanding of buying habits in Greater Milwaukee... based upon data supplied by the consumers themselves and not upon information obtained from the dealers as to the selling success of various brands in the lines covered. Using the same method as in past years, the 1930 Analysis is compiled from information obtained in interviews with 8,500 representative families, or one out of every twenty families in Greater Milwaukee."

The survey covers various food products sold in grocery stores..

Cooperation - Egypt

Egypt. Ministry of agriculture. Co-operative section. Pamphlet no. 15. Co-operation in Egypt. Cairo, Government press, 1930. 22p.

Contains a historical sketch of cooperation in Egypt and a description of the organization and work of the Cooperative Section of the Egyptian Ministry of Agriculture.

Corn Laws

Barnes, D. G. A history of the English corn laws from 1660-1846. London, G. Routledge & sons, ltd., 1930. 336p. (London school of economics. Studies in economic and social history. Ed. by R. H. Tawney and Eileen Power) 285 B26

An excellent review of this volume by A. Birnie of the University of Edinburgh appeared in the Economic Journal (London) for October, p.497-499. From it we have taken the extract which follows:

"Mr. Barnes, who is now Professor of History in the University of Oregon,

collected the materials for this book several years ago while a research student at London and Cambridge. The thoroughness with which he did his work may be judged from the list of nearly a thousand contemporary pamphlets given in the bibliography, practically all of which the author assures us he has examined. The result is an exhaustive history of the English corn laws which will immediately take its place as a standard work of reference. Mr. Barnes has had surprisingly few precursors in the field which he has chosen. Practically the only serious work which attempts to cover the whole ground is the late Professor Nicholson's *Little History of the English Corn Laws*, but Nicholson's book provides no more than a sketch, though a masterly and illuminating sketch. It has been left for Mr. Barnes to fill in the details and to clothe the skeleton with flesh...

"The explanation of Britain's solitary position as a free-trade country is, according to Mr. Barnes, fairly simple. For a brief period in British history the interests of manufacturers and consumers coincided and free trade triumphed. Nowhere else has this coincidence ever occurred, and therefore no country has followed Great Britain's example. The explanation is probably true, though it is disagreeable to be reminded how large a part chance and circumstance play in deciding the destinies of nations. Still there is no help for it. The historian, like the politician, has constantly to reverse Bishop Butler's maxim and inquire not how men in reason ought to behave, but how in practice they do behave. Causes seldom win or fail on their own merits alone. It required something more than an appeal to pure reason to establish the ascendancy of free trade over the minds of Englishmen. And if ever this ascendancy is undermined, it will almost certainly be through the use of somewhat similar methods."

Correlation Analysis - Methodology

Ezekiel, Mordecai. *Methods of correlation analysis*. New York, J. Wiley & sons, inc. [etc., etc.] 1930. 427p. 325 Ez3

From the author's preface the descriptive notes below are taken:

"This book is not intended to cover the entire field of statistics, but rather, as its name indicates, that part of the field which is concerned with studying the relations between variables. The first two chapters are devoted to a brief review of the central elements in the measurement of variability in a statistical series, and to the essential concepts in judging the reliability of conclusions. These chapters are not to be regarded as a full statement, but instead as brief summaries to clarify the basic ideas which are involved in the subsequent development.

"No attempt is made in the body of the text to present the mathematical theory on which the art of statistical analysis is based. Instead, the aim throughout has been to show how the various methods may be employed in practical research work, what their limitations are, and what the results really mean. Only the simplest of algebraic statements have been employed, and the practical procedure for each operation has been worked out step by step. It is believed that the material will be readily comprehensible to anyone who has had courses in elementary algebra.

'Although the examples which are used in presenting the several methods are drawn very largely from the author's own field of agricultural economics, the methods themselves are explained in sufficiently general terms so that they can be applied in any field. In addition, two chapters are devoted to a discussion of the types of problems in a great many different fields of work to which correlation analysis has been successfully applied, and to research methods and the place of correlation analysis in research. It is hoped that this presentation will assist research workers in many fields to appreciate both the possibilities and the limitations of correlation analysis, and so gain from their data knowledge of all the relations which so frequently lie hidden beneath the surface.

"Where the methods presented are the well-established ones developed by the fathers of the modern science, mainly the English statisticians, no attempt is made to prove or derive the various formulas. On a few crucial points, however, or where derivations not generally accessible are involved, the derivations of the formulas are shown in notes in the technical appendix, in the simplest manner possible.

"The methods presented in this book, insofar as they constitute an advance over those previously available, represent largely the joint product of a group of young researchers in the Bureau of Agricultural Economics of the United States Department of Agriculture during the past decade. The new methods include (a) the application of the Doolittle method to the solution of multiple correlation problems, greatly reducing the labor of obtaining multiple correlation results, and making feasible the use of multiple correlation in actual research work; (b) the development of approximate methods for determining curvilinear multiple correlations, and, more recently, very rapid graphic methods for their determination; (c) the recognition of 'joint' correlation, and the gradual development of methods of treating it; and (d) by extensive use in actual investigations, concrete demonstration of the possibilities of these methods in research work. These recent developments in correlation analysis are as yet largely unavailable except in the original articles in technical journals. One object of this book is to present them in organized form, and with such interpretation that their significance and application may be fully understood.

"During the last two decades, the English statisticians 'Student' and R. A. Fisher have been developing more exact methods of judging the reliability of conclusions, particularly where those conclusions involve correlation or are based on small samples. These new methods have as yet received but little recognition from American statisticians. They are presented here as simply as possible, and the discussion of the reliability of conclusions gives them full consideration."

Cost of Production - Wheat

American agricultural chemical co. A survey of the farm problem with particular reference to wheat production costs. New York, 1930. 16p. 59 Am32S

"It is as true of farming as it is of any other industry, that cost of production has as great if not a greater bearing on profit than has ultimate selling price. And production costs are the only part of the

profit equation over which the farmer, like the manufacturer, can directly exercise effective control. Most industries have made tremendous strides during the last two decades in reducing production costs; but this is by no means as true of agriculture...

"To ascertain the relationship between declining soil fertility and decreased farm profits, The American Agricultural Chemical Company instituted a survey of this phase of the farm problem.

"Wheat is a great money crop; it represents about 20 per cent of our total crop acreage; the 'farm problem' is frequently expressed in terms of wheat; the initial effort of the Farm Board toward price stabilization has been directed toward this staple crop. We therefore decided to confine the first phase of our survey of crop-production costs to a consideration of the factors which affect the cost of growing wheat.

"We have in our files a total of 3,300 recent crop reports from farmers who have furnished us with complete data as to yields, prices obtained and profits realized on their crops. These reports cover most of the principal wheat-growing states, from Oklahoma and Kansas in the West to New York and Pennsylvania in the East. Selecting from this group a limited number of farmers who may be said to be fairly typical, investigators were sent to obtain information about their production costs.

"These costs were obtained on two different bases: (1) where commercial fertilizer had been used by the farmer to increase the productivity of the soil, and (2) where no fertilizer had been used. In comparing production costs with and without fertilizer, care was taken to see that conditions were fairly comparable; the cost figures obtained covered either crops grown in two parts of the same field or else in directly adjoining fields. Seed, soil, cultivation, etc., were therefore substantially the same in each comparison.

"These cost-of-production comparisons, which are shown in detail in the table on pages 8-9 indicate that:

"Fertility in the wheat-growing sections covered by this survey is depleted to a point where the soil alone, without the application of commercial fertilizer, yielded an average of only 12 bushels per acre; that it cost an average of \$13.73 an acre to grow wheat on these farms, and the average cost per bushel was therefore \$1.14.

"On the other hand, wheat grown on the same land, under exactly the same crop conditions - except that commercial fertilizer containing properly balanced quantities of nitrogen, phosphorous and potash was used to supplement the existing fertility of the soil - yielded an average of 28 1/2 bushels per acre, cost an average of \$19.22 per acre to grow, and the average cost per bushel was therefore 67 cents.

"When allowance is made for a credit for straw, the average production cost of 67 cents a bushel is somewhat reduced. Credit for straw was reported as high as \$4.50 per acre which reduced the cost per bushel to 43 cents.

"However, because the data furnished by some of the farmers with respect to disposition of straw was somewhat indefinite, it was decided to omit all straw credits from the cost analyses.

"The inserted table of wheat-production costs, for the sake of brevity, embraces only one farmer from each of the wheat-growing states covered by the survey; but these farmers are deemed to be fairly typical of 3,300 farmers whose crop records have been studied."

Cost of Production Studies

Wyllie, James. Investigation into farming costs of production and financial results. VIII General report on six years' results. - IX Pig keeping costs and financial results for six years. Wye, Kent [1930] (South-eastern agricultural college, Wye. Dept. of economics. Report no. 8-9) 280.9 W97 no.8-9

No. 8. "Seven interim reports have already been published... These reports dealt with the results obtained from various branches of farming-milk-production, corn-growing, etc. - and further reports of a similar character will be issued as early as possible.

"In this report an attempt is made to bring together the more general results that have so far been obtained. Attention will be concentrated upon the data on capital invested, income, expenditure, etc., such as could be obtained from any ordinary system of financial accounting, leaving the cost accounting results to be discussed in separate reports.

"The second object in view in this report is to discuss what may be called the technique of investigational work of this kind. For example, how can we determine the 'capital invested' in any given farm? What is meant by 'profit' in farm accounting? What does the phrase 'number of men per 100 acres' signify? At present, one investigator might show that on a certain farm in a certain year the 'profit' was equal to ten per cent. on the invested 'capital,' while another might show a return of only five per cent., because they might use different definitions of both 'profit' and 'capital.' And, as will be shown, farm-to-farm comparisons even by the same investigator on such bases as 'capital invested,' '100 acres crops and grass,' etc., must be made with the greatest circumspection, otherwise the conclusions drawn will be more likely to mislead than to guide the farmer towards more efficient methods."

No. 9. "This report is a continuation of the series dealing in some detail with the costs of production and financial results in various sections of the industry... The present report deals with the results that have been obtained from pig-keeping on seventeen farms in the College Province during the period 1923/24 to 1928/29.

"The method of collecting the data from farmers has been described in Report No. VIII. It is sufficient to say that the results here given are extracted from complete cost-ledgers. In all cases, the results are from ordinary commercial stock on more or less 'mixed farms' and not from specialised pig farms.

"It should once again be pointed out (1, that although we are considering only the pig section of these farms it is fully realised that the results from the keeping of pigs must be viewed in the light of the results from the whole farm and (2) that the main object of these reports is to analyse the different farm enterprises in order to determine how each one of them can be most efficiently carried on, that is, we are concerned mainly with the internal organisation of each enterprise rather than with its external relationships."

Instituto agricola Catalán de San Isidro. Barcelona. Curso internacional de agricultura profesado en el Palacio de la agricultura de la Exposicion internacional de Barcelona. Barcelona, 1929. 366p.

Contains an article by Dr. Leon M. Estabrook entitled: El censo agropecuario mundial de 1930 (p.31-38)

The following are the translated titles of the papers in this collection:

Agricultural production in Spain by Baron de Esponellá, President of the Instituto Agrícola Catalán de San Isidro; The world agricultural census of 1930 by Leon M. Estabrook, Director of the World Agricultural Census under the International Institute of Agriculture at Rome; Organized agriculture in Spain, by Juan Francisco Correas Fernández, Delegate of the Confederacion Nacional Catolico-Agraria, Canonigo de la S. I. Metropolitana de Granada; A defence of the wine industry of Spain, by Joaquin Decref, Delegate of the Ministerio de Economia Nacional, Presidente del Comité Cientifico Enologico en el Office International du Vin; Rural depopulation, by Jaime Maspons y Camarasa, Secretary of the Instituto Agrícola Catalán de San Isidro; The value of agricultural bookkeeping by Ernst Laur, Director of the Union Suisse de Paysans; Collectivism and cooperation in the livestock industry, by Pedro Garcia de la Barga, Delegate of the Asociacion General de Ganaderos de Reino; New methods of increasing the fertility of the soil and the harvests, by Julius Stoklasa, Director of experiment stations in Czechoslovakia; Agriculture is the fundamental wealth in all the towns. The absolute supervision of the state and the serious dangers involved, by Mariano Matesanz de la Torre, President of the Association de Agricultores de España; The inherent power of the state over water; its extension by legislation, by Santiago de Riba, Abogado asesor of the Junta de Aguas de la Acequia Condal y sus Minas, de Barcelona; The tendencies of our progressive agriculture, by Enrique Alcaraz Martinez, Delegate of the Ministerio de Economia Nacional, Professor of the Escuela de Ingenieros Agronomos; General outline of an agricultural policy, by Joaquin M.a Peres Casañas, Regional Labor Delegate of Cataluña; Description and summary of the II Congreso Internacional de la Viña y del Vino, by Claudio Oliveras y Masso, Director of the Servicios Especiales de Enologia de la Region Agronomica de Cataluña; Conclusions of the conference, by Baron de Esponellá in which he comments upon the papers presented.

Dried Fruit Stabilization Scheme

Australia. Development and migration commission. Dried fruits industry. Report by the Director of development (the Hon. J. Gunn), on the stabilization scheme submitted by the Australian dried fruits association. Canberra, H. J. Green, government printer, 1930. 12p.

"The stabilization proposals submitted by the Australian Dried Fruits Association are set out in the attached memorandum. Briefly, the Association asks for a guarantee of production costs based on a minimum yield of one ton per acre, and undertakes to offset against losses which may occur in one season, gains over cost of production in another season. In consultation with representatives of the Australian Dried Fruits Association, it was ascertained that the Association did not propose to

exclude growers who obtained less than one ton per acre from participating in the scheme."

The Director of Development, The Hon. J. Gunn concludes his report as follows:

"Consideration of the whole of the facts relating to the present position of the industry leads me to the conclusion that the outlook for Australian dried fruits on world markets is not nearly so hopeful as the Association's submission indicates. Falling prices on the United Kingdom market present a very difficult problem for the industry, particularly with regard to low producing blocks.

"The low yields obtained on a large proportion of the area devoted to dried vine fruits in Australia are due to inefficiency, either of the grower or of the land. It is not sufficient to say that growers in California are managing to carry on with an average yield of approximately one ton per acre, because as has been shown previously, the grower in California produces his fruit at a lower cost than the Australian grower, and he therefore has a margin in his favour in fixing the prices which he is prepared to accept for his fruit.

"In my opinion the proposal put forward by the Australian Dried Fruits Association would amount to a bonus to the low yielding blocks, and would not stabilize the industry. At the end of the three-years period suggested by the Association, growers obtaining low yields would be in a similar position to that in which they are placed to-day."

Economic Survey of Foreign Countries

Germany. Statistisches reichsamt. Die wirtschaft des Auslandes, 1900-1927, 1928. Berlin, R. Hobbing, 1928-1929. 2v. (Einzelschriften zur statistik des deutschen reichs, nr. 5, 8) 265 St2Ei

The recognition by the German government that a knowledge of economic conditions in foreign countries is vital in the development of a sound economic policy for Germany has led to the compilation of this comprehensive survey. In the first volume, covering the years 1900-1927, the economic situation, the organization of the economic work, the trend of its development, etc. is presented for the 44 most important countries of the world. Extensive synoptical statistical tables are given for each country covering among other subjects agriculture, industry, foreign trade and finance. The second volume, bearing the date 1928, is the first of the annual supplementary volumes which are planned, and includes data for 16 additional countries.

Farm Accounting

Baughman, Charles E. Farm accounting and agricultural economics. Austin, Texas, c1930. 182p. 30.6 B32

"This text is ... intended only to meet the needs of the farmer, the ranchman, the gardener and the fruit grower, for a system of accounting that will, in every detail, furnish a correct analysis of the business operated."

Federal Relations to Education

National advisory committee on education. Federal relations to education.

A memorandum of progress, by the National advisory committee on education. Washington, D. C. [1930] 53p. 275 N19

This Memorandum of Progress contains proposals for action which if enacted would very seriously affect the status and future support of the land-grant colleges and universities.

Association of land grant colleges and universities. Preliminary comments on the Memorandum of progress of the National advisory committee on education by the Executive committee of the Association of land grant colleges and universities. September, 1930. Washington, D. C., National advisory committee on education [1930] 10p.

Numbered NA - 108

This preliminary comment of the Executive Committee of the Association of Land-Grant Colleges and Universities takes up each of the seven proposals for action of the National Advisory Committee on Education, noted above, and discusses it from the viewpoint of the land-grant college which is that the various acts of Congress establishing the agricultural colleges and experiment stations and providing funds for experimentation, research and extension have justified themselves by results as being expressions of wise governmental policy and should not be repealed.

Grain. Harvesting and Storage - Germany

Germany. Reichskuratorium für technik in der landwirtschaft. RKTl schriften, hft. 9. Vergleichende untersuchungen verschiedener ernteverfahren. Arbeitsbericht des getreideernte-Ausschusses. Berlin, Verlag GMBH, 1930. 4lp.

Sonderabdruck aus der Zeitschrift "Technik in der Landwirtschaft" jahrg. 1930, nr. 11

A study of harvesting with the combine, grain storage and grain losses in the different harvesting methods.

Grain Credit Banks in Germany

Mayer, Herbert. Die deutschen getreidekreditbanken, soweit sie der zentrale der deutschen getreidekreditbanken angeschlossen sind, ihre entwicklung und bedeutung. Leipzig, W. Scholl, 1929. 98p. (Wirtschafts- und verwaltungsstudien mit besonderer berücksichtigung Bayerns, hrsg. von. G. von Schanz... CIII) 284.2 M45

This is a study of the Grain Banks of Germany especially since the inflation period. These were organized because of the great need of the grain industry for cheaper money than could be obtained from the large banks and to facilitate the handling of grain paper .

Government Control of Export

Wallace, Benjamin B. and Edminster, Lynn R. International control of raw materials. Washington, D. C., The Brookings institution, 1930. 479p. 286 W15

This volume deals primarily with government control of exports of

raw materials and attempts to examine and appraise the results of certain typical instances of this control. The authors discuss first the conditions which have led to the "revival of an old and largely abandoned device of Mercantilism." There follows a consideration of the extent and scope of such control including a list of 20 commodities to which it has been applied and a rapid survey of the objects and methods of control. The authors then discuss in some detail the control of sodium nitrate by Chile, the camphor monopoly of the Japanese government, the Franco-German potash combine, the Brazilian valorization and control of coffee, the British export restrictions on rubber, and the Canadian embargoes on pulpwood. There are also four useful appendices as follows: (A) Chronology of the Development of Controls of Exports of Raw Products, (B) The Incidence of an Export Tax, (C) Statistical Tables, (D) Documents.

Import-Certificate - Germany

Germany. Reichsfinanzministerium. Einfuhrscheinordnung. Berlin, Gedruckt in der Reichsdruckerei, 1930. 68p. 284.5 G31

This is a copy of the German import certificate law of April 1, 1930 which covers certain fruits, milling and malt house products, rye, wheat, flour, barley, malt, and meat and meat products.

India - The Punjab Peasant

Darling, Malcolm Lyall. Rusticus loquitur; or, The old light and the new in the Punjab village. London, New York [etc.] H. Milford, Oxford University press, 1930. 400p. 281.2 D24R

The extract below which is taken from the author's preface seems a good description of the book:

"This book is an attempt to deal with sides of village life left untouched or only lightly grazed in my former book, The Punjab Peasant in Prosperity and Debt: for example, the peasant's relation to landlord, pir, mullah, and priest; his supplementary means of subsistence; new developments in his farming; the social and economic position of women; emigration, housing, and rural sanitation; the village community and rural reconstruction... Throughout I have sought to ascertain what the peasant does and what he thinks on each question, believing that this is an indispensable preliminary to all schemes for his betterment... The Indian peasant stands for something more enduring than political forms. He represents a way of life as old as civilization itself. Though this life varies with climate, race, religion, and age, it has an underlying unity which makes peasants everywhere akin. To understand the peasant in one country is therefore a step towards understanding him in another; and it may almost be said that he is the real link between East and West. He is, too, the strongest link on the chain that binds the ages."

Inter-American Conference on Agriculture

Pan American union. Documentary material on the Inter-American conference on agriculture, forestry, and animal industry. Washington, D. C., 1929-30. Pt. 1-[2] Pt. 1 has serial no. A-1 and is mimeographed. 150.91 D65

Part 2 contains the papers read at the conference among which are the following:

"Classification and utilization of public lands, A-12, by Dr. L. C. Gray; Cooperative studies of problems involving competition in the growing and marketing of Inter-American tropical crops with crops of other countries, B-1, by Dr. O. C. Stine; Cooperative agricultural credit systems involving principles of finance, B-2, by Eric Englund; The cooperative marketing program of the Federal Farm Board, B-2, by A. W. McKay; Marketing of local crops, B-3, by Caroline B. Sherman; Transportation of farm products, standardization and grading of farm products, B-3, by Caroline B. Sherman; Inter-American cooperative agricultural statistical surveys, B-4, by Dr. L. C. Gray; Economic problems affecting present and future food supplies, B-5, by Dr. L. C. Gray; and Farm management Research in the United States, B-6, by C. L. Holmes.

The Statistical Background for the Conference, prepared under the direction of Dr. O. C. Stine contains summary of agricultural statistics for the countries taking part in the Conference followed by special statistical compilations made by the Department of Commerce and the Department of Agriculture on coffee, cacao, sugar, rubber and fibers.

Marketing Dried Fruits

Gt. Brit. Empire marketing board. Special report 2 - 6, Feb. 1928 - Feb. 1930. [London, 1928-1930]

Contents: - no.2. Report on marketing of Australian dried fruits, by H. D. Howie. - no.3. Report on fruit investigation during the Australian and New Zealand season 1927. - no.4. Report on an experimental shipment of Palestine grapes.- no.5. Report on an experimental shipment of Cyprus grapes. - no.6. Report on further experimental consignments of Palestine grapes.

Mathematics and Economics

Evans, Griffith C. Mathematical introduction to economics ... 1st ed. New York [etc.] McGraw-Hill book company, inc., 1930. 177p. 280 Evl

The author in his preface writes that his book is "an account of a sequence of economic problems by means of a few rather simple mathematical methods... The methods are the fundamental methods of the differential calculus... [The book] does not involve any theory of statistics, but treats of the kind of laws that may arise from statistical investigations and the consequences that may be deduced from them."

Appendix I is a short bibliography of collateral reading in English or in English translation on the subject and in addition the author enumerates in the preface several outstanding works by foreign authors and H. L. Moore's Synthetic Economics which appeared while the book was in press.

Money

Riefler, Winfield W. Money rates and money markets in the United States ... with an introduction by E. A. Goldenweiser. New York and London, Harper & brothers publishers, 1930. 259p 284 R44

The able introduction to this volume by Dr. E. A. Goldenweiser, Director of the Division of Research and Statistics of the Federal Reserve Board follows:

"In modern money economy the all-important vital force is the flow of money, and the nerve center of the economic organism is the money market, where money is the article of trade and where its price is determined. In the present study, W. W. Riefler presents a description of the different money markets in the United States, an analysis of the factors that determine changes in the price of money, and a tentative appraisal of the relation of the Federal reserve system to the rate structure. Three principal groups of money rates are distinguished in this study: open-market rates for short terms and for long terms and rates charged by banks to their customers. It is in presenting the last group of rates that the study makes the principal statistical contribution to available information about money rates and money markets. Open-market quotations, both for short and for long-term money, have been available for a long time, and to them has been confined such discussion of the course of money rates as has existed. Rates charged by banks to their customers, on the other hand, are not publicly quoted and are more difficult to ascertain. From reports obtained by the Federal Reserve Board from banks throughout the country, a series of figures has gradually been built up that offers an opportunity for studying the rates paid for money by persons engaged in trade and industry throughout the country. Mr. Riefler's compilation of these figures and his discussion of the differentials between rates charged in different communities and on different classes of paper constitutes one of the important contributions in this volume. A part of this analysis has previously been published in the Federal Reserve Bulletin.

"In discussing the relationship between the Federal reserve system and the money markets, Mr. Riefler presents for the first time in complete detail an analysis of factors that make for an increase in the demand for reserve bank credit and of factors that work for a decrease in this demand. From an appraisal of these factors, Mr. Riefler arrives at the conclusion that one of the most important influences on the level of money rates is the extent to which member banks are indebted to the Federal reserve banks, and that the influence on money rates of market factors in the demand for money is exerted largely through their effect upon the volume of member bank indebtedness at the reserve banks. On the basis of a historical review of the course of money rates in relation to these factors, he arrives at the conclusion that open-market operations of the Federal reserve banks, because they are reflected in changes of member bank indebtedness, are fully as important as changes in discount rates in determining the level of money rates in the market. Mr. Riefler's views on this point as on others are entirely his own and represent a tentative summation of the brief experience of the money market under the Federal reserve system. The analyses in the book of the course of money rates for the period since 1918, by the use of the technique de-

veloped in the early part of the study, presents a significant review of banking developments in the post-war period.

"In view of the central position of the money markets in our economic structure, it is suprising how little attention has been devoted in current economic literature to a discussion of money markets. One reason for this scarcity of description and analysis of money market conditions may be the scantiness of the material that has been available on the most important money market, that in which the large body of American business men obtain the credit required to finance their operations. Another reason for the lack of available analysis of money markets may be found in the fact that economists tend to go beyond the cost of money to the fundamental factors of physical production and exchange of goods that underlie money economy. Adjustment of the physical production and distribution of goods to the flow of money, however, is an essential step in the economic life of the modern world. It is the function of banks to take care of lags between production and distribution and to adjust the flow of money so as to facilitate an even and uninterrupted movement of goods from the producer to the consumer. If that is the function of commercial banks, it is the duty of banks of issue to contribute to the smoothness of the operation of the banking system, and being free from the necessity of seeking profits, to act as regulators in the relationship between commercial banks and the nation's business. In his last chapter, Mr. Riefler discusses the function of banks in general and of banks of issue in particular in relation to processes of physical production and distribution.

"The present study, both in the preparation of the material and in the development of the analysis, is based on work done in the Division of Research and Statistics of the Federal Reserve Board. Some of the data and analyses developed by Mr. Riefler have been incorporated both in the statistical and textual material of official publications of the Federal Reserve Board. Factual data and technique of this study, therefore, incorporate in a finished whole results of current work of the Board's research division. The conclusions and opinions expressed by the author, however, are in no way official and represent entirely his own point of view."

Motor Transport

Horner, Frederick C. The application of motor transport to the movement of freight and passengers. [n.p.] 1929. 48p. 289.4 H78

Read at the World Engineering Congress, Tokyo, November 4, 1929, by E. M. Van Vorhees, Managing Director, General Motors Japan Ltd.

Among the commodities, the motor transport of which is especially considered are milk, bakery products, livestock, vegetables and fruits.

Population and Agriculture - Netherlands

Sevenster, Ate. Het bevolkings- en emigratie- vraagstuk in Nederland en in den Nederlandschen landbouw. Wageningen, H. Veenman & zonen, 1930. 139p. 281 Se8

Proefschrift-Landbouw-hoogesschool, Wageningen.

A study of the population of the Netherlands in its relation to

agriculture, with recommendations for the improvement of its organization.

Potatoes

Ausschuss zur untersuchung der erzeugungs- und absatzbedingungen der deutschen wirtschaft. Unterausschuss für landwirtschaft. Verhandlungen und berichte bd. 6. Die verwertung der deutschen kartoffelernten. Zweiter teil: Kartoffelstärkeindustrie und kartoffelbrennerei. Berlin, Verlegt bei E. S. Mittler & sohn, 1930. 112p. 281.9 Au7

This second part of this study deals with the potato-starch industry and potatoes for brewing.

Part one of this study was issued as Band 5 of this series and was cited in Agricultural Economics Literature, v.3, no.3, March, 1929, p.90.

Prices - Theory of

Hamburger, Lodewijk. The variability of prices. The Hague, N. V. de Amstel 1929. v.1-2, Pt.A. 284.3 H17

Vol. 1 in Dutch. Library has only English summary of 16p.

Contents: - v.1. Characteristic wholesale price relations of an economically powerful country in the twentieth century. v.2, Part A. Recent international purchasing power disparities in the field of wholesale pricing.

The English summary of volume one states that this inquiry "is directed in the main towards a quantitative investigation into the annual price behaviour of individual portable commodities in a suitably circumscribed, but still important field of wholesale trade operations, viz., the sale of standardized bulk products in well organized primary markets roughly speaking after 1895 and up to the present day... In this investigation the conditions prevailing at the beginning of the period are accepted as empirical data, which are for a good deal the product of historical growth.

"The purpose of this investigation is, in the first instance, to devise formulae in relative terms which will describe the price behaviour of individual products under the conditions indicated, quantitatively, and in such a manner that they can be shown to be broadly correct either in periods of quiescence or in periods of disturbance. The argument takes the cost principle as its starting point, but a careful distinction has been drawn between effects occurring within a short time and those which only show themselves over a long period."

Volume two which has been translated into English is a discussion of international price relations.

Psychology and the Economic Advisor

Schönberg, Max. Die kunst der wirtschaftsberatung in der landwirtschaft; ein beitrag zur klärung des verhältnisses zwischen betriebsleiter und wirtschaftsberater. Leipzig, J. A. Barth, 1929. 89p. (Schriften zur landwirtschaftlichen arbeitsforschung auf psychologischer grundlage,

hft.2) 281 Sch6.

This volume is an effort to show the requirements which must be fulfilled in order to become a successful agricultural economic advisor with special recognition of the place of psychology in this training. The Director of the Instituts für Landwirtschaftliche Betriebslehre der Universität Leipzig, prof. dr. Fr. Falke, writes: "The agricultural enterprise is an organism which consists of a large number of single organisms of which the most sensitive and decisive is man himself, the manager of the enterprise." Therefore no real success can be obtained by the agricultural economic consultant without first obtaining the full confidence of the farm manager himself who must follow the advice of the consultant from a free decision of his own. The importance of this part of the equipment of the economic advisor has not been sufficiently stressed. The most complete knowledge of the subject matter on the part of the consultant will remain valueless and ineffectual if he does not know how to "find the man" in the farm manager.

Dr. Falke thinks that this work represents the first step with which a new and important branch of agricultural science is being entered - the art of expert consultation in agricultural economics.

The Library has on file English translations made by Henry Bartmann of the introductory remark of the author and the preface signed by Dr. Fr. Falke, Director of the Instituts für Landwirtschaftliche Betriebslehre der Universität Leipzig.

Rice - British Guiana

Gt. Brit. Empire marketing board. [Publication] E. M. B. 32. Report on the cultivation, treatment and prospects of rice in British Guiana, by Charles E. Douglas. August, 1930. London, H. M. Stationery off., 1930. 63p. 280.39 G792P no. 32

This pamphlet deals with rice production, varieties and experimental culture, milling conditions, preparation of par-boiled rice, rice nulls and marketing.

Rumania - Economic Policy

Madgearu, Virgil N. Rumania's new economic policy. London, P. S. King & son, ltd., 1930. 63p. 280 M26

In his conclusion the author writes in part as follows:

"The foregoing pages describe, on broad lines, the new economic policy which is being applied in Rumania, The legislative framework is almost complete...

"The new economic régime here described aims to raise the production of an agrarian country, with a population of 17,000,000 inhabitants, by furthering agriculture, by developing the exploitation of the country's natural resources, by improving transport and communications, and by stimulating trade relations with other countries. This new policy, introduced at the same time as the stabilization of the currency and the balancing of the budget, should conduce to the economic and financial regeneration of one of the most important among the countries of Eastern Europe...

"The agricultural crisis in that region is not due to the breakup of the large estates and their distribution to the peasants, as is often assumed. As far as Rumania is concerned, this is a mere coincidence. Rumanian agriculture was not based even before the war on large-scale farming. The bulk of the large estates were farmed by the peasants, with their own teams and implements. The fall in agricultural production is due rather to a whole complex of fiscal and economic measures definitely antagonistic to that industry's requirements. The outcome of that policy has been that, since the war, farmers have suffered from an almost chronic deficit, which is only partly explained by the 'scissors' of the difference between the prices of agricultural and of industrial products.

"But, whatever its causes, the crisis in agricultural production is there, and its counterpart is the problem of unemployment in the industrial countries of Central and Western Europe. Everyone who realises how dangerous it would be for our economic system and for European civilization if unemployment - so much more serious than before the war - were to become permanent, is bound to pay close attention to the correlation which exists between economic conditions in the industrial and in the agrarian countries of the old Continent. Like the liquid in two communicating tubes, one set of conditions always tends to adjust itself to the level of the other. If the United States have been able to stabilize their economic prosperity, they have done it by raising the purchasing power of the workers, through the direct means of high wages and the indirect means of the instalment system. In the same way, Europe's industrial States will emerge out of the unemployment crisis only by creating new groups of consumers in the agrarian countries of eastern and southern Europe. That end cannot, however, be achieved by artificially stimulating consumption through the system of export credits, but only by co-operating financially and technically in the economic reconstruction of the eastern and south-eastern European States...

"The one thing needed is systematic action for raising production in the agrarian countries. Of course, that is essentially a task which those countries must tackle themselves, through their own economic policy. But if the industrial States, in their own interest, were to participate on a large scale in the reconstruction of the agrarian countries - for the purpose of endowing agriculture with up-to-date technical equipment and with adequate sources of credit, for the efficient exploitation of natural resources, for the improvement of the means of communication - if they were to do that, they would not only find profitable fields of investment for their capital, but they would also pave the way for the solution of the unemployment problem by opening wide and growing outlets for the products of their industries.

"If the new economic policy which Rumania is endeavoring to apply should arouse interest in economic collaboration and co-operation on the lines here described, perhaps we may hope that our efforts will mark a transition towards a beneficial change in the economic relations of Europe."

Rural Church

Kirkpatrick, Ellis L. The English River congregation of the Church of the Brethren. Iowa City, Ia., The State historical society of Iowa, 1930. 107p. (Iowa monograph series, no. 2, ed. by B. F. Shambaugh)

This treatise is a careful sociological study of an active open country congregation of Dunkards midway between the towns of South English and Kinross, Iowa, and is of the church of the author's childhood and youth. It was first prepared in 1920 to fulfill the thesis requirement for a master's degree in sociology at the University of Kansas.

Rural Community

Russell, George William. The national being; some thoughts on an Irish polity, by A. E. London, Macmilan & co., ltd., 1925. 176p. 280 R91

This thoughtful exposition of the fundamentals of nation building contains much that should stimulate rural workers everywhere. The author thinks that the chief problem of Ireland as of many other countries is "how to enable the countryman, without journeying, to satisfy to the full his economic, social, intellectual, and spiritual needs... When we begin to discuss this problem we soon make the discovery that neither in the new world nor the old has there been much first-class thinking on the life of the countryman. This will be apparent if we compare the quality of thought which has been devoted to the problems of the city State, or the constitution of widespread dominions, from the days of Solon and Aristotle down to the time of Alexander Hamilton, and compare it with the quality of thought which has been brought to bear on the problems of the rural community.

"On the labours of the countryman depend the whole strength and health, nay, the very existence of society, yet, in almost every country, politics, economics, and social reform are urban products, and the countryman gets only the crumbs which fall from the political table... No nation can be regarded as unhealthy when a virile peasantry, contented with rural employments, however discontented with other things, exists on its soil. The disease which has attacked our great populations here and in America is a discontent with rural life. Nothing which has been done hitherto seems able to promote content. It is true, indeed, that science has gone out into the fields, but the labours of the chemist, the bacteriologist, and the mechanical engineer are not enough to ensure health. What is required is the art of the political thinker, the imagination which creates a social order and adjusts it to human needs. The physician who understands the general laws of human health is of more importance to us here than the specialist. The genius of rural life has not yet appeared. We have no fundamental philosophy concerning it, but we have treasures of political wisdom dealing with humanity as a social organism in the city States or as great nationalities... There is no reason why as intense, intellectual, and progressive a life should not be possible in the country as in the towns. The real reason for the stagnation is that the country population is not organized. We often hear the expression, 'the rural community,' but where do we find rural communities? There are rural populations, but that is altogether a different thing. The word 'community' implies an associa-

tion of people having common interests and common possessions, bound together by laws and regulations which express these common interests and ideals, and define the relation of the individual to the community. Our rural populations are no more closely connected, for the most part, than the shifting sands on the seashore. Their life is almost entirely individualistic...

"I have tried to indicate the difference between a rural population and a rural community, between a people loosely knit together by the vague ties of a common latitude and longitude, and people who are closely knit together in an association and who form a true social organism, a true rural community, where the general will can find expression and society is malleable to the general will. I assert that there never can be any progress in rural districts or any real prosperity without such farmers' organizations or guilds. Wherever rural prosperity is reported of any country inquire into it, and it will be found that it depends on rural organization. Wherever there is rural decay, if it is inquired into, it will be found that there was a rural population but no rural community, no organization, no guild to promote common interests and unite the countrymen in defence of them."

Rural Community Life

Lantis, Lee Ora. Rural community life. New York, Chicago [etc.] American book company [1930] 375p. 281.2 L29

"It is the aim of this book to discuss social conditions in rural communities and to offer suggestions for improving the standard of living of rural citizens, (1) by explaining the nature of various social problems that exist in the average rural community; (2) by outlining how surveys may be made to obtain adequate information pertaining to the problems; (3) by suggesting ways and means of solving the problems successfully; and (4) by providing project material in the nature of local community problems in order that students may receive specific training for citizenship in their respective communities."

Rural Exodus

Baudin, Louis. Exode rural et communautés agraires en Amérique latine. (In Revue Politique et Parlementaire, v.44, no. 429, 37e année, Aug. 10, 1930, p. [269]-284)

Although Latin American countries are primarily agricultural, they too are faced with a rural exodus problem. The author has confined his analysis to three countries representing widely different economic and racial conditions. He has chosen Argentina, occupied predominantly by a white race, the Peruvian highlands, settled almost wholly by Indians, and Mexico, which is for the most part composed of a people of mixed blood - white and Indian. In Argentina the military service and improved transportation facilities have afforded opportunities for contacts with urban life. The pastoral groups tend to seek the cities as cultivation encroaches upon

the grazing regions. Immigrants do not settle upon the land in sufficient numbers to replace the natives who leave for the cities. A vigorous government colonization scheme is advocated as a remedy. The dissolution of rural communities in the Peruvian highlands is traced to Spanish colonization practices. The Indian is not attracted to city life. Yet his backward methods of cultivation do not return the means of livelihood. As a result, he attempts to find work in the towns. A remedy is sought in the fostering of native home industries such as weaving and pottery making which may be combined with farming. In Mexico, under the dictatorship of President Diaz, the country made great strides in the development of industries. These attracted the Indian population. The Mexican agrarian revolutionary movement is a definite indication of revolt against the conditions which cause the worker to leave the land. - Asher Hobson. .

Rural Sociology

American sociological society. Publications, v.24, 1929. Studies in quantitative and cultural sociology; papers presented at the twenty-fourth annual meeting of the American sociological society, held at Washington, D. C., December 27-30, 1929. Chicago, Ill., University of Chicago press [1930] 286p. 280.9 Am37 v.24

Among the papers read at this meeting were the following which are presented under the heading of rural Sociology with an introduction by B. F. Coen:

Factors which determine the area and structure of the rural community, by Dwight Sanderson; Looking ahead in rural organization, by B. L. Hummel; A report of a study of organizations affecting farm youth in three areas in Pennsylvania, by William V. Dennis; The genesis to farming occupations in Connecticut, by J. L. Hypes; Rural organizations and the farm family, by E. L. Kirkpatrick; Foreign-born farmers and their children, by Edmund de S. Brunner; Relationships and needs in rural sociology from the standpoint of research, by A. W. Drinkard, jr.; Relationships and needs in rural sociology extension, by C. B. Smith; Relationships and needs in rural sociology from the standpoint of teaching, by A. R. Mann; Rural government as a field for teaching, extension, and research, as seen by a rural sociologist, by T. B. Manny; Rural government as a field for teaching, extension, and research, as seen by an agricultural economist, by Dr. B. H. Hibbard; Rural government as a field for teaching, extension, and research, as seen by a political economist, by Charles M. Kneier; and My philosophy of rural life, by Henry C. Taylor. Rev. Edwin V. O'Hara; Lita Bane; C. J. Galpin.

The papers whose titles follow are also of interest to agricultural economists:

The present outlook for population increase, by Louis I. Dublin and Alfred J. Lotka; The agricultural significance of the declining birth-rate, by O. E. Baker; and A study of the interrelations of farm, home, and community, by J. H. Kolb.

Suzuki, Eitaro. The history of rural sociology with special reference to its methodology. Gifu, Japan, The College, 1930. [186] p. (Research bulletin of the Gifu Imperial college of agriculture no. 11)
107.6 G364 no.11

This volume in Japanese contains an introductory statement in English of four pages by the author from which the extracts below are taken:

"I hope the day will soon come, when the rural life in Japan will be studied strictly from the scientific viewpoint and a Japanese rural sociology will be systematically built upon the foundation of Japanese rural conditions. But what is most important for us at present is to learn methodological theories in rural sociology abroad. Again, if we wish to make rural sociology have social prestige here as in the U. S. A., we have to learn how the American rural sociology was produced and developed as a social product, because a science will not have prestige in any country, however refined its logical construction, if it is without any bearing on the practical world.

"This book aims to show (I) such historical problems as, how in the U. S. A. the rural sociology as a social product was produced, under what rural conditions it was developed, what it has accomplished, what has been the relation between rural sociology and rural education, how far is the rural sociology appreciated by the public, and how are its studies supported by the governmental authority, and (II) such methodological problems as, what is its subject matter, what are its technique, and how is explained its relation to other social sciences, especially to general sociology; all these questions are considered in this book...

"In America, the science of rural sociology was the product, not of logical processes of the science of sociology, but of the necessity of the times. It, therefore, in the beginning aimed to solve rural problems, without any strict attention to its methodology, and it gained gradually importance in rural education and in the minds of social thinkers, politicians, and preachers, though it could not perform any special contribution of its own. It was only after rural sociology became highly esteemed by the people, that the students in this field began to pay serious attention to its methodology.

"At present in the U. S., we can find a few contributions to methodological theory, with which rural sociology can claim a scientific level.

"Now, in Japan, where we are to make the first step in the study of rural sociology, how should we make this first step? Should we begin our study, as it was done in its beginning in The U. S., from the viewpoint of rural betterment?... Or should we begin our study strictly scientifically from the first step, following the way of such scholars in the U. S. as Sanderson, Sorokin, and Melvin? But unfortunately, as we have now few results of research in the rural world in Japan, which can be applicable to our sociological generalization, all we can do at present is to make a scientific rural survey.

"We are now before the above mentioned great question. But at any rate exact results of a survey in our rural world will be the foundation of our sociological study of rural life. We can utilize in our rural research the techniques and methods of arrangement, which American rural sociologists have found out. But between American rural life and that

of Japan, there exists many differences, and the techniques and methods used in rural research in the former, therefore, can not always be applicable to that of Japan.

"It has been one of the greatest faults of Japanese general sociologists in the past that they have dealt too much with philosophical questions. All they have done is only the translation of social theories held by foreign scholars, but scarcely any of them have interpreted Japanese social phenomena from a sociological viewpoint, much less have they formulated their own social theories upon the foundation of the actual social conditions in Japan. With such faults our rural social study would be of small value either practically or scientifically.

"The 'regional survey' practiced by the Le Play school in England, and the 'Soziologie des Dorfes' proclaimed by the Beziehungslehre school in Germany, are of great value for us Japanese sociologists of rural life, for the techniques and methods employed in them can quite easily be applied in our study. The rural life in England and Germany in their historical and geographical conditions quite resemble ours, at least much more than that in the U. S.... We, then, have forerunners in our study of rural sociology, first in the U. S., second in England, and the last in Germany."

Statistical Methods of Business Analysis

American telephone and telegraph company. Comptroller's dept. Statistical methods series. Statistical bulletin no.4, 8-9, 12. April 24, 1922-Sept. 7, 1929. New York, 1922-1929. 251 Am33 Text mimeographed.

Contents: - no.4. Statistical analysis and projection of time series; a method of analyzing and projecting series of monthly items of telephone and general business data. - no.8. The measurement of long time trend. - no.9. Correlation of time series. - no.12. Typical analysis of a time series.

"One of the fundamental characteristics of present-day industrial organization is the instability of business activity. This instability is manifested in individual business and in business as a whole. Activity may be increasing or decreasing, but it is never static. Because they directly or indirectly affect profits, these fluctuations in business activity are of paramount interest to the business man; and their accurate statistical measurement and analysis is, consequently, a matter of prime importance...

"Perhaps the most common form of analysis of business data is the comparison of crude data for a current month with corresponding figures either for the preceding month or for the same month of the preceding year. Direct comparisons of business data, however, either as between different months or periods of the same year, or as between the same months or periods of different years, are in most cases likely to give rise to more or less misleading conclusions, because of the presence in the crude data of the effect of two influences: namely, seasonal variation (which affects the accuracy of the comparison in the first case) and normal growth or long time trend (which affects the accuracy of the comparison in the second case)."

"Therefore, in dealing with business data in which the influences of long time trend and seasonal variation are present, accurate conclusions can generally be reached only if the effects of these influences are

eliminated. Part I of this Bulletin describes a statistical method whereby the effects of these influences can be removed, the method being one which has been carefully tested both in the analysis of general business data and in the analysis of statistics of the telephone business...

"After the effects of seasonal variation and long time trend have been eliminated from any series of business data, the corrected figures will usually be characterized by a broad wave-like movement similar in general form to the cyclical swings of business activity through its alternate periods of prosperity and depression."

"Not only is accurate analysis of past and present performances serviceable for administrative purposes and necessary for proper conclusions as to the real trend of current movements, but, the measurement of the elements of long time growth and season variation by the statistical method described in this Bulletin affords, it is believed, an improved basis for forecasts, especially forecasts in which it is necessary to allow for the effect of general business conditions. In cases in which it is desired to forecast movements over a period not more than five years in advance, it has been found that in the case of many series of telephone statistics, as well as numerous series of general business statistics, substantially accurate forecasts of normal conditions may be reached by an extension of the line of normal growth adjusted for the normal seasonal variations determined by the analysis. Then, if a relationship or correlation is established between any series of telephone figures and some reliable index of general business conditions, a forecast of general business conditions may be translated back into terms of the series of telephone figures which it is desired to project. In other words, if any series of figures has a consistent relationship with an index of general business conditions, the projection of the figures along the line of normal growth, adjusted for seasonal fluctuation, can also be adjusted to allow for the influence of future general business conditions. In forecasts made in this way the degree of precision depends in considerable measure, of course, upon the accuracy of the forecast of general business conditions. It has been found, however, especially in forecasts over a period of only a year or two in advance, that estimates of the probable future course of general business activity can generally be made with such accuracy that the results will be much more precise than if no attempt were made to allow for the effect of general conditions."

Synthetic Economics

Moore, Henry Ludwell. Synthetic economics. New York, The Macmillan company, 1929. 186p. 280 M78S

"The title of this essay, Synthetic Economics, is intended to indicate a concrete, positive description of moving equilibria, oscillations, and secular change, by a method which presents all of the interrelated economic quantities in a synthesis of simultaneous, real equations...

"There are three special characteristics which I should like the name Synthetic Economics to imply: (1) the use of simultaneous equations to express the consensus of exchange, production, capitalization, and distribution; (2) the extension of the use of this mathematical synthesis into economic dynamics where all of the variables in the constituent

problems are treated as functions of time; and (3) the still further extension of the synthesis to the point of giving the equations concrete, statistical forms. With these implications Synthetic Economics in both deductive and inductive; dynamic, positive, and concrete."

This volume is reviewed by Dr. Mordecai Ezekiel in the Quarterly Journal of Economics, Aug. 1930, p.663.

Tropical Agriculture

Cayla, Victor. Les tendances actuelles de l'agriculture tropicale. (In Revue Politique et Parlementaire, v.44, no. 429, 37e année Aug. 10, 1930, p.[259]-268)

Tropical agriculture is undergoing a crisis brought about by an overproduction of practically all the more important tropical products. It has shifted from the production of such luxuries as spices to the furnishing of such necessities as sugar, coffee, and rubber. About the beginning of the 20th century the demand for these commodities was greater than the production of them. European colonization and stimulation due to the World War has brought about an overabundant supply. Present market prices are below the cost of production. The main problem is that of establishing a sufficient margin between cost of production and sales price. Government endeavors to fix prices have proved futile. Restriction of acreage carried out on plantations controlled by Europeans has resulted in a greater output on plantations operated by natives. Because of the natives' low standard of living and the small size of their holdings, any price is accepted by them. The salvation of the European planter must come in the form of assistance designed to improve cultural methods and the quality of his product. He must employ more efficiently less acreage, less capital, and less labor. In view of the increasing native competition, the author believes that the future of tropical agriculture under European direction depends upon a lowering of production costs. International associations organized on a commodity basis are recommended as a solution of marketing problems. - Asher Hobson.

Wheat - Canada

Peterson, Charles W. Wheat - the riddle of markets; a brief study of the production, sale and consumption of wheat. Calgary, Canada, "Farm and ranch review limited", 1930. 121p. 59 P44

"The great, unsolved problem that confronts the wheat grower the world over is whether the production of wheat will presently outstrip consumptive demand. It is a question of the most vital interest to Canadians of all classes, because the sale of wheat represents a sufficient percentage of Canada's income to affect national prosperity in a very profound degree. No one will contradict the bald statement, that no matter how extensive, important and flourishing Canadian industry may be, if the purchasing power of western agriculture should be very seriously impaired during an era of unremunerative wheat prices or low yields, a state of depression would descend upon the whole country, the consequences of which could hardly be estimated. I, therefore, know of no single economic issue of greater significance, from a national point of view, than precisely the questions of where the

'breaking point' normally is in the wheat market, whether Canada is potentially able to create and pass this point in wheat production, and, if so, what the economic resultant would be to the prairie farmer, and indirectly, to Canadian industry, commerce and transportation." - Preface.

Among the chapter headings in this volume are the following:

Future trend of wheat prices; The wheat pools and price control; The world's wheat consumption; Agricultural mechanization; Canada's potential wheat production; and A quarter century record of preformance.

Wheat - Milling and Baking Characteristics 1930-31 Crop

Canada. Board of grain commissioners. Grain research laboratory, Winnipeg. Report on the milling and baking characteristics of the 1930-31 crop [by F. J. Birchard and T. R. Aitken] [Winnipeg] 1930. 7p. 298.9 C162 Mimeographed.

"Milling and baking tests conducted in the Grain Research Laboratory of the Board of Grain Commissioners, Winnipeg, have demonstrated that the baking quality of the 1930 crop is fully equal to, if not superior, that of last year."

Wool - Australia

Australian wool annual, vol. I, 1927-1928, ed. by D. B. Copland ... with foreword by Sir George Fairbairn. Melbourne, Reviews proprietary limited [1929?] 120p. 45.9 Au7A

This volume contains the following articles: What the wool industry means to Australia, by the Prime Minister; Wool prices, by H. E. Teare; The world supply and demand for wool, by the Editor; The expansion of the pastoral industry in Australia, by G. L. Wood; Marketing of wool in Australia, by the Editor; Climatic control of wool production, by H. Barkley; Supplying capital for the wool industry; Life on an Australian sheep station, by W. M. Webb; Australia, the home of the merino, by A. F. Hooper; The development of Goldsbrough, Mort & Co.

"An extremely elegant, illustrated publication which contains inter alia articles on wool prices; influences affecting them; the world supply and demand for wool, and climatic control of wool production." Economist, March 9, 1929, p.506.

World War and Agriculture - Italy

Serpieri, Arrigo. La guerra e le classi rurali italiane. Bari, G. Laterza & Figli; New Haven, Yale university press, 1930. 503p. (Carnegie endowment for international peace. Division of economics and history. Storia economica e sociale della guerra mondiale. (Serie italiana)) 281 Se63

The effect of the great war upon the rural inhabitants of Italy, with especial reference to the problems of the agricultural laborer and the agricultural cooperatives.

BIBLIOGRAPHIES

*The cold storage and refrigeration of food; a selected and annotated bibliography, by Ruth A. McDaniel. Madison, June, 1930. 13p. Typewritten.

Submitted as one of the requirements for the Diploma of the University of Wisconsin Library School.

The cooperative movement - a selected bibliography. (In Monthly Labor Review, v.31, no.3, Sept. 1930, p.782-801. Published by the U. S. Dept. of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Washington, D. C.)

This bibliography covers only material published since March, 1925. Previous material is listed in the Monthly Labor Review, March, 1925, p.201-232.

References are listed under the following headings: General (further classified under subjects - Agricultural cooperation, Consumers' cooperation, Cooperative banking and credit, Workers' productive societies); Cooperation in the United States (further classified under subjects - Agricultural cooperation, Consumers' cooperation, Banking and credit cooperation, Cooperative housing); and Cooperation in Foreign Countries (classified by name of country)

Index to periodical literature related to agricultural economics. January to June, 1930. Oxford, Agricultural economics research institute for the Agricultural economics society [1930] 5p. Mimeographed. 241.3 0x2

"Subject to revision."

Rural standards of living; a selected bibliography, comp. by Louise O. Bercaw, under the direction of Mary G. Lacy, Librarian. Bureau of agricultural economics. Washington, D. C., Aug. 1930. 124p. (U. S. Dept. of agriculture. Bureau of agricultural economics. Agricultural economics bibliography no. 32) Mimeographed.

"This bibliography was prepared for the use of the American Country Life Association at the thirteenth National Country Life Conference, Madison, Wisconsin, October 7-10, 1930, at the request of the Conference Program Committee.

"It contains references to books, pamphlets and periodical articles dealing with the rural standard of living."

*Utilization of farm and forest waste products; a selected bibliography, by Dorothea Gleim McCulloh. Madison, June, 1930. 19p. Typewritten.

Submitted as one of the requirements for the Diploma of the University of Wisconsin Library School.

*May be borrowed from the Library, Bureau of Agricultural Economics for copying.

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Reviewed by Clark Warburton in American Economic Review, v.20, no.3, Sept. 1930, p.489-490.

Barnes, Donald Grove. A history of the English corn laws from 1660-1846. 1930.

Reviewed by A. Birnie in Economic Journal, v.40, no.159, Sept. 1930, p.497-499.

Batson, Harold E. comp., A select bibliography of modern economic theory, 1870-1929. 1930.

Reviewed by C. T. in Journal of the Royal Statistical Society, v.93, new series, part III, 1930, p.463.

Cannan, Edwin. A review of economic theory. 1929.

Reviewed by Horace Taylor in Political Science Quarterly, v.45, no.3, Sept. 1930, p.433-436.

Davis, Joseph Stancliffe. The farm export debenture plan. 1929.

Reviewed by Alfred J. Wright in Economic Geography, v.6, no.4, Oct. 1930, p.420-421.

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Reviewed by George E. G. Catlin in Political Science Quarterly, v.45, no.3, Sept. 1930, p.442-444.

Fraser, Wilbur J. Dairy farming.

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Gini, Corrado, and others. Population. lectures on the Harris foundation, 1929. 1930.

Reviewed in Economist (London) v.111, no.4544, Sept. 27, 1930, p.577.

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Reviewed by J. A. Venn in Economic Journal, v.40, no.159, Sept. 1930, p.484-486.

King, Willford Isbell. The national income and its purchasing power, 1930.

Reviewed by W. A. Paton in Journal of the American Statistical Association, v.25, new series no. 171, Sept. 1930, p.363-366.

Reviewed by Gardiner C. Means in American Economic Review, v.20, no.3, Sept. 1930, p.554-556.

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Reviewed by C. A. Ashley in Economic Journal, v.40, no.159, Sept. 1930, p.499-501.

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Lundberg, George A. Social research. 1929.

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This is a rejoinder to a reply made by the authors of this book to a review by Lesslie R. Thomson. It is in the Journal of Political Economy, v.38, no.4, Aug. 1930, p.479-482.

Smith, C. B., and Wilson, M. C. The agricultural extension system of the United States. 1930.

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Urwick, L. The meaning of rationalisation. 1929.

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Economic in Character

Compiled by Katharine Jacobs

Circular*

121. Cooperative marketing and purchasing 1920-1930, by R. H. Elsworth. August, 1930. 55p.

The author is now a member of the staff of the Federal Farm Board. "The Division of Cooperative Marketing was transferred by executive order Oct. 1, 1929, from the U. S. Department of Agriculture to the Federal Farm Board."

Farmers' Bulletin*

1631. Broomcorn growing and handling, by John H. Martin ... and R. S. Washburn. September, 1930. 37p.

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64. Construction and packing of an egg case, by George H. Powers. Sept. 1930. 8p.
67. Beef grading and stamping service, by W. C. Davis. Sept. 1930. 8p.

Miscellaneous Publications*

87. Profits from farm woods, money-making examples from Southern farmers, by W. R. Mattoon. September, 1930. 18p.

Technical Bulletin*

203. Beef production from purebred, grade, and native calves, by Arthur D. Semple... H. E. Dvorachek. Sept. 1930. 16p.

Mimeographed Publications of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics**

The dairy outlook. Sept. 15, 1930. 7p.

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Marketing Colorado, Nebraska and Wyoming potatoes; summary of 1929-30 season, by Wendell Calhoun. Sept. 1930. 38p. (Issued in cooperation with Colorado extension service)

Marketing Colorado onions; summary of 1929-30 season, by Wendell Calhoun. Sept. 1930. 25p. (Issued in cooperation with Colorado extension service)

* Requests for these publications should be addressed to the Office of Information, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

** These publications are issued in limited editions. Sent only on request to the Division of Economic Information, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

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Marketing northwestern apples; summary of 1928-29 season, by R. H. Lamb and L. B. Gerry. Oct. 1930. 78p.

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Shipping fruits and vegetables in mixed carloads. Preliminary report, by J. W. Park... and Brice Edwards. Aug. 1930. 32p.

The tobacco grading service. Sept. 1930. 3p. (Issued by the Tobacco section cooperating with State marketing agencies)

Transportation of farm products, prepared by Caroline B. Sherman. [1930] 5p. For the Inter-American conference on agriculture, forestry, and animal industry, Washington, D. C., September 8 to 20, 1930.

United States grades for canned corn, cream style. [Aug. 13, 1930] 8p.

United States grades for canned corn, whole grain style. April 1, 1930. 7p.

United States grades for canned peas. [Aug. 13, 1930] 8p.

United States grades for canned tomatoes. Sept. 1, 1930. 8p.

U. S. standards for bunched carrots (1930) Sept. 10, 1930. 3p.

U. S. standards for fresh tomatoes (1930) Oct. 2, 1930. 4p.

U. S. standards for lettuce (1930) Sept. 12, 1930. 3p.

Radio Talks*

The beef cattle outlook, by C. V. Whalin, Aug. 25, 1930. 4p.

The cattle situation, by E. W. Baker, Sept. 25, 1930. 2p.

The dairy outlook, by L. M. Davis. Sept. 15, 1930. 3p.

*Requests for these publications should be addressed to the Division of Economic Information, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

Fruit and vegetable production prospects on September 1, by Paul L. Koenig.
Sept. 11, 1930. 3p.

The grain market situation, by G. A. Collier. Aug. 27, 1930. 3p.

The grain market situation, by G. A. Collier. Sept. 19, 1930. 3p.

The 1930-31 hog outlook, by C. A. Burmeister. Sept. 15, 1930. 3p.

The perishable agricultural commodities act and your business, by F. G. Robb.
Sept. 9, 1930. 3p.

The potato situation, by W. A. Sherman. Sept. 4, 1930. 3p.

The price situation, by Dr. O. C. Stine. Sept. 16, 1930. 3p.

Relations of farmers' intentions to seed winter wheat and rye to the outlook
for the 1931 crop, by O. C. Stine. Sept. 5, 1930. 3p.

September crop report, by John B. Shepard. Sept. 11, 1930. 3p.

September 1 crop report, by W. F. Callander. Sept. 11, 1930. 1p.

World cotton consumption, by W. W. Fetrow, Sept. 8, 1930. 3p.

Miscellaneous*

Drought relief committees, national and state. [1930] 10p. (Issued by
Office of the Secretary)

A satisfactory standard of living as a basis of extension program develop-
ment, [by] Madge J. Reese. [1930] 8p. (Issued by Extension service)

Presented at the Western states extension conference, Bozeman, Montana,
August 11, 1930.

U. S. FEDERAL FARM BOARD PUBLICATIONS**

Compiled by Margaret Harrison

Mimeographed Publications

Address made by Chris L. Christensen... over radio station WRC ... on the
Farm and home hour program of the National broadcasting company... Sept.
26, 1930. 3p. (Information release no. 45, Sept. 27, 1930)

On the fundamental objectives that have been accomplished by the
Federal Farm Board.

Address prepared by Mr. Alexander Legge ... for delivery before annual con-
vention of Mortgage bankers association of America, at Detroit, Michigan
... September 18, 1930. 9p. (Press service no. 1-86, Sept. 18, 1930)

On the program for organization of agriculture.

Address ... prepared by Mr. James C. Stone... for delivery before the Ameri-
can country life association, at Madison, Wisconsin... Oct. 9, 1930.
7. (Press service no. 1-92, Oct. 9, 1930)

On the fundamentals involved in cooperative marketing.

The Federal farm board announced today that in cooperation with the United
States Department of agriculture, it will invite a series of confer-
ences in the South looking toward a reduction in the acreage of cotton
and a readjustment of the farming programs of cotton farmers. Oct. 7,
1930. 1p. (Press service no. 1-91, Oct. 7, 1930)

* Requests for these publications should be addressed to the office issuing
them.

** Requests for these publications should be addressed to the Federal Farm
Board, Washington, D. C.

Statement ... issued... by Mr. E. F. Creekmoore. President and general manager of the Cotton stabilization corporation. Sept. 23, 1930. 1p. (Press service no.1-88, Sept. 23, 1930)

On the holdings of the Cotton stabilization corporation.

Statement on the Cooperative marketing program... made by Mr. Sam R. McKelvie... in a talk before the Illinois manufacturers' costs association... September 30, 1930. 2p. (Press service no.1-89, Sept. 30, 1930)

The sugar beet and sugar cane advisory committee, which has been in session the past three days considering production and marketing problems affecting the industry, today submitted a report of its findings and recommendations to the Federal farm board. The report was received by the Farm board and placed on file for consideration. 8p. (Press service no.1-87, Sept. 19, 1930)

Gives full text of report.

Talk ... prepared by Mr. William F. Schilling... for delivery over radio station WRC... Sept. 20, 1930, as a part of the National grange program on the farm and home hour period of the National broadcasting company, 3p. (Information release no. 44, Sept. 20, 1930)

On the dairy and poultry outlook.

STATE PUBLICATIONS

Compiled by Mary F. Carpenter

Florida

Florida. Dept. of agriculture, Tallahassee. Agriculture and related subjects. (Quarterly bul. v.40, no.3, July, 1930. 176p.)

Consists of short popular articles including several on economic phases of agriculture by state officials.

Idaho

Idaho. Agricultural experiment station, Moscow. Work and progress ... for the year ending December 31, 1929. (Bul. 170. 1930. 32p.)

Agricultural economics, p.11.

Illinois

Bartlett, R. W. Price plans for marketing milk. (Ill. agr. Exp. Sta., Urbana. Circ. 358. 1930. 19p.)

Kentucky

Nicholls, W. D., and Hawthorne, H. W. Farm management and incomes of farm families in Laurel county, Kentucky. (Ky. Agr. Exp. Sta., Lexington. Bul. 305. 1930. p.219-283)

In cooperation with the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture. The region studied is representative of a considerable area of the foothill and mountain territory of Eastern Kentucky.

Michigan

Gunn, R. V. Some economic aspects of the bean situation. (Mich. Agr. Col. Ext. Div., East Lansing. Ext. Bul. 107. 1930. 7p.)

Minnesota

Minnesota. Dept. of agriculture, dairy and food, St. Paul. Minnesota state farm census, 1929. (Bul. 3. 1929. 9p.)

In cooperation with the U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

Kittredge, D. D. Farm income in Minnesota. (Minn. University. Agr. Ext. Div., University Farm, St. Paul. Minnesota farm business notes, 94. 1930. p.1-6)
Mimeographed.

Minnesota. Dept. of agriculture, dairy and food, St. Paul. Organization of co-operative creamery and cheese factory associations. (Bul. 1. 1929. 15p.) Contains suggestions for policies to adopt and forms required.

Mississippi

Long, L. E. Farm management and net income. A comparison of Choctaw County farms having high and low net cash incomes - 1928. (Miss. Agr. Exp. Sta., A. and M. College. Circ. 89. 1930. 5p.)

Long, L. E., and Kifer, R. S. Farm practices in South Central Mississippi with suggested changes. (Miss. Agr. Exp. Sta., A. and M. College. Bul. 276. 1929. 59p.)

Missouri

Richards, Preston, and Thomsen, F. L. Marketing stock hogs in Missouri. (Mo. Agr. Exp. Sta., Columbia. Research bul. 146. 1930. 70p.)

Nebraska

Nebraska. Agricultural experiment station, Lincoln. Forty-third annual report. [1929] 1930. 52p.
Rural economics, p.39-40.

Nebraska. Dept. of agriculture, Lincoln. Nebraska agricultural statistics. (Preliminary report) 1930 15p.

In cooperation with the U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Contains acreage, yield and production of field crops by counties for 1929 and 1930.

Rankin, J. O. The cost of clothing the Nebraska farm family. (Nebr. Agr. Exp. Sta., Lincoln. Bul. 248. 1930. 22p)

New Jersey

New Jersey. State college of agriculture. Extension service, New Brunswick. Economic review of New Jersey agriculture no. 66. September, 1930. Partial contents: Cost of producing apples on 25 farms in Mommouth county, 1929, by J. W. Carncross. p.40-42.

New York

Gilbert, C. W. An economic study of tractors on New York farms. (N. Y. Cornell. Agr. Exp. Sta., Ithaca. Bul. 506. 1930. 80p.)

New York. Cornell University. College of agriculture, Ithaca. Farm economics, no.67. August, 1930. p.1329-1416.

Partial contents: Business conditions, by G. F. Warren; Argentine agriculture, by T. Brinkman; Agriculture in the Union of South Africa, by A. P. van der Post; The present agricultural situation in England, by C. S. Orwin; Governmental aid to assist agriculture in Great Britain, by Thomas H. Middleton; Government protection and world crisis in agriculture, by Walter Bauer; The Extension of world production in agriculture, by K. Ritter; Increasing the purchasing power of the farmer, by J. E. Lattimer; Difficulties in connection with farm management research in the Union of South Africa, by J. C. Neethling; Costs of producing milk in Wales, by J. Pryse Howell; Farm management problems in the prairie provinces of Western Canada, by William Allen; Farm tenancy in China, by C. C. Chang; Social income furnished by an agricultural undertaking, by E. Laur; The world wool situation, by Herman Stoker; Diversified versus specialized farming for the Philippines, by F. M. Sacey; Agriculture and the gold problem, by E. M. H. Lloyd; The movement in farm prices and the cost of living in Great Britain and the United States, 1913-29, by K. A. H. Murray; The dynamics of prices of industrial and agricultural commodities; by N. D. Kondratieff; Supplies and prices of wheat on Ipswich market, England, 1820-1850, by R. C. Hinton; The national mark; by A. W. Street; Wheat marketing in Australia, by Persia C. Campbell; State regulation and the marketing of Northern Ireland agricultural produce, by D. A. E. Harkness; Trends in Canadian co-operation, by J. T. Hull; Co-operation in New Zealand, by R. M. Campbell; Co-operative tendencies in British India, by C. F. Strickland; The concentration of German agricultural co-operatives, by Erich Kraemer; Agricultural cooperative credit in Czechoslovakia, by S. Borodaevsky; Rural credit in China, by Paul C. Hsu; The Deutsche Rentenbank, by Seelman; Roads and farmers in New Zealand by R. M. Campbell; The Canadian society of agricultural economics, by W. V. Longley; Farm management surveys in China, by John Lossing Buck; Agricultural education in Germany, by J. J. W. Seedorf.

New York. Dept. of agriculture and markets, Albany. Grade certification service in New York State. Plan of organization and method of operation... (Circ. 415. 1930. 7p.)

New York. Dept. of agriculture and markets, Albany. Regional market needs in New York state. 1930. 21p.

Report of a Committee appointed at the request of Governor Franklin D. Roosevelt by the New York State Conference of Mayors to study food distribution problems in New York State.

North Dakota

Johnson, M. B. Ranch organization and management in Western North Dakota. (N. Dak. Agr. Exp. Sta., Fargo. Bul. 237. 1930. 78p.)

In cooperation with the U. S. Bureaus of Animal Industry and of Agricultural Economics.

Ohio

Ohio. Agricultural experiment station, Wooster. Bimonthly bulletin, no. 146, Sept. - Oct., 1930. p.129-175.

Partial contents: The mechanical corn picker in Ohio, by J. H. Sitterley; Income and expenses of the Ohio agricultural industry in 1929, by V. R. Wertz; Ohio farms owned by life insurance companies, by F. L. Morison

Pennsylvania

Vandenburg, J. T., jr., and Scoville, G. P. Growing and marketing grapes in Erie county, Pennsylvania. (Pa. Agr. Exp. Sta., State College Bul. 260. 40p)

In cooperation with the U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

South Dakota

Kumlien, W. F. The High School education of farm boys and girls in South Dakota. (S. Dak. Agr. Exp. Sta., Brookings. Bul. 250. 1930. 62p.)

The first year of this study was made in cooperation with the Section of Rural Life Studies, U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

Tennessee

Allred, C. E., Atkins, S. W., and Seymour, A. C. Study outline for use with statistical bulletin on Tennessee, economic and social. (Tenn. Univ. Ext. Service, Knoxville. Univ. of Tenn. record, v.7, no.2. 1930. 121p.)

The bulletin to be used with the study outline is v.6, no.3 of the same series.

Virginia

Humbert, R. L. Industrial survey, Bland county, Virginia. (Va. Agr. and Mech. Col. and Polytechnic Inst. Engin. Ext. Div. 1930. 55p.)

Washington

Hampson, C. C., and Dummeier, E. F. Washington apple prices and costs of shipping point marketing services. (Wash. Agr. Exp. Sta., Pullman. Bul. 242. 1930. 111p.)

West Virginia

West Virginia. College of agriculture. Agricultural extension service, Morgantown. A ten-year plan of work 1930-1940 for Preston County Farm Bureau. [1930] 19p.

Wisconsin

Kirkpatrick, E. L. Standards of living. (Wis. Col. of Agr. Ext. Service, Madison. Circ. 241. 1930. 79p.)

This source book on the subject of rural standards of living was prepared by a committee, of which Dr. E. L. Kirkpatrick was chairman, for the 1930 Country Life Conference. It includes a number of bibliographical foot notes and short lists of references.

NEW PERIODICAL

Agricultural business; a journal of co-operative development in Wales. v.1, no.1, September, 1930 [Mimeographed]

Published by the Welsh Agricultural Organisation Society, and The Department of Agricultural Economics, University College of Wales, Aberystwyth.

The editorial in the first issue states that "'Agricultural Business' has as its objects the provision of information which will assist those who are interested in restoring prosperity to agriculture in so far as business organization and efficiency can do so."

This issue is made up of the following short articles: Selling poultry mashes, by A. W. Ashby; Membership, trade and capitalisation of farmers co-operative societies in Wales, 1928-29, by J. Morgan Jones and T. Lewis; The purchase of farm materials in Wales, by J. Llefelys Davies; Falling prices and co-operative trading, by T. Lewis; Members' liability on shares, by A. W. Ashby; West Wales farmers' dairy society, by A. W. Ashby; Live stock transport and marketing associations, by A. W. Ashby and T. Lewis; Notes on Societies; and two articles in Welsh by T. Lewis.

PERIODICAL ARTICLES

Compiled by Louise O. Bercaw

Accounting, Agricultural - Illinois.

Case, H.C. M., and Mosher, M. L. Better business on 600 farms. Illinois turns to accounting to point the way to profits. (In Country Gentleman, v.95, no.10, Oct. 1930, p.6, 106. Published at Independence Square, Philadelphia, Pa.)

The writers have charge of the cooperative project described in this article which tells of how more than 600 farmers in Illinois are cooperating in securing a business analysis of their farming operations.

Agrarian Structure and Emigration - Poland and France

Ludkiewicz, Zdzislaw. The agrarian structure of Poland and France from the point of view of emigration. (In International Labour Review, v.22, no.2, Aug. 1930, p.155-176. Distributed by the World Peace Foundation, 40 Mount Vernon St., Boston, Mass.)

"There is in Poland an excess of rural population; even before the war this obliged a large number of the inhabitants to emigrate, and since 1920 the situation has become steadily worse, for various reasons, in particular the restrictions imposed on immigration in several foreign countries. France, on the contrary, suffers from a shortage of agricultural labour, which endangers the productive possibilities of her fields and constitutes a highly serious social and economic problem. The coexistence of these two circumstances has suggested the idea of providing France with the additional labour she needs by organising the emigration of a certain number of Polish agricultural workers on a regular basis. In ... [this] article Mr. Ludkiewicz examines the extent and characteristics of the surplus Polish population that might with advantage be encouraged to emigrate. He then studies the system of farms and farming most generally found in France, and their needs in the way of labour, with a view to determining how the Polish emigrants could best be employed there." p.155

Agricultural Conference - Europe

The two Europes. (In Economist (London) v.111, no.4542, Sept. 13, 1930, p. 472-473. Published at 6 Bouverie St., Fleet St., London, E. C. 4, England)

Summary of and comment on the conference participated in by nine European states at Warsaw. The purpose of the "Warsaw Conference may be defined roughly (in a phrase which needs many reservations) as the presentation of a combined front to the Industrial States of Europe." These nine states were Finland, Estonia, Latvia, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Roumania, Yugoslavia, and Hungary. "The resolutions adopted at the close of the conference ... contemplate the elimination of competition between agricultural States, the 'rationalisation of agricultural

export', the abolition of direct or indirect export subsidies, the co-ordination of veterinary and sanitary restrictions, a demand for a preferential treatment of European cereals and other agricultural products by European importing States. The co-operation in these fields initiated at Warsaw is to be developed in similar gatherings to be held annually in future."

For annual account of this conference see p.484.

Agricultural Credit - United States

Lawrence, Joseph Stagg. The tangled web of farm finance. (In Nation's Business, v.18, no.10, Sept. 1930, p.54, 56, 58, 175, 176, 178, 179, 180. Published by the Chamber of Commerce of the the United States, Washington, D. C.)

This is the fourth and last of a series of four articles. The first three were published in the May, June, and August numbers of the Nation's Business. They deal with the formation of the joint stock land banks and some of their problems. The fourth article deals with the difficulties of the Federal Farm Loan Bureau since its reorganization in 1927.

Agricultural Relief - United States

Crawford, William H. Mr. Legge talks on farm relief. (In Review of Reviews, v.82, no.488, Sept. 1930, p.41-43. Published at 55 Fifth Avenue, New York City)

This is an account of an interview with the chairman of the Federal Farm Board in which he discusses the Agricultural Marketing Act, the causes of the farmer's condition, cures for the farmer's ills, and what the Farm Board is doing to help the farmer.

Agriculture - Philippine Islands

Youngberg, Stanton. Resume of the annual report of the Bureau of Agriculture for the year ending December 31, 1929. (In Philippine Journal of Agriculture, v.1, no.1, First Quarter, 1930, p.37-121. Published by Bureau of Plant Industry, Manila, P. I.)

In the first part of this report under heading Agricultural Conditions, statistics are given for palay (rough rice), coconuts, corn, abacá, sugar cane, tobacco, maguey, cacao and coffee. The statistics include area, production, price and value. For the most part the data cover the years 1903, 1910-1929 annually, year ending June 30; five year averages are also given.

Following the résumé of agricultural conditions, reports of the various branches of the Bureau are given.

Agriculture - Southwestern States

Johnson, William. The Southwest - bad boy of agriculture. (In Country Gentleman, v.95, no.10, Oct. 1930, p.3-5. Published at Independence Square, Philadelphia, Pa.)

Expansion in the production of wheat and cotton in the Southwest has resulted in overproduction of these commodities and caused consternation in other wheat and cotton sections. Competition is also likely to come from the Southwest for dairymen and fruit and vegetable growers in other sections of the country. However the writer is optimistic over the situation and thinks that "the whole Southwestern problem is one of fitting another frontier into our national system of farming."

Agriculture and Industry

Lowden, Frank O. The rural-urban balance. (In Rural America, v.8, no.7, September, 1930, p.3-4. Published at 105 East 22nd St., New York, N. Y.)

Points out some of the ways in which "if we have the will, we could help to restore the balance between industry and agriculture."

Agriculture and Rationalization - Great Britain

Lymington. British agriculture and rationalisation. (In Nineteenth Century and After, v.108, no.643, Sept. 1930, p.323-333. Published by Constable & Company, Limited, 10 & 12 Orange St., Leicester Square, W. C. 2, London, England)

The writer defines the meaning of those remedies implied in the word "rationalisation" as applied to the land as "the practical application of a sense of proportion, not only within the industry, but in its relation to unemployment, the State and the Empire." He states that it is personal belief "that the golden era of rationalised agriculture will only come when we are organized to farm imperially." The difficulties in rationalising English agriculture are discussed and a policy of rationalisation is outlined. The writer concludes in part as follows:

"This whole policy of rationalisation as I have tried to outline it sums itself up in concentrating on what we can produce best by granting help, not indiscriminately, but through what is known in the United States as the merchandising end of agriculture - not hesitating to use import embargoes or protection where necessary, in the belief that no price rigging can take place in foodstuffs, with a Press ever vigilant to fan discontent for its circulation and opposition politicians ever happy to cry 'dear food'."

Canada - Dominion Bureau of Statistics

Grindley, T. W. The relation of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics to agricultural economics. (In Scientific Agriculture, v.11, no.1, Sept. 1930, p.33-37. Published by the Canadian Society of Technical Agriculturists, Ottawa, Canada)

Discusses in order, the relation of the four branches of the Bureau which "are in fields particularly related to the work of agricultural economists." These are the Census, Agriculture, and Internal and External Trade.

Citrus Grove - Cost of Developing

Cost of developing a citrus grove to bearing age together with other essential and valuable data for citrus growers, compiled by Prof. Robert W. Hodgson, Div. of Subtropical Horticulture, Univ. of Calif. (In Valley Farmer, v.3, no.23, Sept. 5, 1930, p.3, 10-11. Published at Mercedes, Texas)

Cooperation

The Cooperative Marketing Journal, v.4, no.5, Sept. 1930. Published by the National Cooperative Council, 1731 Eye St., N. W., Washington, D. C.

Contents: Some national cooperative problems, by C. O. Moser (presidential address of the annual meeting of the National Cooperative Council, July 8-10, 1930); Cooperatives as stabilizers, by Joseph S. Davis; Sales demand for eggs, by Earl W. Benjamin; The evolution of the cooperative idea, by C. R. Fay; Women's place in cooperation, by Mrs. Charles Schuttler; One year of the Farm board, by James C. Stone; Handling membership complaints, by H. B. Berning; Beware of dynamite in membership campaigns, by Carl C. Taylor; Directors should direct; managers, manage, by G. E. Metzger.

The papers by Davis, Fay, Schuttler, Stone, Taylor, and Metzger were condensed from addresses to the American Institute of Cooperation.

Corporation Farming - Southern States

Taylor, E. H. Dixie planters go modern. New-method farming is putting land on a paying basis. (In Country Gentleman, v.95, no.10, Oct. 1930, p.20-21, 92, 94. Published at Independence Square, Philadelphia, Pa.)

Describes a number of successful management-operated farms in the South which the writer visited recently. These farms are the Circle M Plantation, owned by E. W. Marland; the Delta & Pine Land Company of Mississippi, the farm of the Coker Pedigreed Seed Company; the McQueen-Smith Farming Company, Inc., Prattville, Ala., the farms of J. H. Aldridge and Stone and Fort, and Will Dockery of Mississippi; Robertshaw plantation at Heathman, Miss., under the management of the Doane Agricultural Service of St. Louis; and the R. E. Lee Wilson & Company, Wilson, Ark.

Cotton

Annual cotton crop number, Sept. 24, 1930. Commerce and Finance, v.19, no.39, Sept. 24, 1930. Published at 95 Broad St., New York City.

The Cotton and Textile Section of this number of Commerce and Finance p.1803-1845, includes the annual cotton crop estimate and articles on cotton subjects.

Partial contents: 1930 cotton crop estimate; chart showing articles made from the cotton plant, prepared by R. J. Cheatham and G. S. Meloy; A retrospect of American cotton, season of 1929-1930, and prospects for the new season, by Carl Geller; Lancashire's hard times; Hamburg as a port and cotton market, by Alwin Stünckel.

Lord, Russell. King cotton goes modern. (In Country Home, v.54, no. 10, October, 1930, p.11, 38, 39, 40. Published at Springfield, Ohio)

"Engines have come to the Mississippi Delta. They are driving negro labor and mule labor out of the cotton fields. They are changing the whole social outlook of a people, as engines always do. It is a modern revolution.

"The old paternal Southern planter of the story books is being replaced by brisk business men - like Joseph Aldrich, who says: 'On this place we don't have any time for banjo twanging, and the trailing honey-suckle is just a weed.'"

Cotton Acreage Reduction

Revere, C. T. Urges organized movement to reduce cotton acreage. (In Journal of Commerce, v.147, no.11327, Oct. 9, 1930, p.1, 13. Published at New York City)

Mr. Revere of Munds & Winslow advocates "a thoroughly organized campaign of education among the intelligent, substantial cotton growers of the South, with the movement embracing the members of the various State co-operative associations, to cut their cotton acreage to the bone, and in so far as possible, planting none at all. In lieu thereof... the purchase of contracts in an amount equivalent to the average amount of cotton produced on the curtailed area" is advised. He suggests also that part of the land thus released should be reforested, part used for the growing of feed and food crops, and part allocated to soil building.

Economic Geography

Economic Geography, v.6, no.4, Oct. 1930, p.321-428. Published by Clark University, Worcester, Mass.

Contents: The Great Basin, by J. F. Bogardus (discussion of the resources and industries of Nevada and Utah); The sugar industry of Mauritius, by C. J. Robertson; Agriculture and commerce of Uganda, by Earl C. Case; Lower Rio Grande Valley of Texas, by William T. Chambers (early vegetables crops, citrus fruit industry, the cotton crop, the ranching industry, flood control project, irrigation, water supply, drainage, and transportation); Land utilization in the St. Francis Basin, by Sam T. Bratton; The lime industry at Rockland, Maine, by Grant E. Finch, and George F. Howe; Mountain tops and lowlands of Colombia, by Albert C. Smith; Glacial topography and agriculture in central Massachusetts, by B. R. Millington.

Farm Ownership - Pangasinan, Philippine Islands

Cabrera, Domingo R. A study of farm ownership in five typical farming towns in Pangasinan. (In Philippine Agriculturist, v.19, no.3, August, 1930, p.179-191. Published at College of Agriculture, University of the Philippines, Laguna, P. I.)

"Thesis presented for graduation, 1929, with the degree of Bachelor of Agriculture from the College of Agriculture, No. 313; Experiment

Station contribution, No. 658. Prepared in the Department of Rural Economics under the direction of Mr. José E. Velmonte."

The following statements are quoted from the introduction of this article: "Very often it has been charged that in many parts of the Philippine Islands, tenancy as an institution is a permanent status, that it is never nor is it meant to be a stepping stone towards ownership as in the United States and other countries..."

"The study of farm ownership in the Philippine Islands has not heretofore received any attention. Hence, no local comparisons of the results of the survey here reported are possible ...

"The object of this survey was to find out important facts about the ownership of farms in typical farming towns of Pangasinan. The points investigated were: how the farms were acquired, whether by purchase, inheritance, marriage or homestead; how the purchase money was acquired... the year the farms were acquired; experience of farmers before they acquired farms; proportion of income derived from the farms, whether there is a surplus over expenses, and whether there are savings or not; size of farms, age of farmers at acquisition, and other kindred data."

Eight statistical tables accompany this article.

Federal Farm Board

Is the Federal farm board doing the job? (In Progressive Farmer and Southern Ruralist (Mississippi Valley ed.) v.45, no.35, Sept. 1-14, 1930, p.797M, 820M. Published at Cotton Exchange Bldg., Memphis, Tenn.)

L. J. Taber, Sam H. Thompson, Fred Brenckman, Dan A. Wallace, E. R. Eastman, A. J. Glover, H. A. Wallace, Samuel R. Guard, C. V. Gregory and others answer the questions: Is the Federal Farm Board doing its job; if not, what changes in policy or methods should it adopt in order to do what American farmers may properly expect of it?

Stokdyk, E. A. The Farm Board and the potato industry. p.177-185.

"Reprint from the Proceedings of the sixteenth annual meeting of the Potato Association of America, December, 1929." This article is also Paper No. 6 of the Giannini Foundation of Agricultural Economics, University of California.

Foreign Trade - Latin American Republics

Agricultural, pastoral and forestal products in the foreign trade of the Latin American Republics. (In Pan-American Union Bulletin, v.64, no.9, Sept. 1930, p.888-897. Published at Washington, D. C.)

The countries of Latin America are primarily producers of raw materials; to an increasing extent they are expected by the industrial nations of the world to furnish the basic commodities that are utilized in manufacturing processes; and they are regarded as a source of food stuffs. Products of the soil constitute the major portion of the export trade of virtually all the American Republics. They figure also in the import trade of all countries of the South American continent for no country in the western hemisphere is self-sufficient in an industrial or agricul-

tural sense; many of these commodities come from other American Republics. The article presents statistics regarding the export trade for each South American country. - Caroline B. Sherman

Government Measures for Stabilization of Agriculture

Commodity restriction and consumption. (In Statist, v.116, no.2742, Sept. 13, 1930, p.376. Published at 51 Cannon St., London, E. C., 4, England)

Artificial measures of control are not often successful and they do not constitute a strong foundation for a world trade recovery. "Apart from the direct effect on consumption, the undue expansion of rival sources of supply is encouraged, while instability is introduced into the manufacturing end. Indeed, paradoxical as it may seem, much of the present 'overproduction' of commodities is due to the restriction schemes of the past." Wheat, coffee, and copper are the commodities discussed.

Corey, Herbert. Law-fixed prices won't stay fixed. (In Nation's Business, v.18, no.10, Sept. 1930, p.15-17, 91, 92, 94. Published by the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, Washington, D. C.)

Gives an account of some recent failures of attempts to fix prices by law and tells why they failed. Rubber, coffee, sugar, and natural camphor are the principal commodities discussed. The monopoly in potash is said to be the "one really satisfactory governmental monopoly."

Lacy, Mary G. The futility of government price-fixing. (In Nation's Business, v.18, no.10, Sept. 1930, p.94, 96, 98. Published by the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, Washington, D. C.)

Reprinted in Who is Who in Grain and Feed, v.19, no.22, Sept. 20, 1930, p.26-28.

The writer gives instances from the history of ancient China, Greece, and Rome, from Great Britain, the City of Antwerp, India, France, and the United States which show the failure of attempts at price-fixing in those countries. In conclusion the writer states "There are many other instances of governmental price-fixing. At least 60 foreign countries have resorted to it in one form or another but careful scrutiny fails to reveal a single outstanding success. These various attempts to limit prices directly seem to show that attempts to ease the burdens of the people in a time of high prices by artificially setting a limit to them do not relieve the people but only exchange one set of ills for another."

Rowe, J. W. F. The artificial control of raw material supplies. (In Economic Journal, v.40, no.159, Sept. 1930, p.400-421. Quarterly Journal of the Royal Economic Society. May be obtained from the Macmillan Company, New York City)

According to an editorial note this article may be considered to be an introduction to a series of detailed Studies in the Artificial Control of Raw Material Supplies, which the author is preparing and which will be issued to members of the Royal Economic Society as Special Memoranda.

The article is in two parts. "In the first part the subject is discussed from a general theoretical point of view; in the second, certain recent or existing attempts at artificial control are very briefly considered in the light of the previous discussion." The commodities discussed are copper, tin, coffee, sugar, and rubber.

Grain Inspection

Shannon, Homer H. Sampling and inspecting a million cars of grain. (In Traffic World, v.46, no.11, Sept. 13, 1930, p.623-625. Published at 418 S. Market St., Chicago, Ill.)

"Federal supervision of grain inspection important adjunct in transportation and marketing of grain crops - Market and transportation function coordinated through machinery set up for administration of Grain Standards Act - Practices vitally affect use of equipment."

Imperial Bureau of Fruit Production

Akenhead, D. Imperial bureau of fruit production. (In Scientific Agriculture, v.11, no.1, Sept. 1930, p.29-32. Published by the Canadian Society of Technical Agriculturists, Ottawa, Canada)

This paper on the establishment and work of the Imperial Bureau of Fruit Production, East Malling, Kent, England, was presented to the Horticultural section of the tenth Annual Convention of the C. S. T. A., Wolfville, N. S., June 25th, 1930.

Index Numbers of Prices

Fisher, Irving. Wholesale commodity price indexes - weekly, monthly, quarterly, and annual. Seventh report. (In American statistical association. Journal, v.25, new series no. 171, Sept. 1930, p.308-315. Published at Rumford Press, Concord, N. H., Editorial office, Columbia University, New York City)

Includes tables which show wholesale commodity price indexes, for all products, agricultural products, nonagricultural products, raw materials, semi-manufactured goods, finished goods, farm products, foodstuffs, hides and leather, textiles, fuel and light, metal products, building materials, chemicals and miscellaneous items, weekly, monthly, quarterly, and annual for 1928 and 1929, and weekly, monthly, quarterly, for 1930. Indexes for all products are given monthly and quarterly, 1923, 1924, 1925, 1926, 1927, 1928, 1929, and 1930.

Labor - Kenya Colony

Aspects of agriculture in Kenya. (In International Labor Review, v.22, no.2, Aug. 1930, p.221-224. Distributed by the World Peace Foundation, 40 Mount Vernon St., Boston, Mass.)

Summarizes the principal findings of the report of the Agricultural Commission of the Colony and Protectorate of Kenya in so far as they relate to labor problems.

Marketing of Farm Products - England

Garratt, G. T. Agricultural marketing. (In Nation & Athenaeum, v.47, no.24, Sept. 13, 1930, p.724-725. Published at 38 Great James St., London, W. C. 1, England)

Discusses critically England's new Agricultural Marketing bill which he terms "Dr. Addison's new Bill" and which he says "is likely to be a disappointment, not only to his party, but to everyone seriously interested in the future of agriculture."

Milling - Cannon River Valley, Minnesota

Fossul, Paul R. Early milling in the Cannon River Valley. (In Minnesota History, v.11, no.3, Sept. 1930, p.271-282. Published by the Minnesota Historical Society, Saint Paul, Minn.)

This paper was read by the author, a professor of economics at Carleton College, at the Albert Lea session of the ninth Minnesota State Historical Convention, on June 14, 1930. Its importance lies in its being a careful study of early milling in the section of the Cannon River Valley between Northfield and the southern limits of Faribault, Minnesota, a distance of scarcely twenty miles by river and the site of no less than fifteen flour mills in certain of which was developed and popularized the middlings purification process, - a process which revolutionized flour-milling in America and led to the rise of the spring wheat belt in the northwest and made Minneapolis one of the greatest milling centers in the world. - Everett E. Edwards.

North Carolina

Connor, R. D. W. The rehabilitation of a rural commonwealth. (In American Historical Review, v.36, no.1, Oct. 1930, p.44-62. Published by the Macmillan Company, Prince and Lemon Sts., Lancaster, Pa.)

An address delivered at the North Carolina meeting of the American Historical Association.

A stirring account of the rehabilitation of the North Carolina of Reconstruction days to the "new Commonwealth of the twentieth century [which] is primarily a social institution [and in which] public interest in race relations, education, health, temperance, public welfare work, the relations of labor and capital, and other similar questions, have almost driven politics off the front page of the newspapers."

The Palimpsest

The Palimpsest, v.11, no. 6, June, 1930, p. 229-268; v.11, no. 7, July, 1930, p. 269-320. Published by the State Historical Society of Iowa, Iowa City.

Contents: - no. 6. The Iowa Homestead, by C. R. F. Smith; Wallaces' Farmer, by Arthur T. Thompson; The Meredith publications, by Peter Ainsworth. - no. 7. The civilization of corn, by H. A. Wallace; The passing of the herds, by John A. Hopkins, jr.; The coming of the legumes, by H. D. Hughes; Hogs to feed, by Donald R. Murphy; Immigrants from Russia [introduction of Russian fruits into Iowa and other states] by A. T. Erwin.

Peasant Farming - Palestine

Elazari-Volkani, I. Modernising the fellah's farm. (In Palestine & Near East Economics Magazine, v.5, no.14, Aug. 22, 1930, p.268-270. Published at 13 Ahad Ha'am St., Tel-Aviv, Palestine)

The proposed scheme of improvement rests upon two suppositions: that the fellah's farm remains during a specific transitory period in its prevailing form without important changes in draught animals, implements, crop rotation, or his way of life; that the proposed improvements are principally of a biological nature, not acquired by import. The objective is increase of revenue without appreciable increase in expenditure. The cultured man misses the goal when he employs the benefits he enjoys as a guide for the primitive man. To reform a primitive farm one must determine exactly when the farm has reached the point at which it can use modern machinery profitably. The numerous requirements of the modern farm constitute a defect. The fellah's farm will be free from many expenditure items for a fairly long period. As the fellah begins to approach a cultured standard of life, the farm will increase its receipts until it reaches its maximum development. Improvements now must take three forms; increase of the fertility of the soil, increase of the yield of its present crops, and diversification.- Caroline B. Sherman.

Plants - Domestication - Tropical America

Cook, O. F. The debt of agriculture to tropical America. (In Pan-American Union. Bulletin, v.64, no.9, Sept. 1930, p.874-887. Published at Washington, D. C.)

Domesticated plants in America are an evidence of high development of agriculture long periods ago. These plants, domesticated in the Peruvian region in pre-Spanish times, included numerous root and seed crops adapted to different elevations; fruits and vegetables; potherbs, condiments, medicines, intoxicants, fish poisons, dye plants, fibers, and ornamental plants. The ancient Peruvians had potatoes, beans, maize, cotton, peppers, peanuts, cassava, and sweet potatoes; and guavas, cherimoyas, avocados, tuberoses, marigolds, and many other fruits and flowers that are still unknown in North America. Apparently the plant domestications were more ancient in America than in the Old World. Many of these American crop plants are now widely distributed in Europe, Asia, and Africa. Varieties of corn from tropical America have been brought to the United States and tested in different regions. The westward extension of cotton culture in this country was facilitated by a new type of Upland cotton that probably came from Mexico. Quinine and rubber constitute two vitally important domestications of South American plants. Our acute dependence upon rubber may work a change in our traditional neglect of the tropical aspects of our national economy. - Caroline B. Sherman.

Rural Opinions on Current Topics

Lord, Russell. Cross section of the rural mind. (In New Republic, v.64, no.825, Sept. 24, 1930, p.146-151. Published at New York City)

This is an analysis of the opinions of 13,431 farm and small-town people on various public and other questions. The questionnaires were

distributed with two successive issues of the Country Home. "Public Questions" included such topics as district schools, consolidation, fewer farmers, tobacco advertising, tobacco, prohibition, corporation farming, farm relief, divorce and birth control.

Standards of Living

Tough, Evelyn G. Rural standards of living portrayed in modern fiction. (In Rural America, v.8, no.8, Oct. 1930, p.3-5. Published at 105 East 22nd St., New York City)

Discusses rural standards of living as portrayed in six novels: So Big, by Edna Ferber; My Antonia, by Willa Cather; Barren Ground, by Ellen Glasgow; Country People, by Ruth Suckow; R. F. D., No. 3, by Homer Croy; and Wild Geese, by Martha Ostenso. The writer comes to the conclusion that "The dominant note, throughout, as discovered from a careful study of them, is that there are low standards of living among American farm families and communities; so much so that the casual reader might easily be led to believe rural standards are universally low throughout the United States." She feels that the writers of these novels have overdrawn "the disadvantages, the discomforts, and the undesirable features of farming and country life" and calls for a writer "who will re-discover the rural family's real ways of living and its ideals, and portray it in fiction."

Statistical Methods

King, Robert B. A method of appraising short-term forecasts. (In American Statistical Association. Journal, v.25, new series, no. 171, Sept. 1930, p.333-334. Published at Rumford Press, Concord, N. H., Editorial office, Columbia University, New York City)

"Now that business organizations are more and more making use of statistical methods to predict demand for their products or services, in both the immediate and remote future, appraisal of the success of this very practical application of statistics is beginning to receive attention. The range of time covered by such predictions may be a few months or a period of years. The purpose of this note is to outline a method of appraising forecasts covering a very short term of months. For illustrative material a group of forecasts of the cyclical movement of a series of data which reflects demand for telephone service between telephones within the city of Chicago, and which is called local telephone calls, has been used."

Richey, Frederick D. Some applications of statistical methods to agronomic experiments. (In American statistical association. Journal, v.25, new series, no. 171, Sept. 1930, p.269-283. Published at Rumford Press, Concord, N. H., Editorial office, Columbia University, New York City)

"Presented in part before the Round Table on Biology, at the annual meeting of the American Statistical Association, Washington, D. C., December 30, 1929."

Statistics

Gini, Corrado. Present condition and future progress of statistics. (In

American statistical association. Journal, v.25, new series no. 171, Sept. 1930. p.295-304. Published at Rumford Press, Concord, N. H., Editorial office, Columbia University, New York City)

Lecture given at the University of Toronto, March 25, 1930.

Tariff - British Empire

Hobson, J. A. The new protectionists. (In Ninteenth Century and After, v.108, no.643, Sept. 1930, p.310-322. Published by Constable & Company, Limited, 10 & 12 Orange St., Leicester Square, W. C. 2, London, England)

Discusses critically the proposed new protectionism policy for the British Empire.

Tariff - United States

Berglund, Abraham. The tariff act of 1930. (In American Economic Review, v.20, no.3, Sept. 1930, p.466-479. Published by the American Economic Association, Northwestern University, Evanston, Ill.)

"The Tariff act of 1930 is partly an outcome of the post-war agricultural depression. In form it is much like its predecessor. The general level of rates is appreciably higher than that of the law of 1922. The flexible provision which appeared in the Act of 1922 is retained, and on this provision President Hoover relies to reduce imperfections. The protest of the economists is fairly representative of the feeling of a large part of the public. In tariff legislation we are national minded, while our economic interests are becoming more and more international." - p.467.

Votwiler, A. T. Tariff strategy and propaganda in the United States, 1887-1888. (In American Historical Review, v.36, no.1, Oct.1930, p.76-96. Published by the Macmillan Company, Prince and Lemon Sts., Lancaster, Pa.)

Pages 79 to 96 consist of documents which "throw light on the methods by which the high command of organized industry in eastern United States established and carried out cordial working agreements with the leaders of the Republican party."

Theses

Twenty-seventh list of doctoral dissertations in political economy in progress in American universities and colleges. (In American Economic Review, v.20, no.3, Sept. 1930, p.574-602. Published by the American Economic Association, Northwestern University, Evanston, Ill.)

Agriculture, mining, forestry, and fisheries: p.577-582.

Wheat

Ostrolenk, Bernhard. Some simple fundamentals bearing on recent Soviet short sales of wheat. (In Annalist, v.36, no.923, Sept. 26, 1930, p.533.

Published by the New York Times Company, New York, N. Y.)

Discards the theory that the Soviet Government's short selling of wheat "was done for the purpose of fomenting unrest among American wheat growers," and discusses two possible reasons for the short selling. The first is that "it may have been an outright speculation" and the second is that it was "hedge selling pure and simple," which the writer considers "a much more simple and more readily understandable reason."

Survey of the wheat situation April to July, 1930. (In Wheat Studies of the Food Research Institute, v.6, no.9, August, 1930, p.379-420. Published at Stanford University, Calif.)

"This study is the work of M. K. Bennett and Helen C. Farnsworth, with the aid of Katharine Merriam and Janet Murray."

The contents of this survey are divided as follows: New-crop developments; Wheat price movements; International trade; Visible supplies and outward carryovers; Outlook for the new crop year; and appendix tables.

Wheat - Argentine Republic

Wheat growing in the Argentine Republic. (In Northwestern Miller, v.163, no. 10, Sept. 17, 1930, p.925, 940, 942. Published at Minneapolis, Minn.)

A general article on wheat growing in the Argentine Republic in which are described the initial incentive to grow wheat, climate, condition of soil, variety of wheat chiefly grown, the grower, harvest laborers, transportation and marketing, and future prospects.

Wheat Pools - Canada

Boyle, James E. Crisis that confronts the Canadian wheat pool. Withholding grain from the market has proved a costly policy - The pool in jeopardy - Wheat prices and the stock market - The pool's miscalculation - Can the pool survive? (In Who is Who in Grain and Feed, v. 19, no.22, Sept. 20, 1930, p.31-34. Published at Toledo, Ohio)

This article is reprinted from Barron's August 18.

Canadian wheat problems. (In the Economist, v.111, no. 4543, Sept. 20, 1930, p.514-516. Published at 6 Bouverie St., Fleet St., London, E. C. 4, England)

Discusses the problems of the co-operative wheat pools of Canada during the past year.

Pickwell, F. C. Independent view on Canadian wheat situation. (In Who is Who in Grain and Feed, v.19, no.22, Oct. 5, 1930, p.28-29. Published at Toledo, Ohio)

This article "on the Canadian wheat pool was written for the Toronto, Ontario, Saturday Night by F. C. Pickwell. Mr. Pickwell is an independent writer and he discussed the Pool and the wheat situation from the standpoint of an impartial observer."

Alberta wheat pool. Annual report, 1928-1929. Calgary, Alberta, 1930.
29p. 280.39 A112

American institute of food distribution, inc. The voluntary chains - an evolution in distribution, no.3. New York City, 1930. 60p. 286
Am35 no.3

This is "number three in the series of reports being prepared from a continuing record of this development." Numbers one and two were noted in Agricultural Economics Literature, v.4, no.4, April, 1930, p.163.

American railway association. Damage to fresh fruits, melons and vegetables. Recoopering and salvage handling of broken packages at destination points. Presentation and consideration at special meeting... Chicago, Illinois, May 15, 1930. [Chicago, 1930] 28p.

Appendix to 1930 Report of Committee on Freight Claim Prevention, American Railway Association, Freight Claim Division.

Buxton, L. H. Dudley. China; the land and the people; a human geography ... With a chapter on the climate, by W. G. Kendrew. Oxford, Clarendon press, 1929. 333p. 127 B98

This volume contains several chapters on the agriculture of China.

Central association of agricultural valuers. Twentieth annual report of the Council for the year ended 9th May, 1930, and statement of account as presented to the delegates at the twenty-first annual meeting held in London on the 5th June, 1930; also Report of twenty-first annual meeting and discussion of subjects of general interest. Leicester, W. H. Lead, printer and lithographer [1930] 63p. 10 C332

Includes the tables of compensation for residual values of fertilizers and other tenant-right valuations.

Felton, Ralph A. What's right with the rural church; an application of Christian principles to the new rural life. Philadelphia, Presbyterian board of Christian education, 1930. 150p. 281.2 F34W

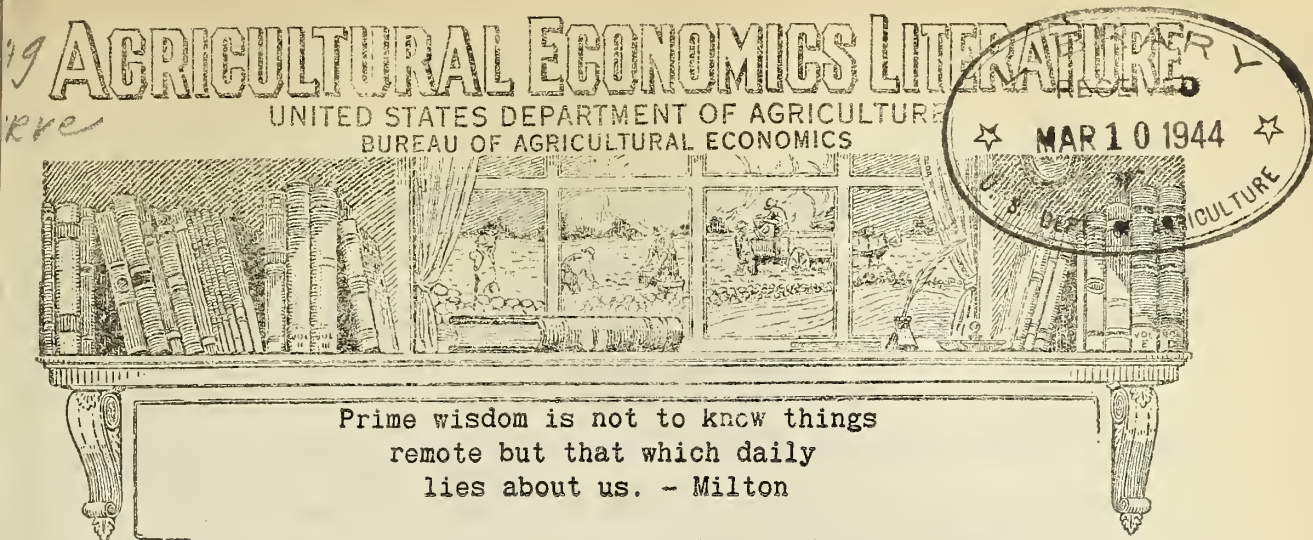
Fish, Carl Russell. The rise of the common man, 1830-1850. New York, The Macmillan company, 1929. 391p. (A history of American life, A. M. Schlesinger, D. R. Fox, editors, v.6) 277 F52

Contains a chapter on Farm, Plantation and Highway.

Gt. Brit. Empire marketing board. Note on the work and finance of the board and statement of research and other grants approved by the Secretary of state for dominion affairs from July, 1926 to March 31st, 1930. Presented by the Secretary of state for dominion affairs to Parliament by command of His Majesty July, 1930. London, H. M. Stationery off., 1930. 33p. ([Parliament. Papers by command] Cmd. 3637) 330.9 G795

Gt. Brit. Ministry of labour. Industrial courts act, 1919. Report by a court of inquiry concerning the matters in dispute regarding wages in the northern counties wool textile industry. London, H. M. Stationery off., 1930. 32p. ([Parliament. Papers by command] Cmd. 3505)

- Irwin, Marjorie Felice. The negro in Charlottesville and Albemarle County; an exploratory study. [Charlottesville] 1929. 94.p (Virginia. University. Publications. Phelps-Stokes fellowship papers, no.9)
A thesis presented to the Academic Faculty of the University of Virginia, in candidacy for the degree of Master of Arts.
- Knight, Emerson B., Inc. An unbiased study of the family or home units in Greater Peoria, Illinois and the Peoria trade area. lv. [Peoria, Peoria Star company] 1930. (Lettered on cover: Certified market studies. Market facts) 252.23 K74 Loose-leaf.
- Lejeune, André. Le rôle du crédit dans le développement économique de l'Algérie depuis la fin de la guerre. Paris, E. Duchemin, L. Chauny & L. Quinsac, successeurs, 1930. 235p. 284 L53
- Lomax, Alfred L., and Van Guilder, Theodore N. Oregon's exportable surplus. Eugene, The University [1930] 23p. (University of Oregon publication. Business administration series, v.1, no.5, March, 1930) 280.9 Or32 v.1, no.5
"The purpose of this publication is to make available in ready reference form to merchants, shipping men, chambers of commerce, and others interested in the commercial life of Oregon, data which may be useful in promoting the marketing activities of commodities produced in the state." - Foreword.
- Manchester, Eng. Markets dept. Markets committee. Report of the Markets committee for the year ending 31st March, 1930. Manchester, H. Blacklock & Co., Ltd., printers [1930] 38p. 280.39 M312
- Menzel, Bernhard. Die sozialen lasten der deutschen landwirtschaft. Greifswald, L. Bamberg, 1930. 93p. 281 M52
A discussion of the burden of social insurance upon German agriculture.
- Mercer, T. W. Richard Carlile on co-operation; a century-old criticism. [Manchester, National co-operative publishing society, limited] 1929. 11p. 280.2 M53
Reprinted by permission, from the Co-operative Review.
- Minnesota. Dept. of rural credit. Report of the Department of rural credit, State of Minnesota... December 31, 1928. St. Paul, Johnson ptg. co. [1929] 23p. 284.29 M66
- Nankai university. Committee on social and economic research. [Bulletin. Price series. no.4] Index numbers of the quantities and prices of imports and exports and of the barter terms of trade in China, 1867-1928, by Franklin L. Ho. Tientsin, China, Printed by the Chihli press, inc., 1930. 24p. 284.39 N15 no.4
- New England council. A united New England... Four years of progress 1926, 1927, 1928, 1929. [n.p., 1930] 48p. 252.004 N442U



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Prepared by the Staff of the Library of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics mainly from material received in the Library of the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

This Bureau can not supply the publications listed herein other than those expressly designated as publications of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Books, pamphlets, and periodicals mentioned may ordinarily be obtained from their respective publishers or from the Secretary of the issuing organization. Many of them are available for consultation in public or other libraries.

Mary G. Lacy, Librarian.

Bureau of Agricultural Economics

SIGNED REVIEWS

Orwin, C. S. The future of farming.* Oxford, Clarendon press; London, H. Milford, 1930. 156p.

This book is a long-time outlook report for farming in England. Written for the general public quite as much as for farmers, the author has "indulged in a retrospect concerning the social and economic consequences of our [England's] national industrial policy, ... in an analysis of the present unsatisfactory position of agriculture in England, and the causes of it ...; and in a forecast of the future of farming ..." The book is readably short, and though free of interest-dulling figures, the propositions are supported by selected illustrative details sufficient for the purpose. The book is informative, but its interest for American readers rests in the author's discussion of problems which we face in this country. Facts that have meaning for the English are worth our careful consideration, though our reaction necessarily be different.

England has become so thoroughly industrialized that only 7 per cent of its occupied persons in 1921 were engaged in agriculture. Ninety per cent of the population is concentrated in urban areas. Overseas trade must supply about 60 per cent of the food and most of the raw materials of industry. Agriculture in England is carried on mainly by hired labor. The higher wages of industrial workers tend to raise the standards of living of the farm laborers. "The real competitor of the farmer in an industrial country is the manufacturer for export ... England has been committed for so long and so deeply to the policy that has wrought such havoc in the countryside that any change at this hour is almost unthinkable. Such tendency as is manifest, from time to time, towards a break with unrestricted free-trade serves only to accentuate the farmers' difficulties, for the principle of 'safe-guarding' is applied only to the manufacturing industries." These and other like propositions have a familiar sound.

"The decline in prosperity has proceeded to very various lengths in different parts of the country, according to the type of agriculture pursued and to the system of organization within it. The sickness from which farming is suffering stops at the point where the family-farmer predominates. It ceases also regardless of organization where the production is confined to commodities which do not come into direct competition with the Dominion or foreign producer's

*Pamphlet with same title appeared in Agricultural Economics Literature, v.4, no. 9, November, 1930, p.465.

surplus. In fact it is now, and always has been, the capitalist farmer, working mainly on arable land for the production of small grains who is most seriously affected by the consequences of national economic policy. Other branches of capitalist farming may be affected from time to time."

The author suggests that agriculture "needs a new heart". "In manufacturing industry processes and plant become obsolete and are jettisoned. Is it to be assumed that alone in the age-old agricultural industry finality in progress has been reached at last?

Is it certain that all the lessons of natural science have now been learned and applied; that every possible advantage has been taken of modern invention; that the modern science of industrial organization cannot contribute something to the solution of latter-day difficulties? Can nothing other than State aid, in one form or another, suffice to save the plowland farmer from extinction?

The author argues for specialization of production, and the factory type of farm organization. "Agriculture must follow the lead of other industries; it must be bound no longer by worn-out conventions, but must shake itself free. Finality in farming progress has not and can never be reached; whatever the circumstances, the producer has before him a way to adjust himself to them if only he can find it." - S. W. Mendum, Senior Agricultural Economist, Division of Farm Management and Costs.

Sweden. Laws, statutes, etc. Kungl. Maj:ts proposition till riksdagen angående vissa åtgärder till det svenska jordbrukets stödjande; given Stockholms slott den 21 februari 1930. [Stockholm, I. Marcus boktryckeri-akiebolag, 1930] 203p. (Kungl. Maj:ts proposition nr.108) 59 Sw3

"Bihang till riksdagens protokoll 1930. 1 saml. 85 häft. (nr. 108)"

This is the Swedish government's proposed legislative program for agricultural relief in Sweden with reference to grain cultivation presented to the Parliament on February 21, 1930. The first part of the publication deals with proposals for agricultural relief as suggested by various farmers' organizations, the Agricultural Board and special experts who have made an intensive study of the agricultural situation. This is followed by a comprehensive discussion of the subject by the Government Agricultural Committee which also reviews various agricultural relief measures now in effect or under consideration in other countries. The statements made by the experts and the Agricultural Committee are supported by abundant statistical data, including historical series of prices, wages, etc.

With regard to the present situation, the Agricultural Committee points out that index numbers of prices for agricultural products with the exception of animal and dairy products, are low as compared with the prices of other commodities. Index numbers showing production costs in agriculture indicate an increase of 61 per cent over prewar. Labor represents 36.5 per cent of the cost of produc-

tion in agriculture and labor wages are 80 per cent above 1913.

The fact that the livestock industry has shown more profitable returns than grain cultivation within recent years has led to the suggestion that Swedish agriculture turn from grain cultivation to the raising of livestock and dairying. The Agricultural Committee however, does not find this advisable for the following reasons: competition with countries already established in this industry would be keen; parts of Sweden are better suited to grain cultivation than to the raising of livestock; diversified farming is more desirable because of the wider distribution of risks; a shift to animal husbandry would involve a decrease in the demand for labor with the resulting increase in unemployment and would also necessitate heavy capital expenditure. A comparison with the yield per acre, and production costs in America lead the committee to believe that the opportunities for profitable bread grain production in Sweden are favorable. This is now true for rye; the wheat grown, however, is of the soft central European variety with comparatively low gluten content which requires mixing with hard foreign grain to make it more suitable for bread baking. In 1928-29 the average amount of Swedish grain used in flour manufacture was about 37 per cent.'

The Agricultural Committee recommends that the entire Swedish wheat crop suitable as bread grain be used in the manufacture of Swedish flour and that wheat be paid for at a price equal to the world market price plus the duty. In order to insure the complete absorption of the Swedish wheat crop the committee recommends the adoption of the requirement of compulsory mixing of a specified proportion of Swedish grain with foreign grain in the milling of flour. This is to be brought about by voluntary agreement with the mills if possible, otherwise by legislation. To avoid the possibility of heavy imports of foreign flour the committee recommends that all imported flour be mixed with domestic flour, made entirely from Swedish grain, in the same proportion as that required for mixing domestic and foreign grain in milling. The amount of Swedish grain available in a normal crop year has been estimated at between 50 per cent and 70 per cent of the total flour consumption requirements. This gives an indication of the proportion of Swedish grain to be used in mixing. Imports of wheat flour are to be restricted to 4 or 5 ports of entry at which the necessary mixing machinery would be installed by the State. The mixing of flour is to take place under the supervision of the customs authorities. Swedish flour for mixing with foreign flour is to be brought to the ports at the expense of the importer.

The Agricultural Committee also recommends the organization of cooperative elevator associations. The plan is to organize farmers in the wheat growing districts into cooperative societies which would construct elevators wherever needed. The funds for construction of elevators are to be supplied by the state in the form of loans. The function of the cooperative association would be to market the grain

for its members as well as to purchase and hold grain when prices are unsatisfactory. A special loan fund, the "grain credit fund", is to be established for this purpose.

Other legislative measures recommended by the Committee are: Establishment of a special agricultural commission, the "State Grain Board" to supervise the operation of the relief measures; appropriations for a cereal investigations laboratory; a certain per cent increase in the present grain duties; This includes wheat, rye, peas, beans, barley and malt; export licenses now in effect, to be maintained.

Before submitting the proposed legislation to the Riksdag it was referred to various government bureaus, the Royal Board of Agriculture, the Board of Trade and the Bureau of Customs. The Board of Trade and the Bureau of Customs commented adversely on the proposal to compel the mixing of imported Swedish grain and flour. The Board of Trade stated that this would virtually prohibit imports and expressed serious doubt whether the proposal would be of any great benefit to agriculture. In addition vigorous protests against this measure were made by the Bakers' Association and the Swedish Grain Industries.

The proposed legislation provides for an appropriation of 650,000 kronor for the construction of grain storage warehouses, an appropriation of 2,000,000 kronor for the establishment of a grain credit fund and 100,000 kronor to cover the expenses of the grain commission and the purchase of the machinery necessary for the compulsory mixing of flour. - Ingeborg S. Cronvold, Division of Statistical and Historical Research

Hoffer, Charles R. Introduction to rural sociology. New York, Richard R. Smith, inc., 1930. 412p. 281.2 H67

As a well-arranged and compact treatment of the essential sociological facts pertaining to rural life that have significance in all parts of the country this volume seems to be a desirable text-book. Footnotes and reading lists at the end of the chapters will supply the further considerations that are found in some of the more discursive texts in the field. At the same time, in those chapters that permit it, the author has broken away from the set style of the usual textbook and has given us some fresh and unhackneyed pages; throughout the book are occasional provocative suggestions, and the volume as a whole is permeated with a distinctly modern viewpoint and interpretation. Its freedom from the use of an excessive sociological vocabulary is refreshing and conducive to straight and clear thinking on the part of the student. If Dr. Hoffer in his next edition will eliminate his one use each of "message" and "vision" we shall even be able to say that he has actually given young sociological students a book without catchwords or clichés. Correction of some typographical errors can also be made in the next printing.

Since the main part of the book necessarily covers much the same ground that is covered by similar texts and in a not unlike manner, it is more interesting to mention here the phases that are somewhat individual, even at the risk of an unsymmetrical review.

Efficiency of living and standard of life discussed in connection

with the standard of living result in a well-rounded outline consideration of this complicated matter. The discussion of the types of farm families under the classifications of the successful, the materialistic, the under-privileged, and the isolated is interesting and makes necessary a definition of Success - something that we are always keen to see. "Families of this type ... are considered successful because they possess interests which are desirable from the standpoint of social welfare and national progress". The suggested definitions of Progress are also interesting. Paragraphs relating to recreation in the country and at home, and those relating to the family, are wholesome and are marked by insight rather than the sentimentality that is so likely to hover about these subjects. Remembering the awful example of the Tickerbaugh family in Sinclair Lewis's "Arrowsmith" one hesitates to stress the possibilities for deep recreational enjoyment within the walls of the home but with every passing year the necessity for further recognition of them becomes more evident.

Danger that over-organization may use up too much of the time of the individual and of the family to small purpose, is pointed out; "Children must be taught to evaluate and interpret the contacts that they have:" How many men and women would not be benefited by a closer evaluation and a courage to act on results?

The socializing value and influence of the right kind of reading and the value of personal enthusiasm and contact in library work, especially in its extension phases, are recognized throughout the discussions, and acknowledgment is made in the preface to that library assistance which is almost invariably rendered to such authors but which is so seldom appreciated adequately. Moreover, Dr. Hoffer recognizes the value of the novelists' method in sociological study, since by this method rural life can be painted in its reality, showing the reader exactly how different characters live and work, and sometimes revealing the hopes, aspirations, sorrows, and ideals. The fact that such treatment is likely to be almost exclusively subjective may be offset by the fact that the novel has an opportunity to suggest to the perceptive reader significant topics for objective study.

What could be a more appropriate or potentially climactic consideration for a group of young students than international aspects of rural social organization and their possibilities from the standpoint of peace? In the next printing it may be well to consider the inclusion of the work of the League of Nations through its World Economic Conferences, and the International Commission of Agriculture, which is composed of 92 farm organizations and is probably the only international organization controlled and financed by the farmers themselves. In the hands of a far-seeing teacher this chapter can be made the basis of a powerful and perhaps fruitful discussion with any group of wide-awake young folk of impressionable age. - Caroline B. Sherman, Associate Agricultural Economist, Division of Economic Information

Hulbert, Archer Butler. Soil; its influence on the history of the United States with special reference to migration and the scientific study of local history. New Haven, Yale university press; London, Humphrey Milford, Oxford university press, 1930. 227p., illus., maps. 56 H873

The author who is director of the Stewart Commission on Western History in Colorado College, is a notable historian, probably most widely known in connection with his 16-volume series entitled Historic Highways of America. This particular book is an elaboration of an outline delivered on the Goldwin Smith Lectureship Foundation at Cornell University, in 1925. Its main theme is the quite ignored one of the influences of the soil on American settlement and expansion. The particular plan of treatment has been dictated by the desire of the author to furnish "a kind of nonclassroom textbook for those who may some day undertake to produce the constructive type of local histories so greatly needed".

The introduction is devoted to "the dangers and pitfalls" confronting the historical research worker when dealing with factors in history. Special consideration is given to geographic factors in illustrating the need for poise and balance in weighing the factors in historical situations. The first five chapters deal with illustrations of how geological, climatic, hydrographic and edaphic factors have been and may be used to clarify history, particularly the history of American occupation and expansion, the chapters being entitled: The Basis of provinces; Climatic influences on man and vegetation; The Waterway keys to our soil provinces; Some aspects of river control; Highland pathways of conquest and migration. The sixth and seventh chapters introduce the main theme of the book as stated above under the titles: The Story of our Soils; and Soils and Migration. The thirteen succeeding chapters are devoted to a discussion of the soil and correlated influences in the main pioneer American settlements on the Atlantic seaboard and the expansion of pioneer farmers along the Pennsylvania-Valley of Virginia-Cumberland Gap route to the Mississippi-Ohio basin. Special attention is given to the fertile island of Hagerstown loam and clay soils in central Tennessee and Kentucky as the objective of the inevitable pathway of soil from Pennsylvania and Virginia southward and the generating center from which thousands swarmed to fill many areas of the vast Mississippi Valley. The appendix is a summary or conclusion designed to show how the factors emphasized in the volume can be utilized to develop the local history of any specific section or county; "how it is possible to assemble the geographic, climatic and edaphic factors, conjointly with the economic and racial, so as to make the story of any given distinct region alive, human, splendid."

Of special interest is the valuable information concerning the Yankee's taste in soils as he moved westward, that of the Palatinate German planting the first granary of America on soils like those of his native home, and those of the Scotch-Irishman who shunned the dry limestone soils which he had always regarded with disfavor in Scotland. "Practically

speaking, long interstate series of good soils, peculiar prejudices brought from afar as to soils and agriculture, and finally reports of adventures in the interior of our land, exerted very positive influence on migration".

It is to be hoped that all who undertake local and regional historical studies will read and reread Professor Hulbert's volume. It, together with the articles by Dr. Joseph Schafer on the plan being utilized in Wisconsin in making intensive studies of restricted local areas, notably his paper, A Rural Life Survey of a Western State in the Trans-Mississippi West, published at Boulder by the University of Colorado in 1930 and edited by James F. Willard and Colin B. Goodykoontz, will revolutionize local history. - Everett E. Edwards, Associate Agricultural Economist, Division of Statistical and Historical Research

New York (State) Tax commission. Federal and state tax systems 1930. [Albany, 1930] 53p.

In this first publication of the tax encyclopedia or encyclopedic service, proposed by the New York Tax Commission, charts for the Federal Government and for each of 29 states, as well as a series entitled Status of Certain Tax Matters in the Various States, January 1, 1930. portray in a well organized form the many details of these particular tax systems. The Commission believes that the elimination of "the chaotic situation relative to taxation in this country ... is largely a matter of proper information effectively organized", and that "selfishness is not the key difficulty for when it becomes enlightened it will be emphatically in favor of a sound tax system." Whether or not this is entirely true, there can be no doubt that the Commission is the only agency attempting to keep up to date a comprehensive arrangement of the facts of the chaotic tax systems; and its first effort is proof that these facts "can be reduced to manageable proportions".

Although prepared under the direction of the New York Tax Commission with the cooperation of a number of professors and officials in the various states, this service is published by the Commerce Clearing House, Inc., of New York City, under an agreement providing that 4,000 copies be given to the Commission for free distribution.

Adding to the high value of the present issue is the prospect that this information will be "published annually or in a current service". Also, other publications are planned. The Commerce Clearing House, Inc., in a letter to the New York Tax Commission writes in part as follows:

"We understand the plan for the tax encyclopedia includes, as rapidly as the information can be developed, (1) the annual printing of the charts of the 48 states, (2) the printing of similar charts of all the significant national, provincial, state, canton, etc., foreign tax systems, several hundred in number, (3) similar charts of what our leading tax authorities think is the way our annual tax bill should be raised, (4) similar charts of the way the various taxable groups and economic classes like the railways, the utilities, the financial institutions, organized labor, the farm organizations, etc., desire to have the annual tax bill

raised, (5) condensed histories of taxation in the various states to be given on the back of the states' charts, (6) the complete terminology of a model state-and-local tax law, (7) annual tables of the taxes actually raised in each state, (8) an elaboration of the 'status' table published in your report for several years, (9) the principles of taxation stated in summary form and (10) tables showing the tax burdens on various important American exports in foreign countries..."

The present edition and those contemplated will be welcomed by all tax students and makers of tax policy as a most needed and valuable service. The Commission is to be commended for the distinct addition it is making to the literature of taxation. - B. W. Allin, Agricultural Economist, Division of Agricultural Finance

DESCRIPTIVE NOTES AND ABSTRACTS

Agricultural Conference - Portage la Prairie, Manitoba

Manitoba. Dept. of Agriculture and immigration. Reports presented at the Agricultural conference held at Portage la Prairie, Manitoba... June 7-8, 1929. [Winnipeg] By authority of Hon. A. Prefontaine, Minister of agriculture and immigration [1929?] 28p. 5 M31

"The seeds from which sprang the Agricultural Conference at Portage la Prairie were in the soil of the municipality. The inspiration to 'do something' was not an imported one; it was home born. The feeling that improvements could be effected by mapping out a more definite and better considered agricultural program took hold of a number of people at about the same time. There was scarcely anything in the way of preliminary organization. But there were individuals with a common objective and with a talent for action."

The report is made up of the reports of the committees on cereals, forage crops, weeds, horses and farm power, cattle, sheep, swine, poultry, and beekeeping.

"With the exception of one Department [of agriculture] representative on each committee, who usually acted as secretary, the committees were made up entirely of men engaged in local agriculture."

Agricultural Credit - Germany

Federau, Fritz. Gegenwartsfragen im deutschen landwirtschaftlichen kreditwesen. Umschuldung, kreditkontrolle und bauerliche wirtschaftsberatung. Potsdam, Buchdr. Max Schröder, 1929? 68p. 284.2 F31

A study of the present agricultural credit situation in Germany, in which the author discusses debt conversion and credit control. He states that the agrarian crisis in Germany might not have been so severe if it had been possible to reduce the short term agricultural credit which was no longer productive. Since an effective repayment of these frozen credits out of the trading surpluses of the few next years seems impossible, he urges the consolidation of all such unpaid debts converted into hypothecary credits issued by the government, redeemable at a low percent of interest over a long period of time.

The library has on file an English translation of the author's brief introduction made by Henry Bartmann.

Agricultural Labor

International labor office, Geneva. International labour conference, 14th session. Report of the director. Geneva, 1930. pt. 1-2 283.9 In8R
Paragraphs 165-171 of Parts I, relate to agricultural workers.

Agricultural Labor - England

Cambridge, Eng. University. Dept. of agriculture. Farm economics branch. Report no. 14. The seasonal distribution of farm labour requirements, by W. H. Kirkpatrick. Cambridge, W. Heffer & sons, ltd., 1930. 44p. 281.9 C14 no. 14

"Wages, now fixed irrespective of produce prices, represent approximately 30 per cent. of the total farm expenses in the Eastern Counties. In addition to the actual amount and seasonal distribution of labour necessary for various farm enterprises, there are other problems which deserve investigation at the present time. Comparison of the relative profitableness of different systems of organisation, and of methods of production, would be of undoubted value. In this connection, it would be helpful, both to the student and to the practical agriculturist, if data were available which made it possible to compare the economy of the several operations of the farm under varying conditions, the efficiency of different types of machines and of methods used to accomplish the same result, and the effects produced on labour efficiency by different systems of organisation and payment...

"From the foregoing it is evident that the investigation outlined in the preceding Chapters is merely of a tentative nature, and must be regarded as a prelude to a fuller consideration of the organisation of agricultural labour in the Eastern Counties. In the meantime, it is hoped that the standards for labour requirements, as set forth in this work, will be of value to the student of farming, and of at least some interest to the farmer. Present-day economic circumstances have imposed the necessity for a greater diversity of interests than was called for in the past... But whatever changes in organisation the farmer may contemplate, it is safe to say that he will be guided, to a great extent, by the labour demands likely to result from the proposed alterations, and by the quality and quantity of the labour available. He will, consciously or subconsciously, attempt so to organise his labour staff that it will be employed on profitable work to the maximum throughout the year."

Agriculture - Central Europe

Kallbrunner, Hermann. Die landwirtschaft der mitteleuropäischen staaten... mit einen anhang: Die agrarreformen von kgl. jugosl. minister prof. dr. Otto von Franges sowie dr. - ing. Hermann Kallbrunner und Die landwirtschaftlichen börsen von hofrat dr. Alexander Horowitz. Wien-Berlin, Spaeth & Linde, 1929. 74p. (Mitteleuropa-institut des mitteleuropäischen wirtschaftstages [nr. 3 der Schriftenfolge]) 281 K12

Contents (translated titles):

Kallbrunner, Hermann. Agriculture in the middle-European States.

Includes discussion of the natural basis of central European

agriculture, the utilization of the plant products of central Europe, viticulture, the livestock industry, the size factor as applied to agricultural property in this area, distribution of methods of cultivation, utilization of artificial fertilizer in the central European states and the economic situation with respect to central European agriculture.

Kallbrunner, Hermann. Agrarian reforms in Austria, Germany, Switzerland, Czechoslovakia, Poland and Hungary.

Franges, Otto von. Effects of agrarian reforms in the Southeastern European states.

Horowitz, Alexander. Agricultural exchanges in Central Europe.

Agriculture - Ecuador

Ecuador. Informe del Ministro de agricultura, prevision social, etc. a la nacion. 1929-1930. Quito, Talleres tipográficos nacionales [1930] 110p.

A full statement of the problems confronting the agricultural industry of Ecuador by the Minister of Agriculture, with his recommendations for the development of the industry and the relief of the present crisis.

Agriculture - France

Comité national d'études sociales & politiques. Le problème agricole actuellement en France et a l'étranger. Communications de MM Victor Boret... Jules Gautier... [e.a.] [Boulogne-sur-Seine, Imprimerie d'Études sociales & politiques] 1929. 42p. (Fasc. no. 409)

A discussion of the place of agriculture in the economic life of France and of its international aspects.

Agriculture - India

Ramakrishna Ayyar, V. G. Small scale production in India; a study in Indian industrial organisation... with a preface, by Henry Clay. London, Williams & Norgate Ltd. [1930] 60p. 280 R14

An effective plea for an investigation of small-scale production in Indian industry and agriculture, based on the belief that a change to large-scale production is at present undesirable. - The Economist (London) Sept. 27, 1930, p. 577.

Agriculture - The Netherlands

Frost, J. Die holländische landwirtschaft; ein muster moderner rationalisierung. Berlin, J. Springer, 1930. 249p. 33.15 F92H

This book is in four parts. Part one deals with the geographical and climatic advantages of Holland and means of transportation. Part 2 includes chapters on Agricultural history, property and labor conditions, and agricultural education. Part 3 is on farm management. Part 4, Agricultural Economics, contains chapters on agricultural organizations, market conditions (including export control of agricultural products). and financial conditions.

In concluding, the author compares the Netherlands of today with the country 25 years ago. He describes the changes and improvements that

one sees in the increased auto-truck trade with Germany, newly-roofed farm houses, new manufacturing plants, large cities whose population spends rather than saves money, (even the laborers are in a more prosperous condition) with increased wages.

The influence of the war was not as marked in agriculture and horticulture as in city life. The success of the farmers and horticulturists in the past quarter of a century had its beginning in the ante-war period and is to be considered more as a success of operation than as a success in the profits due to market conditions.

"Through the indefatigable efforts of hundreds of thousands of farmers, mostly small farmers and horticulturists, it has been possible within the course of centuries, to improve and extend agricultural production, cattle raising and dairy production in such a way that the small country of Holland possessed an over-production even at the beginning of the century in nearly all kinds of agricultural production, which was strongly pressing towards export.

"The Hollanders have used the last 25 years - and the war proved useful to them - in order to organize their steadily increasing agrarian export and to find for it good paying outlet-markets abroad.

"With tenacious hand-labor, they put under cultivation large, new tracts of land, improved their cultivation, increased the yields, adapted the cultivation to the market condition, standardized their field and garden products, intensified their cattle-breeding, [undertook] chicken raising on a large scale, modernized their dairies, formed all branches of the agricultural profession into societies and corporations, provided for the establishment of professional training schools accessible to the great masses of the people... created their unparalleled control - and market-system for export-merchandise, by which they conquered the markets of the neighboring countries.

"The population has increased within the last 25 years from 5 to 7 1/2 million. The number of agricultural and horticultural enterprises increases about 2300 annually. Production is expanding continuously and is not only taking care of the ever increasing population, but is also furnishing merchandise for export in increasing quantities each year. It seems as if someone had caught hold of the spokes of the wheel of Dutch economy and turned it around with great force, 25 years ago, so that since that time it has been running with double speed. On account of these conditions, new possibilities of earnings have been created for 2 1/2 millions of people. All the wheels of economic life are turning around and the Hollander has dared to undertake the courageous enterprise of transforming the gigantic surface of the Zuiderzee into land in order to obtain soil and bread for 9 million people." - Henry Bartmann.

Agriculture - Russia

Antsyferov, Aleksiei N. Russian agriculture during the war. Rural economy, by Alexis N. Antsyferov... in collaboration with Alexander D. Bilimovich... Michael O. Batshev... Dimitry N. Ivantsov... The land settlement, by Alexander D. Bilimovich. New Haven, Yale University press; [etc., etc.,] 1930. 394p. (Carnegie endowment for international peace. Division of

economics and history. Economic and social history of the world war. Russian series) 281 An8

"The present volume deals with agriculture and land settlement, a question of paramount importance which has been recently brought to the fore by the new policy of the Soviet Government in fostering collective farming. The immense social and economic experiment carried out under our eyes by the Government of Moscow is, undoubtedly, the result of complex conditions the explanation of which will be found in Russia's past. It is hoped that the present volume will be of service to the thoughtful student of Russia in obtaining a clear understanding of her agricultural and rural background without which the meaning of the revolutionary events of 1917 and of the following years cannot be fully grasped."

Pavlovsky, George. Agricultural Russia on the eve of the revolution. London, G. Routledge & sons, ltd., 1930. 340p. 281 P281

This book is in 3 parts: Pt. 1, The Agricultural Map of Russia, which contains a description of the natural conditions and agriculture of Russia as well as a historical study of the economic conditions; Pt. 2, The Organization and Conditions of Farming in Russia, which contains chapters on the agrarian reforms, internal colonization and emigration beyond the Urals, Large farming and peasant farming; and Pt. 3, Russia's Agricultural Production, which contains chapters on the origin and disposal of Russia's agricultural surplus, arable farming and stock farming.

In conclusion the author writes in part as follows:

"Looking back at the evolution of Russian farming in the early part of the twentieth century, one cannot fail to perceive the intimate connection which existed between the development of the Russian agricultural industry and the growth in the country of modern industrial capitalism. This connection is clearly exhibited both in space and in time, in the geographical distribution of systems of farming, as well as in the historical evolution of Russian agriculture in all its branches. In the brief sketch of the agricultural map of twentieth-century Russia, given in the opening chapters of the present study, I have endeavoured to show the influence exercised on the organization of farming in various parts of European Russia by its general economic environment, on which depended the purchasing capacity of the local market for agricultural produce. Proceeding to the discussion of Russia's agricultural organization and conditions, in the central part of this work, I had to begin by outlining the principal features of the Russian Agrarian Problem, which had played so outstanding a part in the political and economic history of modern Russia. And, approaching this controversial problem from a purely historical standpoint, as it appears in the light of subsequent evolution, projected against the background of Russia's general economic development, one is enabled to perceive certain features which, not unnaturally, have been liable to escape the eye of the contemporary observer. Considered in the light of later development, from a distance of the last two eventful decades, the Russian agrarian problem, the 'land-hunger' among a large section of the peasantry and the generally miserable condition of the Russian countryside would appear to have been due not so much to any specific causes as, in the first instance, to the inherent weakness of the economic system of nineteenth-century Russia.

Agriculture and Industry - Gt. Britain

Hole, Sidney. Agriculture and industry... How they can benefit each other
An appeal for the reconciliation of industrial and agricultural economics.
Brighton, The Southern publishing company, limited [1929] 38p. 281 H711

Contains four parts: The first has the title above, the others are:
Additional memorandum relating to recent developments of the subsidy
question; A summary of the economic results of subsidies to food pro-
duction, and How Empire free trade could help agriculture.

Canada Grain Act

Canadian wheat pool, Winnipeg. Amendments to the Canada grain act 1930.
Winnipeg, June 1930. 14p. 59 C1692A

"In the following pages we deal only with the more important provisions
of the Canada Grain Act as it has been revised recently [1930] The reader's
attention is particularly directed toward the new schedule of grade
definitions which has been set out in the revision."

Cartels, Agricultural - Germany

Sauer, Hans. Kartellierungsbestrebungen in der deutschen landwirtschaft.
Kirchhain, N. L., Zahn & Baendel, 1929. 148p. 281 Sa8

This study of agricultural cartels in Germany is confined to a few
of the chief products - grain, livestock, butter and milk, and covers
the period 1875 - 1914. The author argues that this record possesses
not only historical interest but that the slow rate of change in agri-
cultural practices insures that the findings are still valid.

Coffee

Ukers, William H. Coffee merchandising; a handbook to the coffee business
giving elementary and essential facts pertaining to the history, cultiva-
tion, preparation, and marketing of coffee. [2d. ed] New York, The Tea
and coffee trade journal co., 1930. 245 p. 68.2 Uk3C Ed.2

"This second edition of 'Coffee Merchandising' has been carefully
revised and brought down to date (1930) in the matter of coffee research,
new coffee producing districts, coffee contracts, coffee blends, coffee
machinery, distribution channels, production and consumption statistics
and coffee advertising." - Preface:

Control of Raw Material

Rowe, J. W. F. Studies in the artificial control of raw material supplies...
no. 1. Sugar. Part I Sugar industry of Cuba. Part II. Marketing of Java
sugar. September, 1930. [London, Royal economic society, 1930] 60p.
(On cover: Royal economic society, issued by arrangement with the London
and Cambridge economic service. Memorandum no. 23, October, 1930)
280.9 R81M no. 23.

This is an able and comprehensive study of sugar control measures in
Cuba and Java. The control of production in Cuba for the 1925-26, 1926-
27 and 1927-28 crops is described. There is also a description of

the appointment in 1927 of the National Commission for the Defence of Cuban Sugar and the Cuban Sugar Export Corporation designed to control the marketing of sugar. The tremendous opposition to the marketing control resulted in the discontinuance of the restriction policy and there was no control whatever exercised as to the crop of 1928-29 except that grinding should not begin before January 1. The result was chaos and the fall of the price of sugar to below 2 cents, which convinced all concerned that a single selling agency was an imperative need. An attempt was made to provide this by the establishment of the Cooperative Export Corporation by Presidential decree, signed July 26, 1929, which, because of inexperienced personnel failed to accomplish its purpose by holding out for a certain definite price at a time when it could not afford to do so. This produced such widespread discussion that the Agency was dissolved in April 1930, leaving the Cuban sugar situation in a very critical condition. An appendix consisting of statistical tables, gives world sugar production 1914-1930, distribution of visible sugar supplies 1922-1930, U. S. sugar consumption total and per capita 1914-1929, and average monthly and annual prices 1919-1930.

Part II is devoted to the marketing of Java sugar in recent years. The low cost of production of sugar in Java and the efficient and orderly marketing of the Vereenigde Javasuiker Producenten, commonly known as the V. J. P., have combined to place the Javasugar industry in an advantageous position. An account is given of the establishment and constitution of this organization, its sales mechanism and the history of its operations down to the present time. This organization has failed so far to enter into any stock-holding or direct marketing arrangements or to take part in any scheme for the international control of exports. The author then discusses the problems of the V. J. P. and the alternatives it faces. He concludes that "even at this time of acute crisis, the Dutch may well conclude that the sugar industry of Java will survive to enjoy the prosperity which will in due course return, when a sufficient volume of capacity has been closed down in other countries" Statistical tables are appended showing the sugar production of Java 1914-1930, destination of sugar exports by crop years 1925-1929, stocks of sugar in Java port 1926-1929, annual average selling prices of V. J. P. white sugar 1919-1930, and area planted with cane and yield per hectare 1918-1923.

Cooperation - Wales - Joint Scheme

Conference on development of agricultural co-operative business, Aberystwyth, Wales, 1930. Report of Conference on development of agricultural co-operative business, Friday, May 30th, 1930. Aberystwyth, Department of agricultural economics, University college, 1930. 45p. Mimeographed.

Dr. A. W. Ashby, Chief of the Department of Agricultural Economics at the University College of Wales, in the foreword writes:

"By an arrangement between the University College of Wales and the Welsh Agricultural Organisation Society this Department conducts research advisory work on the buying and selling sides of farming business with special reference to co-operative methods. This Conference like similar conferences of previous years, represents one of the activities of the Department under that arrangement, now well-known in the farmers' co-operative movement of Wales as 'The Joint Scheme.'

The members of the Conference represented about 40 societies, scattered over most parts of the Principality, and representation consisted of both salaried officials of societies, and honorary officers and committeemen who are mainly farming on their own account. It is noteworthy that all the papers read were provided by persons who are active in co-operative business...

"This Report is issued primarily for the information of members of farmers' co-operative societies in Wales, but it may be of some interest to persons who are concerned with the general development of agricultural co-operation."

The titles follow of the papers which were given:

Managing a medium sized business, by J. Lloyd Jones; Co-operative handling of butter for farmers, by J. T. Evans; Motor transport for co-operative societies, by J. A. Davies; What farmers expect of co-operation, by Ben Hinds; Relations of rank and file members to co-operative organisations and businesses, by A. W. Ashby; and Canvassing and outdoor selling, by J. Morgan Jones.

Cost of Production and the Use of Fertilizers

American agricultural chemical co., New York. A further survey of the farm problem; an address before a group of farm paper editors October 17, 1930, by Horace Bowker. New York, The American agricultural chemical co. [1930] 22p.

"American fertilizer consumption is astoundingly low. If American farmers used the same amount of fertilizer per acre of cultivated land as do the farmers of Great Britain, our annual consumption would amount to 10 million tons. If we use France as a basis of comparison, American consumption would be 25 million tons. On the basis of German per-acre plant food application we should use 63 1/2 million tons, and if Holland were used as the basis of comparison our figures would be 125 million tons."

The cost of production of cotton, potatoes, and corn is discussed.

Cotton

Wisselink, J. The concentration in the English cotton industry (with some remarks about the possible effects on the cotton industry in Holland and other countries) [Rotterdam, 1930] 46p.

The original articles appeared (in Dutch) in the special cotton numbers of the Nieuwe Rotterdamsche Courant, July 2d and 3rd, 1929. Translation certified by author.

Published in abbreviated form in Harvard Business Review for January and April 1930. First article is entitled: The Present Condition of the English Cotton Industry. Second article is entitled: The Lancashire Cotton Corporation and its effect on World Competition.

The conclusions of parts 1 and 2 of this pamphlet are reproduced below.

Part 1. "The result of the foregoing investigation into the true structure of the cotton industry points to a conclusion which differs greatly from the opinions generally held, namely that the cause of the trouble is to be found chiefly in the spinning mills and that a rationalization here, coupled with financial reform, is all that is needed.

Regarded from the standpoint of the industry as a whole, in which all the groups stand or fall together, the state of the organization of production in the weaving branch is in a far, far worse condition, not to mention even the splitting up of the trade by division among so many small dealers and the badly maintained contact between sale and production.

"Improvement can only be effected by a complete vertical combination (spinning, weaving and finishing), whereby, besides the rationalization of the spinning mills, at least as much attention be paid to the state of the weaving branch, and, above everything, an efficient trade organization be created. Although less desirable in a technical-organizational sense, very much might already be achieved by the creation of a corporation consisting of some horizontal combinations with very far reaching inter-locking.

"Every horizontal combination of groups which stops short at that (in this case the spinning mills only, for example) is only patchwork; after all, a chain is no stronger than its weakest link. In the world markets one is bound by a certain maximum price for one's products, not only by competition, but also by the comparative elasticity of the demand for very many of the products. Whole groups of buyers stand on the very margin of consumption and in practice one often sees how a 10 per cent higher cloth-price will result in the decline of the quantity of import of that product by about 10 per cent also. A certain group in the industry, let us say the spinning mills, may temporarily (especially after a financial reorganization), occupy a strong position and obtain higher prices for the yarns, but that would only shift the difficulties onto the weaving branch. It would most certainly not effect an increase in the sales.

"The Japanese cotton industry is very strongly integrated. Especially the exporting section consists mostly of combined spinning and weaving mills which are closely allied to large commercial houses having their own offices and warehouses in the export markets. Italy also, which is offering a good deal of competition with England in Egypt and the Levant, is well acquainted with vertical combinations in its industry, and so are the United States of America. For various reasons the desirability of combined mills is not so evident in Holland as elsewhere; nevertheless, most of the larger firms manufacturing for export combine spinning and weaving in their mills and have, at least for some of the world markets, close and direct connections with large export houses.

"Readers of articles in English and other economic periodicals, or in the textile trade journals, dealing with the difficulties of Lancashire and the proposals and attempts to cope with them, will have noticed, that all the conclusions are made without a thorough examination into the economical structure of the cotton industry as a whole; at least, nowhere is it showed or even mentioned. Even Professor Daniels in his highly valuable introduction before the Royal Statistical Society only touches on this point for a moment and deals with local specialization. The specialization of the individual factories and the primary agglomeration (production-capacity) remain entirely outside consideration and so does the organization of the collecting and distributing trade. Mr. B. Ellinger, in the discussion following the Professor's introduction, was the only speaker to put his finger on one of the weak spots, when he said: through the multiplicity of our merchants and manufacturers we have created for our trade hundreds or thousands of different standards; but his voice (and that of Mr. G. W. Armitage in the beginning of the year in the Manchester

Guardian) is about the only one heard on this question. Lancashire as a whole remains with its eyes fixed on the spinning mills and the greater part of the press does nothing but stress that one point also. The concentration in this branch of the industry is spoken of as if it were the main object and as if, coupled with financial reform, it would save the situation...

"It is not to be supposed, however, that the leaders of the Lancashire Cotton Corporation do not see matters in the true light and that they have not had a careful examination made into the structure of the industry, or perhaps are still investigating. The phrase has not yet been pronounced, but the final object of their endeavors will probably be a complete vertical trust, comprising the spinning, weaving and finishing groups, or (as still very many people in Lancashire seem to like that form of organisation better) a corporation of three closely united concentrations from among those groups, in addition to a closely united and very complete sales-organisation. It is most likely that before this end is reached they will have to overcome opposition in some quarters and many other difficulties (the sales cannot of course be stopped during re-organization) but the reasonability of this intention is too evident for it ever to be abandoned. That being so, we know that the English, and especially the men from the North Country, will not rest until their object is attained. Lancashire can stand a great deal yet and is still a great power.

"We shall do well in Holland and other countries therefore, to reckon seriously with the possibility of the formation in England of a big complete vertical trust with its own selling organization or some equivalent corporation composed of closely interlocked horizontal groups."

Part 2. "In the foregoing survey of the concentration plans in the English cotton industry and more especially as regards the conclusions we have drawn in connection with the consequences for the competing industries, we cannot over-emphasize the point that we have based our arguments on a premise, which appears self evident, but is nevertheless nothing but a premise. We have supposed that a great vertical combination (or, at the least, horizontal concentrations with close interlocking) is about to be formed in Lancashire, with synchronized production and an efficient sales organization. Should this, in one form or another, not be successful, or even should some re-organization of the selling (collection and distribution) not be effected, the present situation as regards international competition will undergo very little change. But however slight the improvement in England may be, it will not make matters any easier, and certainly not for the Dutch cotton-industry in her Indian markets...

"Any change in the markets cannot be expected very soon. The absorption of existing concerns and the following re-organization of production and of the sales will take time, three full years may well elapse before the final organisation (be it a vertical trust or a combine of horizontal groups) gets into full swing.

"In re-organizing the sales Lancashire will undoubtedly go to work with circumspection. The matter is not so simple and in the interests of the industry as a whole, care will have to be exercised during re-organization to keep all the channels of distribution open. This point has been mentioned before, but it should be kept well in mind in estimat-

ing the time necessary for the execution of the Corporation's plans.

"One may be sure that the experience of many of the great commercial houses in special markets, their good name and the goodwill they enjoy in many overseas fields of commerce will be carefully retained. It seems only natural therefore that sooner or later, in co-operation with the Corporation, a combination of these great commercial houses will be formed or that the Corporation takes over some of the leading ones... Considering the preference given in England, and especially in Lancashire to horizontal concentrations with interlocking, rather than to one great vertical concentration it would seem more probable that the former course will be selected."

Cotton - British Empire

Empire cotton growing corporation (Gt. Brit.) Conference on cotton growing problems, August 1930. Report and summary of proceedings [London, 1930] 166p.

The 16 papers read at this conference are technical in character for the most part.

Cotton Spinning

Greenhalgh, Frank. Cotton spinning. Bolton, Lancashire [Eng.] The author, 68 Albert Road West. 1929. 2v. (Trade organization series one) 304 G84 v.I. Explanatory. - v.II. Illustrative forms.

In his foreword the author states that this series is not intended "for the general reader, but as a practical instrument of control and co-operation for those engaged in the direction of industry.

"Its object is to bring about a common understanding of many of the factors which collectively produce what is termed 'bad trade.' When every contributory influence is understood and its effect measured, it may be possible to find a way to greater prosperity for both capital and labour in the depressed industries.

"In this first work Cotton Spinning is predominant, but the steps by which the System has been built up and the arguments for its adoption apply equally to many other trades for which specific application will be prepared at a later date."

Farm Management

Oxford. University. Agricultural economics research institute. Progress in English farming systems. IV. Another departure in plough farming, by C. S. Orwin. Oxford, Clarendon press, 1930. 16p. 32 0x2

This is the fourth of a series of studies of farming achievements representing departures from accepted local practice undertaken at the Agricultural Economics Research Institute at Oxford, England. The others are Milk Production on Arable Land, by F. J. Prewett; The Improvement of Upland Grazings; by Stanley M. Bligh, and F. J. Prewett; and A Specialist in Arable Farming, by C. S. Orwin.

This pamphlet "relates the experience of a man starting life as a tenant farmer, on borrowed capital, in the very depths of the agricultural depression at the end of last century, who broke away from the mixed

farming system, corn and meat, of his locality, by substituting milk for meat. Later, he abandoned dairying for a concentration on the production of arable crops. As an example of specialization in arble farming it is overshadowed by the work of another farmer described in the third report, but to the extent that it is enjoying a qualified success to-day, and this, probably, as the result of a greater degree of mechanization of labour operations, it throws additional light on present-day farming problems."

Food - Bibliography

Gt. Brit. Dept. of scientific and industrial research. Index to the literature of food investigation, v. 2, no.1, March 1930. Comp. by Agnes Elisabeth Glennie. London, H. M. Stationery off., 1930. 108p. 241.64 G792

This is the third of these valuable lists of references to the literature of food investigation. It is prefaced by a concise review of the "noteworthy developments during 1928-29" in this field. The references themselves are annotated and arranged under the following headings: Meat, Pig-flesh, Poultry and game, Fish, Eggs, Dairy produce, Fats and oils, Fruit and vegetables, Grain, crops and seeds, Theory of canning, Theory of freezing and chilling, Bacteriology, Mycology, Engineering, and Miscellaneous.

Food Supply - Russia

Struve, P. B. Food supply in Russia during the World war, under the general direction of P. B. Struve ... Organization and policy, by K. I. Zaitsev... and N. V. Dolinsky... Food prices and the market in foodstuffs, by S. S. Demosthenov. New Haven, Yale university press; [etc. etc.] 1930. 469p. (Carnegie endowment for international peace. Division of economics and history. Economic and social history of the World war. Russian series) 389 St84

"A volume now offered to the public deals with one of the most intricate and also one of the most important problems of Russian war-time economic policy. The organization of food supply in a country so vast as the former Russian Empire, so rich in agricultural produce, and at the same time so crippled by the inadequacy of her technical equipment, the disorganization of her railroads, profiteering, and the inability of the Government to shape a comprehensive food policy, presents a subject of fundamental interest to the student of economic history."

Geography

Kjaergaard-Jensen, N. Landbrugsgeografi. II... Kortfattet fremstilling af de geografiske og erhvervsøkonomiske forhold med saerligt henblik paa landbruget i forskellige oversøiske lande. København, Kandrup & Wunsch bogtrykkeri, 1930. 94p. 278 K65 pt. 2

This agricultural geography covers the United States, Canada, Argentina, Australia, and New Zealand. For each of these the author gives a description of the geographical situation, the climatic conditions and the agriculture and commerce.

Andree, Karl Theodor. Geographie des welthandels; eine wirtschaftsgeographische erdbeschreibung. 4 aufl., unter mitwirkung von G. Dressler, A. E. Foster, K. Hassert, [u.a.] Völlig neu bearb, bd. 3. Produktion, verkehr und handel, von Bruno Dietrich und Hermann Leiter. Wien, L. W. Seidel & sohn, 1930. 692p. 278 An2 Ed. 4, v.3

This commercial geography covers world production and trade.

Income and Wages -- The South

Heer, Clarence. Income and wages in the South. Chapel Hill, The University of North Carolina press, 1930. 68p. (University of North Carolina social study series) 283 H36

The purpose of this study "is merely to gather together such fragmentary statistics on income in the South as now exist ready at hand and to suggest tentative answers to the questions raised on the basis of the uncertain light afforded by data which are admittedly incomplete and imperfect."

In his summary of findings the author writes in part as follows:

"It can scarcely be claimed for the statistical investigation, which has just been brought to a close, that it has resulted in the discovery of any new and startling information. The statistics which have been presented merely supply quantitative confirmation of certain facts and tendencies of which informed Southerners have been aware for a long time.

These facts and tendencies may be summarized briefly as follows:

"Money incomes and money wages are quite generally lower in the South than in the rest of the country. The degree of difference, however, cannot be summed up in a single percentage which applies uniformly to all industries and types of employment. Notwithstanding the publicity which has lately centered around the lower level of factory earnings, it is not in manufacturing but in agriculture that the income differential between the South and the rest of the country reaches its maximum. This is all the more serious for the South, since agriculture represents the main source of livelihood of nearly half of its population."

International Conference of Agricultural Economists - 1929

International conference of agricultural economists. Proceedings, 1st, Aug. 26 - Sept. 6, 1929. [Ithaca? N. Y., 1929?;]362]p. 281.9 In82 Mimeographed.

Contents: Land tenure in England, by C. S. Orwin; Land tenure in Ireland, by D. A. E. Harkness; Land tenure in Scotland, by J. P. Maxton; Discussion of papers on land tenure; Methods used in agricultural economics research, by G. F. Warren; Review of cost accounting methods in England, by A. Bridges; Farm management research in Minnesota, by G. A. Pond; Summary of cost account results in Yorkshire, by V. Liversage; Farm accounting in Illinois, by H. C. M. Case; Farm management research work in Saskatchewan, by Wm. Allen; Farm management research in the Province of Ontario, by J. Coke; Discussion of questions relating to farm management research, Validity of conclusions drawn from records for a single year, Enterprise accounts and financial accounts as a basis for advice to farmers; Changes in the size of agricultural holdings in England and Wales during the past 100 years, by E. Thomas; The economic situation in

European agriculture, by R. R. Enfield; The occupational distribution of wealth, by H. C. Taylor; Relation of the tariff to farm relief in the United States, by H. A. Wallace; Population problems, by A. W. Ashby; The work of the Empire Marketing Board, by G. M. Dykes; Agricultural education and research in Britain, by Sir Thomas Middleton; Sugar production in the British colonies, by C. Y. Shephard; Cooperative marketing in Finland, by K. T. Jutila; Cooperative marketing in Norway, by P. Borgedal; Cooperative marketing in Denmark, by O. H. Larsen; Discussion of papers on cooperative marketing; The farming situation in Germany, by K. Zorner; Economic and political history of the clash between agriculture and industry during the past 100 years, by J. Orr; Research in milk marketing in England as illustrated by a survey in Derbyshire, by F. J. Prewett; Methods and results of research in marketing dairy products in the United States, by Leland Spencer; and Methods and results of research in marketing of fruits and vegetables in the United States, by M. P. Rasmussen.

Negroes - Economic Status

Woofter, T. J., jr. A study of the economic status of the negro. [Chapel Hill? N. C., 1930] 58p. (bound with app. of 56p.)

Woofter, T. J., jr. Summary and recommendations on the study of the economic status of the negro. [Chapel Hill? 1930] 13p. (bound with app. of 28p.)

A limited number of copies are available for free distribution. Address Julius Rosenwald Fund, 900 South Homan Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

According to the United States Daily of October 20, 1930 this study was conducted at the University of North Carolina under a grant from the Julius Rosenwald Fund of Chicago. It is the basis of the report made at the suggestion of President Hoover, and made public on October 18, 1930 by Secretary of Commerce, Robert P. Lamont who is chairman of a committee on the economic status of the Negro. The full text of this report is given in the United States Daily October 20, 1930, p. 2539, col. 6 and p. 2541, col. 6.

Dr. Woofter briefly summarizes the essential facts of the agricultural section of his survey as follows:

"There is, on the southern farms, a great reservoir of labor. Both Negro and White populations are increasing more rapidly in the rural south than in any other large area of the United States. Every year there are approximately 80,000 more Negroes and 300,000 more white people born than the number who die, in this area. This increase is taking place in an area which, under the present system of agriculture, will not adequately support those now living there. The productivity of southern agricultural laborers is low, their gross productivity being about fifty per cent of that of agricultural laborers in other sections. Negro farm incomes in areas recently studied ranged around \$400.00 net per family per year.

"The Negro farmer is first of all a part of the general southern agricultural situation and as such he relies upon the one crop system, is enmeshed in the tenant organization, is dependent upon exorbitant credit facilities, and has, up until recently, been subject to unsatisfactory market conditions...

"Notwithstanding these adverse conditions, it is possible to find,

in many communities of the South, energetic Negro farmers who are making a living for their families. The problem is to encourage these and extend their number so that those who have a special ability for farming may remain and prosper in agriculture...

"To this end several recommendations were worked out by a preliminary conference... These recommendations have to do with: (1) Strengthening agricultural education in the schools. (2) Strengthening extension facilities for increasing productivity and promoting better farm management through added emphasis on the program of the farm demonstration agents and the Federal Board of Vocational Education. (3) More efficient utilization of the land... (4) Special efforts on the part of all cooperative marketing projects to include Negro farmers. (5) Some experimentation to discover better and more economic methods of handling production credit. (6) Efforts to strengthen the present communities of Negro land holders and to increase their size... (7) Effort to promote more self-sustaining agriculture. (8) Further research."

North Carolina

Hobbs, Samuel H., jr. North Carolina; economic and social. Chapel Hill, The University of North Carolina press, 1930. 403p. 252.63 H65

The author in his signed preface writes:

"There are several objects behind this volume. The chief purpose has been to outline in one convenient volume, as faithfully as the author can, an economic and social interpretation of the home state for the home people. In other words, this is a 'know your home state' book.

"Secondly, the author feels that posterity will want to know what North Carolina looked like in 1929. This volume is as nearly an exact record of conditions as they exist in the state at the present time as the author has been able to make. No such base line has ever been prepared for this or for any other state so far as the author knows. It is his purpose to revise the volume from time to time, chiefly in order to have a record of social-economic progress.

"Thirdly, North Carolinians know so many things about the state that are not true. Various agencies, some of them official, have grossly misinformed the people about our economic and social conditions. An illustration is the beautiful volume issued by the State Department of Conservation and Development, entitled North Carolina the Fifth State Today. By no stretch of the imagination can North Carolina be pictured as the fifth state. The present author has compiled more than a thousand tables in which the states have been ranked on some fair comparable basis, and in consolidating a large number of these tables has discovered that both the arithmetical and modal average rank of North Carolina is forty-third, or sixth from the bottom! This may not be as we would like to have it, but it is the situation as revealed by an analysis of recent reliable data. This volume therefore is an attempt to present North Carolina as she is, and not as we would like her to be or as we would like to have others think she is."

Among the chapter headings are: North Carolina as an agricultural state; Farm tenancy; Industry in North Carolina, which contains a section on the tobacco industry, the textile industry and a comparison on industry and agriculture. There is also a chapter on Ruralism and urbanization.

Oregon

Burrell, O. K. An industrial audit of Oregon. Eugene, Oreg., The University [1930] 67p. (University of Oregon Publication. Business administration series, v. 1 no. 6, July, 1930) 280.9 Or32

Includes a chapter on Changes in the relative importance of industries in Oregon under which are considered fruit and vegetable canning, flour milling. and dairy products. Another chapter is devoted to the Food industries of Oregon including, fish canning, flour milling, butter, cheese and condensed milk, fruit and vegetable canning, bread and other bakery products, and meat packing.

Fowler, William A. Portland's share in export traffic from North Central United States to Trans-Pacific markets. Eugene, Oreg., The University [1930] 45p. (University of Oregon Publication. Business administration series, v. 1, no. 7, August, 1930) 280.9 Or32

Poland.- Statistics

Poland. Główny urząd statystyczny. Concise statistical year-book of Poland, 1st., 1930. Warsaw, 1930. 160p. 267.2 G51 Co 1st., 1930.

This is said to be a literal translation of the Polish edition of the yearbook. It contains sections on Farms and farmland, Agriculture, Business organizations, including cooperatives, Foreign trade, Credit, Consumption and Prices.

Quality as a Price Factor

Chamber of commerce of the United States of America, Washington, D. C. Agricultural service dept. Agricultural opportunities in quality

production. Washington, D. C. [1930] 20p. 280.31 C35

"This report is based primarily upon an original survey made for the purpose of learning the buying practices of the trade in the field of four primary agricultural products - butterfat, wheat, cotton and live-stock, with particular reference to whether quality or grade differences are used as a basis for price differentiation." - Foreword.

Rationalization

Comité national d'études sociales & politiques. La rationalisation en agriculture. Communications de: MM. Joseph Capus... Rabaté ... [e.a.] [Boulogne-sur-Seine, Imprimerie d'études sociales & politiques] 1930 42p. 281 C73K

Rationalization as applied to agriculture.

Rationalization and Unemployment.

Hobson, John Atkinson. Rationalisation and unemployment; an economic dilemma. London, G. Allen & Unwin. Ltd. [1930] 126p. 283 H65

"A new presentation of Mr. Hobson's well-known theory of under-consumption as the cause of trade depression." -Economist (London) v.111, no. 4,536, Aug. 2, 1930. p.236.

Reclamation

Lampen, Dorothy. Economic and social aspects of federal reclamation. Baltimore, The Johns Hopkins press, 1930. 125p. (Johns Hopkins university studies in historical and political science, under the direction of the Departments of history, political economy, and political science, ser. 48, no.1) 280 J62, ser. 48, no.1

Published also as thesis (Ph.D.) Johns Hopkins university, 1929.

The author writes as follows in her Conclusion: "In the preceding pages, little has been said concerning the economic feasibility of continuing the reclamation policy to new projects or of bringing new areas into intensive agricultural production. Arguments emphasizing the present tendency toward over-production in agriculture, and crediting reclamation in large measure with responsibility for the resulting agricultural depression, have been numerous. With equal emphasis, these have been refuted by statements that land under reclamation works constitutes less than one tenth of one per cent. of all the land in agricultural production in the United States, and that the products produced thereon are in the nature of special products, which do not enter into the commodity lists now suffering from over-production. It is the opinion of the writer that there should be some coördination of our reclamation policy with agricultural tendencies, in so far as that is possible, by which reclamation may become in small degree a stabilizer in agricultural production. However, whatever is to be the future of reclamation, - whether the policy is to be continued or curtailed, the fact stands that it is the duty of the Government to make the twenty-six existing projects as successful as possible. The experiment in Federal Reclamation was originated as an effort toward homebuilding - as a social experiment - and nothing should

be left undone until a successful realization of this purpose has been achieved on all the projects. In that there has not been attained on many of the projects that degree of economic success which is rightfully theirs under the intent of the law, reclamation is to be censured. Homebuilding, as the most forceful argument projected when the bill was passed in 1902, should be the yardstick by which we measure its success after a period of a quarter century. Truly, the defense of the projects, 'must run in terms of their social importance to the State and Nation. And,' as Dr. Johnson stated, 'this fact emphasizes the necessity of giving at least as much attention to the community building aspect of reclamation as to the engineering aspect. It should appear from the present study that, while there are two phases to the task of creating future reclamation success, - namely, that (1) of demonstrating the advantages of financial aid and that (2) of demonstrating the advantages of directed group settlement, - that two can be undertaken as parallel activities; and as success is attained in one, it will be found to contribute to the success of the other. The advancement of credit by the Government, providing thus 'the missing link in American irrigation development,' and planned community settlement which affords effective group action, are essential in solving the economic and social problems of farm life in the compact reclamation areas. By an application of these two measures, Federal Reclamation will occupy the rôle which it was intended to fill - that of a successful homebuilder."

Dr. Elwood Mead has written the Foreword from which the extracts below have been taken: "Aside from the creation of wealth in land, the canals and reservoirs built by the Reclamation Bureau are an unquestioned success from an engineering standpoint. They represent as high a standard of permanence and success in operation as are to be found in any country. Less can be said of the social and economic ideas and practices which have characterized reclamation... Today conditions are so radically different that solvent reclamation requires different policies and practices. The pioneering life has disappeared... Now farms must be intensively cultivated and their business affairs efficiently managed. The bills which must be met can be paid only by growing and marketing crops of high acreage value. The farmer must understand his calling. He must use modern machinery and labor-saving devices. There are no opportunities for ignorance and inexperience. Credit has assumed an importance unknown at the outset. Those who are able to meet the exacting requirements of reclamation find in the life on a reclamation project greater rewards, greater satisfactions by far than were possible at the earlier date. Today the average value of crops grown on reclamation projects is two and a half times the average of the whole country. Teamwork in development, in the business of buying and selling and in social affairs, makes life on the modern reclamation project a more stimulating and enjoyable existence than was possible or even dreamed of in the pioneering period. To obtain these rewards requires a greater initial outlay, more ability, better equipment, both materially and in the way of experience. The problems of reclamation grow out of the fact that the extent of these economic and social changes has not been understood, either by legislators or by the public."

Gt. Brit. Empire marketing board. The dissemination of research results among agricultural producers. Answers to a questionnaire issued by the Empire marketing board. With an introduction by Sir A. Daniel Hall. September, 1930. London, H. M. Stationery off., 1930. 143p. ([Its Publications] E. M. B. 33) 280.39 G792P no. 33

This volume, which is well described by its title, has an introduction written by Sir Daniel Hall which is an excellent statement of the principles and policy of any extension service. It opens with a discriminating discussion of the various senses in which the term research is used, namely, to denote (1) the discovery of knowledge, (2) the solution of a practical problem and (3) the accumulation of general information about improved farming which the ordinary farmer needs. Under the first type of research "Research proper is concerned with the discovery of knowledge per se, knowledge which may have an economic bearing, as when it deals with a subject of immediate economic importance like the nutrition of a plant, but the pursuit of which has been prompted by the desire to extend man's understanding of a particular set of natural phenomena. In this type of research, the economic applications are a secondary consideration and often arise only indirectly... It may almost be said that an acquaintance with the results of research proper is of no use to the farmer, who needs only to be supplied with some of the deductions and consequences. No one thinks of disseminating medical research among the general public. It is addressed to the practitioners, and reaches the public as rules of health or as treatment. Without pushing the analogy too far it may be agreed that the farming public need not be made acquainted with the current work of research stations proper. The justification for introducing them to it come from the special character of the farming industry - that it is split up among a large body of individuals. In a large organised industry there is always a definite intermediate stage between research and its application, i. e. the building up, often by tedious and minute investigation, of a working process from the principle discovered in the laboratory... The results obtained by the experiment stations should, however, reach the staff of instructors who deal directly with the farmers. As these instructors are scattered and busy men it is of importance to organise some means of keeping them in touch with developments of their subject. Hence the value of an annual meeting of staff - organisers, instructors, and advisors, preferably at the experiment station, when the investigators expound both their own and parallel work on a particular subject, one subject perhaps being taken each year. It is in this way that research can best be made available for the farmer, and again that the investigator can receive criticism and stimulus.

"In another category from research proper, even though the boundary line may often be difficult to draw, comes investigation directly aimed at the solution of some practical problem. This may often involve long and complicated work, but it is addressed to a particular

public only and is of no value to farmers generally. To give a recent example, the coffee growers of Kenya have of late years suffered much from the invasions of a 'mealy bug,' which weakens the plant by sucking the sap, and covers leaves and berries with a dirty exudation. An appropriate ladybird was discovered which would keep the mealy bug in check, which may be regarded as a normal application of a well-recognised principle. But it then began to be found that the bushes were run over by a species of ant which drove off the ladybirds. The prevalence of this ant was itself a new phenomenon, hitherto it had been held in check by a species of predatory ant. But as this latter species makes its nests in the soil it was disturbed and driven away by the continuous cultivation to which a coffee plantation is subject. The next stage in the fight was the discovery that a paper band smeared with a particular creosote preparation could not be crossed by the ants but did not deny access to the ladybirds and their larvae. As long as the banding was properly maintained and weeds were not allowed to establish a bridge for the ants the double protection was effective. Then the creosote preparation failed to act and further enquiry showed that different material was being supplied, though regarded as identical by the trade. Further investigation was required to characterise the effective material and to discover the active principle, which is apparently not present in the tar from all coals. This very interesting sequence of investigation is addressed only to a very small section of cultivators and can only be utilised by them; it is an example of the very special investigations required by particular industries.

"In the last category may be placed the general information about improved farming which the ordinary cultivator or stockkeeper requires. Research is not involved; the men in question, and they constitute the great majority of practical producers, fail in that they are not utilising common knowledge, scientific or practical. South Australia supplies a good example. Of 3,500 farmers in that State more than 1,500 reaped less than half the average yield of the State, while almost the same number obtained more than twice the same average. The failures were largely due to neglect of the two most thoroughly accepted principles of wheat growing in South Australia - bare fallowing and the use of superphosphate. With, then, the bulk of farmers in any country, the problem is how to bring home to them not so much the results of recent research but the common facts upon which their calling is based - practical, scientific and economic. This is the task of the educational service, and if the educational service is effective very little need be done to ensure that it will pass on all the practicable results of recent research. The answers to the questionnaire also serve to suggest that there are three classes of producers, who have to be considered separately though they tend to merge into one another. In the first class we may place the plantation industries growing a single crop on a large scale, often with a considerable backing of technical knowledge and capital. In this class we may include the growers of sugar, copra, rubber, tea, coffee, fruit, vines and various fibers. The managers of these industries require highly specialised information proceeding from investigation. They are receptive of such information and are

generally ready to utilise it. From the point of view both of investigation and of the dissemination of information they can best be served when the individuals will associate and assist in the maintenance and direction of a special experiment station devoted to their industry only, however closely this station may be associated with or administered by the Department of Agriculture. The second class embraces the great mass of primary producers - generally mixed farmers cultivating more than one crop and keeping stock. Their operations may be large or small. When large they approximate to the plantation producers, but undoubtedly, even in the Empire, single family farms with occasional help predominate and they are the chief primary producers of the world. Looked at broadly these men are not picked for their competence and are not practising an art, to the improvement of which they are applying their intelligence; they are living, instinctively and irrationally. There are good, bad and indifferent farmers among them, just as they vary in the way they live up to their religious professions, or carry out their duties as fathers of families. What the bad ones lack is not so much technical knowledge as character, energy, and developed intelligence. Hence it follows that the factor determining their quality as farmers will be their general education as human beings. Let us remember that the remarkable development of Danish agriculture followed, not an organised scheme of technical instruction, but the development of the People's High Schools, with their ethical and historical basis. With this proviso, the application of which is outside the ambit of this questionnaire, it is yet possible to gather some general ideas of the methods leading to success in diffusing information among the general class of farmers. Putting aside the organisation of instruction of young persons by formal methods - courses, winter schools, colleges of agriculture, etc., there is agreement that effective work among adults comes with personal contacts. The best agency is the visit of the instructor or technical expert, call him what you will, to the farm, to discuss with the occupier what the latter is doing ... The less intimate the personal contacts, the less effective the education will be. Lectures, Broadcasting, Films, Bulletins and Journals all suffer from this disability. English experience, which is paralleled by the Bureau system of South Australia, shows that meetings for discussion provide a greater stimulus than the pure lecture, even though questions follow the latter. The point is that any educational effort in which the students are led to play a part; in which they are active participators, leads to more permanent results than other forms of instruction in which they are passive receivers of information... In conclusion I should like to emphasise the value of a collection from time to time, like the present, of the experience of the agricultural staffs of the various parts of the Empire, setting out the methods of reaching the primary producers that have been found to work. While it is not suggested that any one method can be transplanted from one set of conditions to another, it is certain that information of what has answered in one place may stimulate an instructor in another area to adapt the principle to his particular circumstances."

Rural Health - Denmark - Netherlands

Puntoni, Vittorio. L'hygiène rurale au Danemark et aux Pays-Bas particulièrement en ce qui concerne les habitations rurales, la mortalité dans les campagnes et le lait. Rapport sur le voyage (juin - juillet 1929) entrepris sur l'initiative de l'organisation d'hygiène de la Société des nations et du Comité international d'hygiène Établi par le représentant de l'Institut international d'agriculture M. le Dr. Vittorio Puntoni. Rome, Impr. de la Chambre des députés C. Colombo, 1930. 39p.

Under each country there is information on rural dwellings, mortality in the country and the inspection and control of milk from the place of production until it reaches the consumer.

Rural Living Conditions - China

Lee, F. C. H., and Chin, T. Village families in the vicinity of Peiping. Peiping, Social research department, China foundation, 1929. 6p. ([Institute of social research] Bulletin 2)

"The purpose of the present inquiry is to obtain an accurate and intimate knowledge of the living conditions of the rural-suburban families in the vicinity of Peking. In studying the conditions of living of the families, we are naturally interested to know how each family spends its income. Consequently our primary considerations are (1) family income and (2) family expenditure. As some of the families do not earn enough money for their livelihood, it is important to find out their means of making up the deficit. Hence topics such as loans, pawnings, presents and gifts, and relief are also treated. Lastly, considering the present lack of information regarding rural life in China, we have made use of this opportunity to study also the families in their social aspects."

Rural Reconstruction - India

Thomas, P. J. The economic side of agriculture. 22p.

"Reprinted from the Journal of the Madras University."

In "a lecture delivered at the Senate House on November 12, 1928," the author discusses the connection between economics and agriculture, and emphasizes the need of a concerted effort in India to apply the science of economics to the problem of rural reconstruction.

Sheep - Costs of Production - England

Wyllie, James. Investigation into farming costs of production and financial results. X. Sheep breeding and feeding over six years. Wye, Kent [1930] p.313-346. (South-eastern agricultural college, Wye, Dept. of economics. Report no. 10)

"The principal object of this report is to present and discuss the results from sheep breeding and feeding that have so far been obtained in the investigation into farming costs of production and financial results commenced at Michaelmas, 1923, and still going on. A secondary object is to discuss some of the general principles involved in arriving at a fair estimate of the profit or loss from sheep husbandry."

Wardwell, C. A. R. Business economics and statistics; statistics and the business cycle... Foreword and addenda by Floyd F. Burchett. [Philadelphia] La Fayette institute, inc., 1930. 47p. 251 W21 1930

The author has arranged his material under the headings which follow: The era of statistical control in business has dawned; Statistical control is necessitated by the fact that business is always changing; Statistical control is the most profitable means by which business management can cope with the foregoing continuous changes in business; and statistical control is essential to modern business management.

Sugar Beets - England

Burgess, C., and Graves, P. E. No. 3. Sugar beet in the eastern counties 1929; being the final report on an investigation into the financial results of sugar beet growing, and the principal factors influencing them, during the three seasons, 1927, 1928 and 1929, with particular reference to the latter year. Cambridge, W. Heffer & sons, ltd., 1930. 70p. (Cambridge, Eng. University. Dept. of agriculture. Farm economics branch, Report no. 16)

No. 1 covered 1927 and was Report No. 9; No. 2 covered 1928 and was Report 13.

"This investigation is being brought to a close at a time when everyone interested in the production of home-grown sugar is speculating on the effect which the second reduction in the rate of the subsidy (which comes into operation with the 1931 crop) will have upon the price per ton of roots paid by the factories to the growers. It will be recalled that the Sugar-Beet (Subsidy) Act of 1924 provided for the payment from the National Exchequer to the Beet Sugar Factories of a sum of 19s. 6d. per cwt. of white sugar (and pro-rata for molasses) manufactured during that year and until the completion of the 1927 season. During the same period the normal contract price, as agreed between the factories and the growers, was 54s. per ton of washed roots having a sugar percentage of 15.5 per cent., with an addition or deduction of 3d. per ton for every 0.1 per cent. difference in sugar content. For the three seasons 1928-30 the subsidy rate was reduced to 13s. per cwt. of white sugar, and the agreed contract price of roots was brought down to 46s. per ton at 15.5 per cent. sugar, with a deduction of 3.6d. for every 0.1 per cent. below that figure and an addition of the same amount for every increase up to 16.5 per cent. sugar, while, above 16.5 per cent. sugar the premium was at the rate of 4d. for every 0.1 per cent. For the three seasons 1931-33 the subsidy rate is to be reduced to 6s. 6d. per cwt. of sugar, and the factories and the growers are faced with the necessity of readjusting the contract price of roots.

"The former occasion when the reduction in the subsidy called for a revision of the contract price of roots unfortunately occurred while the growers were experiencing the most unsatisfactory season which the industry has had to withstand since the passing of the 1924 Act. The result was that the 1928 acreage of sugar-beet represented a reduction of 21 per cent. below the 1927 total. There have since followed two more satisfactory seasons, bringing with them an atmosphere of optimism, and annual

increases of 31 per cent. and nearly 40 per cent. in the acreage grown. The good years and the increased acreage have been as profitable to the factories as to the growers and the question of a reduction in the contract price of roots should be approached by both parties in a more healthy spirit than was possible in 1927. There can be no doubt, however, that the attitude of both interests will be largely influenced by the results of the 1930 crop, and while it is, as yet, too early in the season to hazard a forecast of the growers' measure of success, the factories' position is almost assured by the greatly extended acreage.

"It is hoped that this Report and its two predecessors will assist in clarifying the economic position of sugar-beet production from the point of view of the grower. Such an insight into existing conditions should be of assistance to those who will be responsible for fixing the new contract prices...

"The circumstances surrounding the economics of sugar production by the factories are less clear than those relating to beet production by the growers. In compliance with the 1924 (Subsidy) Act, through which they receive Government assistance, the factories publish their balance sheets each year, and the information thus made available is slightly amplified at the annual general meetings of each company... But whatever the immediate developments, the ultimate objective of both the growers and the factories is identical. They are inter-dependent upon each other, and it is as much in the interests of the factory to offer a price which will maintain the acreage of beet at a maximum, as it is in the interests of the farmer to maintain production at a level which will make possible economic factory operation, for only thus can the maximum contract price be obtained."

Textiles Trades - Great Britain

Gt. Brit. Census of production office. Final report on the third census of production of the United Kingdom (1924) The textile trades. Presented to Parliament in pursuance of the Census of production act, 1906. London, H. M. Stationery off., 1930. 285p. 304 G794

This report contains statistics for Great Britain on the cotton trades; woolen and worsted trades; silk and artificial silk trades; jute, hemp and linen trades, hosiery trades; textile finishing trades; lace trades; rope, twine and net trades; elastic webbing trade; coconut fibre, ramie fibre, horsehair and feather trades; flock and rag trades; and the packing trades.

Tobacco - History

Ramsey, Elizabeth. The history of tobacco production in the Connecticut Valley. Northampton, Mass., Dept. of history of Smith College, 1930. p. 95-206. (Smith college studies in history, v. 15, nos. 3-4, April 1930-July 1930) 69 R14

The extract below is taken from the author's conclusion:

"The ability and enterprise of the growers in their adaptation of the product to the changing demand seems unusual when it is considered that this is an agricultural product. It has been furthered in a remarkable way by the state experiment stations, which have been continually in

touch with the needs of the growers, and by the Federal Government whose chief contribution was the introduction of shadegrown tobacco. The market for the latter is dependent on the tariff to a much greater extent than that of other types of tobacco. This being the case, it seems rather strange that so much time and money should have been invested in the experiment. Nor is the result especially desirable. Production is concentrated in the hands of a few companies, some themselves manufacturers of cigars, and in no apparent need of help or protection. The increased dependence on child labour for the harvesting seems a particularly objectionable consequence of government aid.

"There appears to have been an unusual amount of friction in the marketing of the crop. Little seems to be known of the history of the coöperative societies, which have arisen in every decade since 1850. Still less is known of the buyers' combinations, which might perhaps be the key to the problem. The close relation of the manufacturers and the packers, and of late their union with the growers, is an interesting development of this century. If, as has been suggested, the improvement of cigar making machinery leads to cheaper cigars, and cigar production begins to expand again, large corporations, through their growing control of the tobacco lands of the Valley, may play an even greater part than hitherto. There must at any rate be a good deal of coöperation between growers and manufacturers if Connecticut Valley wrapper leaf is to keep its hold on the market."

Wheat

Broomhall, G. J. S. Liverpool grain futures operators' guide. [Liverpool, The Northern publishing co., ltd., 1930] 46p.

A useful little compendium of information about the futures market for wheat in Liverpool, including monthly and daily "futures" prices. The monthly prices are for six seasons, the daily are from June 1929 to July 1930.

Wheat - Palestine

Palestine economic society. Bulletin, v. 5, no. 2. August 1930. Wheat culture in Palestine, by Dr. Ludwig Pinner. Tel-Aviv, Palestine economic society, 1930. 123p. 280.9 P17B v. 5, no. 2

"The present publication is the first and more general part of a monograph on 'The Wheat of Palestine,' which is to be published in full by the Agricultural Experiment Station of the Jewish Agency. While the work as a whole is of a more professional and scientific character, intended mainly for agronomists and farmers, the first part now published by the Palestine Economic Society contains chapters of general interest from an economic point of view, such as description of the economic features of wheat-growing in Palestine. These features comprise area, yields and total production of wheat, imports, consumption and marketing of the commodity, conditions of wheat-growing under primitive methods and at different stages of colonisation, and an attempt to calculate the respective costs of production and profitability. Moreover, although wheat is but a single branch of the complex agricultural sphere, it may well be taken as a gauge of the standard for different agrarian forms.

For these reasons the Palestine Economic Society has decided to publish this section of the treatise in its 'Bulletin' which the author completed on our request by a summary and a chapter on the future prospects of this branch of Palestine economy..

"The Second Part of the work, which is to be published by the Agricultural Experiment Station of the Jewish Agency, will deal with the following subjects: Wheat-Weeds; Pests and Diseases; General Survey, Description and Classification of Varieties; Variety Tests; Notes on Wheat Selection; and Milling and Baking Experiments." - Editor's preface.

BIBLIOGRAPHIES

The banana industry, 1927- ; a selected list of references, with particular reference to the economic aspects of the industry, comp. by Louise O. Bercaw, Library, Bureau of agricultural economics. [Washington, D. C.] Nov. 10, 1930. 10p. Typewritten. May be borrowed for copying.

Selected list of publications containing wool prices, comp. in the Library, Bureau of agricultural economics. October 30, 1930. 5p. Typewritten
May be borrowed from the Library, Bureau of Agricultural Economics for copying.

State and federal publications dealing with the marketing of agricultural products; a list of references to the printed publications of state and federal departments of agriculture, markets, etc., issued since 1924. Comp. by Louise O. Bercaw, Library, Bureau of agricultural economics. April 26, 1930. 61p. Mimeographed.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE PUBLICATIONS

Economic in Character

Compiled by Katharine Jacobs

Farmers' Bulletin*

1636. Farm bulk storage for small grains, by M. A. R. Kelley... and E. G. Boerner. Oct. 1930. 46p.

Leaflet*

68. Roadside markets, by Caroline B. Sherman. Oct. 1930. 6p.

Service and Regulatory Announcements (Agricultural Economics) **

120. Regulations of the Secretary of agriculture governing the inspection, grading, and certification of tobacco, effective August 1, 1930. Sept. 1930. 6p.

* Requests for these publications should be addressed to the Office of Information, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

** Requests for these publications should be addressed to the Division of Economic Information, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

121. Rules and regulations of the Secretary of agriculture for carrying out the provisions of the Perishable agricultural commodities act, 1930. (46 stat. 531) Oct. 1930. 19p.

Technical Bulletins *

194. Economic status of drainage districts in the South in 1926, by Roger D. Marsden... and R. P. Teele. Oct. 1930. 48p.
197. Milling and baking qualities of world wheats, by D. A. Coleman... Owen L. Dawson... Alfred Christie... H. B. Dixon... H. C. Fellows... J. F. Hayes... Elwood Hoffercker... J. H. Shollenberger... and W. K. Marshall. Oct. 1930. 224p.
199. Trading in corn futures, by G. Wright Hoffman. Oct. 1930. 82p.

Mimeographed Publications of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics***

- The consumer and the standardization of farm products, by Caroline B. Sherman. [1930] 8p.
"Compiled from articles, addresses, and releases issued by the Bureau."
- Development of federal standards for the certification of farm products in the United States, by Nils A. Olsen. [1930] 10p.
Address, International Conference of Agricultural Economics, Cornell University, Ithaca, New York, August 25, 1930.
- The economic position of the Western states in American agriculture, by C. L. Holmes. Oct. 1930. 40p.
Address, Western States Extension Conference, Bozeman, Montana, August 14, 1930.
- Index numbers of prices farmers pay for commodities purchased. Supp. no. [1] June 26, 1930. 2p.; Supp. no. 2, Oct. 20, 1930. 1p.
- Market preferences and some practices involved in the distribution of potatoes in six eastern cities, by R. L. Spangler. Oct. 1930. 17p.
- Marketing Florida citrus; summary of 1929-30 season, by H. F. Willson. Oct. 1930. 81p. (Issued in cooperation with Florida State marketing bureau)
- Marketing South Florida snap beans, season 1929-1930, by V. H. Nicholson. Oct. 1930. 24p. (Issued in cooperation with the Florida State marketing bureau)
- Marketing Texas spinach, season 1929-1930, by G. D. Clark. Oct. 1930. 20p. (Issued in cooperation with Texas Department of agriculture, Bureau of markets and Chamber of commerce, San Antonio. Texas)
- Marketing Western New York onions; summary of the 1929-30 season, by J. P. Klein and A. L. Thomas. Oct. 1930. 27p. (Issued in cooperation with the New York State Department of agriculture and markets)

* Requests for these publications should be addressed to the Office of Information, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

*** These publications are issued in limited editions. Sent only on request to the Division of Economic Information, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

Marketing Wisconsin potatoes: summary of 1929-1930 season, by C. Donald Schoolcraft. Oct. 1930. 33p. (Issued in cooperation with Wisconsin State Department of agriculture and markets)

Post war interrelations between agriculture and business in the United States [by] L. H. Bean. [1930] 21p.

Address delivered before the second International Conference of Agricultural Economists, Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y., August 27, 1930.

Statement concerning turkey grading school, to be held at San Angelo, Texas, week of October 20, 1930. Sept. 1930. 7p.

Tentative definitions and grades for canned sauerkraut. Sept. 11, 1930. 6p.

Tentative specifications for U. S. standards and grades of dressed turkeys. [1930] 2p.

U. S. standards for unshelled pecans (1930) [Oct. 20, 1930] 5p.

Radio Talks*

Changes in truck crop production, by Wells A. Sherman. Oct. 21, 1930. 3p.

The feed situation, by F. J. Hosking. Oct. 20, 1930. 2p.

Feeding wheat to hogs, by W. J. Spillman. Oct. 2, 1930. 2p.

Fruit and vegetable prospects on October 1, by Paul L. Koenig. Oct. 11, 1930. 2p.

October 1 crop conditions, by S. A. Jones. Oct. 11, 1930. 3p.

The poultry and egg market situation, by Roy C. Potts. Sept. 29, 1930. 2p.

Selling cotton by grade and staple, by W. B. Lanham. Oct. 7, 1930. 3p.

September dairy markets, by L. M. Davis. Sept. 30, 1930. 3p.

Special report on feed and livestock situation, by W. A. Wheeler. Oct. 2, 1930. 2p.

Miscellaneous**

My philosophy of rural recreation [by] Dr. C. J. Galpin. Oct. 1930. 6p.

(Issued by Extension service as Extension service circular 135) Mimeographed.

Address delivered before the Extension Section of the American Country Life Association, Madison, Wis., Oct. 7, to 10, 1930.

Property taxation in selected towns in the forest land regions of Minnesota, by R. C. Hall and P. A. Herbert. July 1, 1930. 37p. 105 tables.

(Progress report of the Forest taxation inquiry no. 9, issued by Forest service) Mimeographed.

Report of committees, Western states extension conference, Bozeman, Montana, August 11-15, 1930. Sept. 1930. 20p. (Issued by Extension service as Extension service circular 132) Mimeographed.

"Program was devoted to a review of the programs in home management and farm management adopted at Pullman, Washington, in 1925, and to a consideration of matters relating to agricultural outlook and cooperative marketing."

* Requests for these publications should be addressed to the Division of Economic Information, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

** Requests for these publications should be addressed to the offices issuing them.

U. S. FEDERAL FARM BOARD PUBLICATIONS*

Compiled by Margaret Harrison

Bulletin

1. Fruits and vegetables. Guide for setting up local cooperative marketing associations, by Harry C. Hensley. Nov. 1930. 28p.

Circular

2. Grow less get more. Millions of dollars and hours of work are lost in overproduction. Size of the crop depends largely on acreage farmers plant. Nov. 1930. 4p.

Mimeographed Publications

Agricultural producers must control production and marketing of crops before their industry will be on a satisfactory financial basis and, therefore, more attractive to farm boys and girls. Mr. C. B. Denman, said in an address... (Oct. 15, 1930) before the annual meeting of the Missouri farmers union at Grant City, Missouri. 8p. (Press service, no. 1-95, Oct. 15, 1930)

The Federal farm board announced... that it is taking steps to extend to Porto Rico the benefits of the Agricultural marketing act. Oct. 27, 1930. 1p. (Press service no. 1-99, Oct. 27, 1930)

In response to the request of a newspaper correspondent... for comment on the statement of Joe S. Montgomery in St. Paul, Minn... to the effect the Federal farm board had rejected applications for loans made by the Farmers livestock marketing association and in doing so had discriminated against that organization, Chairman Legge called attention to the following resolution adopted by the Board September 26, 1930. 2p. (Press service no. 1-97, Oct. 22, 1930)

Increased feeding of livestock in Nebraska, Iowa and other states where there is an abundance of roughage and grain was advocated by Mr. Alex Legge... in an address prepared for delivery... November 7, 1930... before the Nebraska bankers association at Omaha, Nebraska. Nov. 7, 1930. 13p. (Press service no. 2-1. Nov. 7, 1930)

New England manufacturers will profit if the cooperative program being developed under the Agricultural marketing act succeeds, Mr. Alex Legge... said in an address prepared for delivery... October 30, 1930, before a luncheon meeting of the Boston chamber of commerce. Oct. 30, 1930. 14p. (Press service no. 1-98, Oct. 30, 1930)

* Requests for these publications should be addressed to the Federal Farm Board, Washington, D. C.

The rural schools and the solution of the farm problem. 3p. (Press service No. 2 - 2, Nov. 15, 1930)

Radio talk prepared by Mr. C. C. Teague... for delivery on the American education week radio program... Washington, D. C. ... Nov. 14, 1930

What is being done under the Agricultural marketing act to help solve the farm problem... described by Mr. C. C. Teague... in an address... Oct. 15, 1930) before a farmers' meeting at Utica, New York. 9p. (Press Service no. 1-94, Oct. 15, 1930)

With the assistance provided in the Agricultural marketing act, farmers of the country are now in position to build and operate cooperative machinery for marketing their products in their own interest, Mr. James C. Stone... said in an address prepared for delivery... Nov. 14, 1930 before the annual meeting of the National grange at Rochester, New York. 13p. (Press service no. 2 - 3, Nov. 14, 1930.)

STATE PUBLICATIONS

Compiled by Mary F. Carpenter

Alabama

Alabama. Agricultural experiment station, Auburn. Fortieth annual report year ending June 30, 1929. 37p.

Studies in agricultural economics, p. 17-19; in farm management, p. 24-25.

California

California. University. College of agriculture. Agricultural extension service, Berkeley. Beans. A brief statistical report dealing with production, carryover, and prices of dry edible beans with special reference to California. 1930? Mimeographed.

This report brings up to date some of the more important data given in California agricultural Experiment Station Bulletin, No. 444.

Nichols, P. F., and Christie, A. W. Dehydration of grapes. (Calif. Agr. Exp. Sta., Berkeley. Bul. 500. 1930. 31p.)

Cost of dehydrating grapes, p. 27-29.

Perelli-Minetti, Joseph. Black juice grape varieties in California. (Calif. Federal-state inspection service. Fruits and vegetables. Calif. Dept. of Agr. Sacramento. 1929. 80p.)

In cooperation with the U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

Stokdyk, E. A., and others. Marketing California apples. Summary and conclusions. (Calif. Agr. Exp. Sta., Berkeley. 1930. 7p.) Mimeographed.

Contribution from the Division of Agricultural Economics and the Giannini Foundation of Agricultural Economics.

Wellman, H. R. Factors that affected the annual average prices of canned clingstone peaches, 1921-22 to 1929-30. A preliminary report. (Calif. Agr. Exp. Sta., Berkeley. 1930. 12p.) Mimeographed.

Contribution from the Giannini Foundation of Agricultural Economics.

Connecticut

Connecticut. Agricultural college, Storrs. Economic digest for Connecticut agriculture, no. 12, May, 1930, p. 89-96.

Partial contents; Crop problems in Windham county; Turkeys; Poultry; Roadside stands; Tobacco.

Florida

Brooker, M. A. A study of the cost of transportation of Florida citrus fruits with comparative costs from other producing areas. (Fla. Agr. Exp. Sta., Gainesville, Bul. 217. 1930. 128p.,)

Made under the direction of Professors W. I. Myers and Leland Spencer of Cornell University and Professor C. V. Noble of the University of Florida.

Indiana

Young, E. C., and Elliott, F. F. Types of farming in Indiana. (Ind. Agr. Exp. Sta., Lafayette. Bul. 342. 1930. 72p.)

In cooperation with the U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

Iowa

Iowa. Dept. of agriculture, Des Moines. Thirtieth annual Iowa year book of agriculture... 1929. 675p.

Includes, 1929 farm business analysis, 650 Iowa farms, by J. C. Galloway; Reports of state agricultural organizations and farm crop statistics for 1929.

Kansas

Grimes, W. E. Desirable adjustments in the Kansas wheat industry. (Kans. State Agr. Col. Ext. Service, Manhattan. Ext. Circ. 80. 1930. 4p.)

Hodges, J. A., Elliott, F. F., and Grimes, W. E. Types of farming in Kansas. (Kans. Agr. Exp. Sta., Manhattan. Bul. 251. 1930. 112p.)

In cooperation with the U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

Kentucky

Kentucky. Agricultural experiment station, Lexington. Forty-second annual report... 1929. 55p.

Studies in agricultural economics, p. 6-15.

Minnesota

Cavert, W. L. Sources of power on Minnesota farms. (Minn. Agr. Exp. Sta., University Farm, St. Paul. Bul. 262. 1930. 72p.)

Johnson, E. C., and Johnson, E. A. Trucking livestock to the South St. Paul market. (Minn. Univ. Agr. Ext. Div., University Farm, St. Paul. Minnesota farm business notes, 95. 1930. p. 1-4) Mimeographed.

Minnesota. Dept. of agriculture, dairy and food, St. Paul. Minnesota creameries, cheese, ice cream and canning factories. 1930. 62p.

Includes 1929 creamery statistics by counties, production of canned foods for the years 1920 to 1930 and a directory of creameries, cheese and canning factories.

Pond, G. A., and Bassett, L. B. Cost of combine harvesting in Minnesota. (Minn. Agr. Exp. Sta., University Farm, St. Paul. Bul. 266. 1930. 31p.)

Missouri

Hammar, C. H. The Missouri farmers' tax position. (Mo. Agr. Exp. Sta., Columbia. Bul. 291. 1930. 28p.)

Logan, E. A., and Mayes, Jewell. Missouri by counties (Mo. State Board of Agr., Jefferson City, Bul., v. 28, no. 4, April, 1930. 48p.)

In cooperation with the U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

Contains the annual farm census by counties for 1929 and earlier years.

Montana

Bell, E. J., jr. Successful farming practices in the Billings beet region. (Mont. Agr. Exp. Sta., Bozeman. Bul. 232. 1930. 44p.)

Montana. Agricultural experiment station, Bozeman. Solving farm problems. Thirty-sixth annual report... July 1, 1928 to June 30, 1929. 95p.

Report on agricultural economics studies, p. 10-17.

Nevada

Headley, F. B., and Venstrom, Cruz. Economic history of the Newlands irrigation project. (Nev. Agr. Exp. Sta. Carson City. Bul. 120. 1930. 30p.)

"In this bulletin the Annual census reports taken by the United States Reclamation Bureau from 1912 to 1929 have been compiled, together with other related economic information."

New Hampshire

Rinear, E. H. Operating costs of retail grain stores in New Hampshire. (N. H. Agr. Exp. Sta., Durham. Bul. 251. 1930. 32p.)

New York

Gilbert, C. W. Motor trucks on New York farms. (N. Y. Cornell Agr. Exp. Sta., Ithaca. Bul. 507. 1930. 55p.)

A study conducted under the direction of W. I. Myers and V. B. Hart of Cornell University.

Masterman, N. K., and Crouch, H. B. The roadside market. An opportunity for the rural woman. (N. Y. State Col. of Agr., Extension Service, Ithaca. Bul. 193. 1930. 22p.)

Ohio

Ellenwood, C. W. The cost of developing an apple orchard. (Ohio. Agr. Exp. Sta., Wooster. Bul. 456. 1930. 30p.)

"A record of costs and yield through the first fifteen years."

Foster, L. G. Some factors affecting the movement of Ohio wheat. (Ohio. Agr. Exp. Sta., Wooster. Bul. 458. 1930. 48p.)

Moore, H. R. Taxation as related to the property and income of Ohio farmers. (Ohio. Agr. Exp. Sta., Wooster. Bul. 459. 1930. 41p.)

Ohio. Agricultural experiment station, Wooster. Bimonthly bulletin, no. 147, Nov.-Dec., 1930.

Partial contents: Commercial feeds sold in Ohio, by V. R. Wertz, p. 198-199.

Ray, G. S., Tuttle, A. R., and Straszheim, R. E. Ohio agricultural statistics for 1929. (Ohio Agr. Exp. Sta., Wooster. Bul. 460. 1930. 46p.)

In cooperation with the U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics

Oregon

Gatlin, G. O. Elements of cooperative marketing. (Oregon. Agr. Col. Ext. Serv., Corvallis. Ext. Bul. 429. 1930. 3p.)

Pennsylvania

James, D. M. The fruit and vegetable supply for fifteen cities, 1929. (Pa. Dept. of Agr., Harrisburg. Bul. 493. 1930. 82p.)

A similar bulletin with data for earlier years was published in 1928 as Bulletin 461.

Manning, F. E. Suggestions for the preparation and presentation of the treasurer's annual financial report. (Pa. State College. Dept. of Agricultural Extension, State College. 1930? 11p.) Mimeographed.

Pennsylvania. Agricultural experiment station, State College. 43rd annual report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1930. (Bul. 258. 1930. 52p.) Dept. of Agricultural Economics, p. 10-13

South Dakota

South Dakota. Agricultural Experiment station, Brookings. Value of grinding grains and roughages for livestock. (Bul. 252. 1930. 56p.)

Part 1 is The Cost of grinding grains and roughages, by R. L. Patty, p. 4-8.

South Dakota. State College of agriculture and mechanic arts. Extension service. Brookings. South Dakota feed and livestock outlook for fall of 1930. (Circ. letter 64. 1930. 9p.) Mimeographed.

In cooperation with the Dept. of Farm Economics, State College of Agriculture and the U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

Virginia

Taylor, C. C., and Ward, G. H. Norfolk plan of marketing milk. (Va. Agr. and Mech. Col. and Polytechnic Inst. Ext. Div., Blacksburg. Bul. 116. 1930. 19p.)

Virginia. State Dept. of agriculture. Division of markets, Richmond. Cooperative agricultural business organisations in Virginia. 1930. Mimeographed. A directory which includes name of secretary or manager.

Washington

Severance, George, Hunter, Byron, and Eke, Paul. Farming systems for Eastern Washington and Northern Idaho. (Wash. Agr. Exp. Sta., Pullman. Bul. 244. 1930. 83p.)

Results of a study in a wheat region where the average annual precipitation exceeds 18 inches.

Also to be published by the Idaho Experiment Station as Bulletin No. 173

Wisconsin

Bakken, H. H. American cheese factories in Wisconsin. (Wis. Agr. Exp. Sta., Madison. Research bul. 100. 1930. 30p.)

Mitchell, D. R., and McNall, P. E. Success with 200 acres. (Wis. Univ. Col. of Agr. Ext. Service, Madison. Circ. 240. 1930. 15p.)

Reorganization methods used by one farmer to place his farm on a paying basis.

PERIODICAL ARTICLES

Compiled by Louise O. Bercaw and A. M. Hannay

Agricultural Conference - Warsaw

The Conference of the agrarian countries in Warsaw. (In Polish Economist, v.5, no. 10, Oct., 1930, p. 274-278. May be obtained from 149 East 67th Street, New York, N. Y.)

At a conference held in Warsaw August 28-30, 1930, representatives of eight agrarian countries of South and East Europe drew up a number of resolutions to be submitted to their respective governments. These dealt with the reorganization of the export trade in agricultural products, the unification of statistical methods in connection with the export of agricultural products and the regular and rapid interchange of these statistics, the abolition of direct export subsidies on agricultural products, the establishment of a technical, financial commission to formulate a uniform plan for the granting of agricultural credit, and preferential treatment for agricultural products of European origin. It was proposed that a permanent committee for economic investigation be appointed to carry out the decisions made by the economic leaders of the individual countries to be called in conference once a year.

Rose, Adam. Zur Konferenz der landwirtschaftsminister der agrarstaaten. (In Vierteljahrshefte der polnischen Landwirtschaft, bd. 1, hft. 4. July, 1930, p. 5-12. Published by Die Gesellschaft für Landwirtschaftliche Bildungswesen. Landwirtschaftliche Buchhandlung, Nowy Swiat 35, Warsaw Poland)

The author discusses the necessity for the proposed conference at Warsaw of the ministers of agriculture of the agrarian countries of East and Central Europe in order to formulate an international policy with regard to rationalization of production and regulation of export.

Agricultural Conferences

International economic agreement. Conferences in Eastern Europe. (In Industrial and Labour Information, v. 35, no. 13. Sept. 29, 1930. p. 415-416. May be obtained from L. Magnusson, 701 Lenox Building, 1523 L. Street, Washington, D. C.)

The main conclusions reached by the delegates to the conferences of Bucharest, Sinaia, and Warsaw are given. Special reference is made to agricultural marketing.

Agricultural Policy - Chile

McBride, George McCutchen. The agrarian problem in Chile. (In Geographical Review, v. 20, no.4, Oct. 1930. p. 574-586. Published by the American Geographical Society, Broadway at 156th St., New York City)

Discusses the subject under the following headings: limited agricultural land; the social situation; the agrarian program; "propiedad austral"; the dominance of the hacienda; breaking up the large estates.

"The years immediately following the World War were anxious times for the Chilean capitalist in both city and country. It was plainly seen

that the nation faced a condition as fraught with peril to the existing order as did Mexico, Russia, or Italy. Since 1924 the situation has been improved, and it is possible that a crisis has been averted... A vast program of public works has virtually done away with unemployment. Social legislation more advanced than in any other American republic has been enacted. The laboring class has frankly been invited, for the first time to play its part in the governing of the Republic; and the organization of a labor party with strong constituent syndicates has been fostered. Coupled with this goes a far-reaching program destined, if completely carried out, to abolish the underlying evils of Chile's traditional land tenure system.

"The main features of this really heroic agrarian program are as follows: colonization of the remaining public lands; extension of irrigation; provision of rural credits, particularly to small proprietors; development of agricultural coöperatives; clearing of titles to property in the already settled sections of austral Chile, coupled with the abolition of still existing Indian communities there; subdivision of large rural properties in the central section of the country and foundation of agricultural colonies on their lands."

Agricultural Policy - Central Europe

Hodza, Milan. A policy for central Europe. (In Nineteenth Century and After, v.108, no. 644, Oct. 1930, p. 468-476. Published by Constable & Co., Ltd., Orange St., Leicester Square, London, W. C. 2, England)

Following the land tenure reform legislation in the countries of Central Europe the large landowner disappeared from the eastern half of this section except in Hungary and to some extent in Poland. Despite the loss of "a repressive controlling force in political life and a directing force in agrarian policy" a strong agrarian party has formed in each country "which has proved itself stronger in the long run than any other concentration of interests."

"The strength of the agrarian parties lies, first, in the fact that agriculture represents the social and also the economic centre of gravity in these countries. Agricultural development is less dependent on national financial power than industry and commerce. Small units of production remain the most efficient from the standpoint of cultivation, if they are united in cooperative marketing and credit associations.

"Secondly their strength lies in the steadying influence of the agricultural population in politics."

The writer discusses the possibility of co-operation of the Slav races which he thinks is "the essential preliminary to closer union among the countries of Europe." He thinks that both the possibility and the necessity of their co-operation "lie in the achievement of agrarian solidarity" and that "not until the new Central Europe is united by its natural centre of gravity, agrarian democracy, will it be possible to speak of rapprochement between the European nations."

Agricultural Policy - Great Britain

Statement on agricultural policy. (In Gt. Brit. Ministry of Agriculture.

Jour., v. 37, no. 6, Sept., 1930, p. 525-528)

Statement made by the Chancellor of the Exchequer in the House of Commons on August 1, 1930. It deals with small holdings, unemployment, large-scale farming and demonstration farms, the extension of the Agricultural Credits Act, 1928, to Scotland; cereals, the Agricultural Marketing Bill, the erection of publicly owned slaughter houses, education and research, the agricultural worker, and housing conditions. [May be found also in C. L. A. Journal, v.11, pt. 3, Sept., 1930, p. 229-232]

Agricultural Policy - Poland

Forderungen der landwirtschaftskreise auf dem gebiete der getreidepolitik im wirtschaftsjahre 1930/31. (In Vierteljahrshefte der polnischen Landwirtschaft, bd. 1, hft. 4, July, 1930, p. 186-191. Published by Die Gesellschaft für Landwirtschaftliche Bildungswesen. Landwirtschaftliche Buchhandlung, Nowy Swiat 35, Warsaw, Poland)

The agricultural policy of Poland for 1930/31 was discussed at a conference held at the Ministry of Agriculture on May 23-24, 1930, and attended by delegates from agricultural organizations all over the country. The grain policy and the regulation of the grain trade were the main topics discussed. It was agreed that the import tariff on grain should be high enough to protect Polish agriculture against the competition, not only of countries with lower production costs, but also of those in which the export of grain is subsidized by special dumping ordinances; that the payment of export premiums on rye, barley, oats, and wheat should be continued, but that the amount paid should not be changed oftener than every three months; that the union of grain exporters should continue in existence and that the restrictions on the milling of rye should be abolished as well as those on the export of clover. Disappointment was expressed with the outcome of the Polish-German rye agreement, but it was believed that there was still hope that it might be the first step towards an international agreement among rye exporters. A strong plea was made for the building up of a grain trade by means of cooperation, the provision of storage and transport facilities, the centralization of the export trade, government assistance in maintaining the price level, and grain standardization.

Staniewicz, Witold. Die agrarreformarbeiten in Polen im jahre 1928 und 1929 (ende) (In Vierteljahrshefte der polnischen Landwirtschaft, bd. 1, hft. 4, July, 1930, p.13-62. Published by Die Gesellschaft für Landwirtschaftliche Bildungswesen. Landwirtschaftliche Buchhandlung, Nowy Swiat, 35, Warsaw, Poland)

This is the conclusion of an article the first part of which appeared in the issue of this periodical for April, 1930. (See Agricultural Economics Literature, v. 4, no. 8, Oct., 1930, p. 433)

The functioning of the allotments system of land distribution is sketched from 1919 to 1929, and an account is given of the organization of new settlements and consolidated agricultural enterprises. State help in the form of loans, and the activity of the State Agricultural Bank are discussed. In conclusion, the author calls attention to the large field covered by the duties of the Polish Minister of Agriculture

with their technical, economic, financial and socio-political ramifications.

Agricultural Policy - U. S. S. R.

Agrarian policy in the Soviet Union. (In Industrial and Labour Information, v. 35, no. 13, Sept. 29, 1930, p. 416-419. May be obtained from L. Magnusson, 701 Lenox Building, 1523 L. Street, Washington, D. C.)

"The policy of compulsory transformation of individual holdings into collective estates in the Soviet Union has been modified, and peasants are now permitted to withdraw from the collective undertakings."

Agricultural Relief

Black, John W. Off balance. Decentralization considered as a solution for our agricultural and economic problems. (In Commercial West, v.60, no. 17, Oct. 25, 1930, p. 13-14, 23, 33. Published at Suite 409, Globe Bldg., Minneapolis, Minn.)

The writer sets down his ideas on the cause and the effect of, and the remedy for our agricultural and economic problems. He suggests that the solution lies in decentralization rather than in further concentration.

Knight, S. S. Considerations concerning farm relief. (In Pacific Rural Press, v. 120, no. 15, Oct., 11, 1930, p. 375. Published at 560 Howard St., San Francisco, Calif.)

Enumerates and discusses five things necessary for the success of farming as an industry. These are economical production of a high grade product; economical, efficient distribution; adequate financial facilities to insure credit for both production and distribution; governmental protection; a more equitable basis of taxation. Concludes with the following statement:

"Farm Relief: if, as and when it arrives, must come upon an engineering rather than a Santa Claus basis and the earlier America's farmers are convinced of this, regardless of immediate personal consequence, the better off they will be."

Walden, Arthur F. The rural banker and the farm problem. An address delivered at the recent annual meeting of the California agricultural teachers at San Jose. (In Financial Age, v. 62, no. 15, Oct. 11, 1930, p. 346, 355. Published at 132 Nassau St., New York City)

To be successful the individual engaged in agriculture should set up a proper accounting system, have the proper financial set-up, and should know "that there has been developed a proper plan of crop distribution for handling his products." This plan is cooperative marketing, the teaching and preaching of which he urges.

Agricultural Relief - England

Dampier-Whetham, W. C. D. Agricultural depression. (In Lloyds bank limited. Monthly review, new series, v. 1, no. 8, Oct. 1930, p. 259-267. Published at London, E. C. 3, England)

Discusses the present economic position of agriculture in England, some of the causes which have produced the depression in corn-growing areas and possible remedies. The last paragraph of the article is, in part, as follows:

"The immediate crisis in the arable counties is due mainly to the specially low prices of cereals and relatively high wages. But, broadly speaking, the troubles of agriculture are due to the same world-causes as are those of other depressed industries, and their sure cure concerns the economist, the banker and the statesman as much as the agriculturist. For good or ill, the adoption of a common gold-standard for their money has linked together the countries of the world, so that monetary changes in one affect them all. Not least of the evils of a falling general level of prices is that it leads the nations to regard each other as economic opponents rather than what they are - companions in misfortune, whose only sure and certain hope of relief is to be found in mutual help and cooperation."

Agricultural Relief - Yugoslavia

Jugoslavia, Crops - foreign trade - assistance to agriculture - money stabilisation. (In Economist, v. 111, no. 4547, Oct. 18, 1930, p. 711-712. Published at 8 Bouverie St., Fleet St., London, E. C. 4, England)

Includes the following:

"... serious efforts are being made by the government to assist agriculture, both internally in credit conditions, improved types of produce, and organisation of sale, and abroad. During its ten months' activity the Privileged Agrarian Bank has lent over 600 million dinars to peasants, chiefly through co-operatives, at 9 per cent. and 10 per cent., as against the usual 24 per cent. charged by county banks ... The Government is doing much for the improvement and standardisation of types of products, and is also distributing better seeds. Finally, the Privileged Export Company is combating speculative depression of corn prices and buying up large quantities for shipment abroad, chiefly to new markets. Abroad, the conferences at Bucharest, Sinaia and Warsaw all point to the desire of Yugoslavia, as well as of other Central and East European agricultural States to create satisfactory marketing conditions for agricultural goods. Taken as a whole, this work represents the first systematic effort of any Yugoslav Government since the war to help agriculture, and as such, even though not likely to produce quick or showy results, it is undoubtedly favourably affecting the agrarian industry."

Agriculture - German Silesia

Maiwald, K. Die landwirtschaft Schlesiens im zeichen der agrarkrise. (In Journal für Landwirtschaft, bd. 78, hft. 3-4, 1930, p. 213-239)

The author draws a somewhat pessimistic picture of agricultural conditions in German Silesia in which the increasing indebtedness of the farmer and the decreasing profitability of farming loom large. Market

difficulties caused by proximity to Poland and Czechoslovakia whose lower costs of production make them formidable competitors on the world market, particularly in the case of potatoes and sugar, and the domestic labor problem are the main causes of Silesia's economic distress. Among the remedies tried or suggested are a change in the type of products cultivated, improved methods of cultivation and livestock raising, co-operative marketing, wages paid for efficiency, and training of farm workers on the part of the farmers themselves, and, on the other hand, state credits for improvements and reorganization, provision by the State of agricultural training and the appointment of permanent expert agricultural advisers. Unfortunately, lack of money has hitherto severely hampered the success of any of these measures.

Agriculture - Tasmania

Billing, G. C. The productive efficiency of Tasmanian farming. (In Economic Record, v. 5, no. 9, Nov. 1929, p. 275-288. The Journal of the Economic Society of Australia and New Zealand. Published by the Melbourne University Press, The University, Carlton, N. 3, Melbourne, Victoria)

"Tasmania's application of the intensive method of cultivation is not at present sufficiently skilful for production values to compare favourably with those of the Commonwealth. No considerable artificial benefit counterbalances the advantages of wheat-growing states, as the sugar subsidy does for Queensland. Therefore, the efforts of the Department of Agriculture, in conjunction with the Agricultural Bureau, in introducing a system of changing methods and crops, are of first-rate importance, from the point of view of the prosperity of Tasmania. That dairying is apparently able to hold its own, in spite of inferior farming methods, points to most favorable results from the present vigorous campaign for the introduction of better farm management."

Arable Cultivation - Victoria

Wadham, S. M. The boundaries of arable cultivation in Victoria. (In Economic Record, v. 6, no. 10, May, 1930, p. 1-27. The Journal of the Economic Society of Australia and New Zealand. Published by the Melbourne University Press, The University, Carlton N. 3, Melbourne, Victoria)

This is the presidential address to Section K of the Australasian Association for the Advancement of Science, Brisbane meeting, May, 1930. It is in four parts as follows: Cultivable area; The agricultural position of the Northern Mallee (soils, climatic features, the system of agriculture, the area of the holding, the carrying capacity of the holding, the productive value of sheep, costs of the farm, the capital involved); Review of the arable cultivation in older districts (the areas of the northern plains, the upland country of the dividing range and the Grampians, dairying areas of South Gippsland and the western district, plains of the western district); Conclusion. Two appendices deal with the method of estimating grazing capacity by using district wheat yields, and cost of machinery required on the Mallee farm under discussion.

Australia

Wickens, C. H. Some statistical aspects of Australian industry. Address delivered to the Industrial Peace Conference in Sydney on February 19th, 1929. (In Economic Record, v.5, no. 8, May, 1929, p. 54-74. The Journal of the Economic Society of Australia and New Zealand. Published by the Melbourne University Press, The University, Carlton, N. 3, Melbourne, Victoria)

Sketches "the relative proportions of the various activities which make up the life of our community" and which "give some indication of the progress or retrogression which has taken place in comparatively recent times." Among the topics discussed are population, wheat, sheep and wool, butter, mining, forestry and fisheries, manufacturing, cost of production, unemployment and unemployment insurance, the publication of facts and statistics of industry, etc.

Bounty - Coffee - New Caledonia

Peyrolle. Rapport a Monsieur le Gouverneur sur le prix moyen de revient du Kilog. de café et l'aide sous forme de subvention aux planteurs. (In New Caledonia, Chambre d'agriculture. Revue agricole, Aug., 1930, p. 178-181)

In response to a request of the Governor of New Caledonia, an investigation of the cost of production of coffee was made by the Chamber of Commerce in order to justify the proposed payment of a subsidy to the planters.

Bounty - Cotton - Australia

Australia. Bounty on seed cotton and cotton yarn. (In Gt. Brit. Board of Trade Journal, v. 125, n. s., no. 1762, Sept. 11, 1930, p. 316. Published by H. M. Stationery Office, London, England)

The Act of August, 1926, which provided for the payment, for a period of five years, of a bounty on Australian seed cotton and cotton yarn, has been superseded by the Cotton Industries Bounty Act, 1930, which provides for the payment of bounties on cotton and cotton yarn up to September 30, 1936. The total amount payable in one financial year is fixed at £260,000. The rates paid for seed cotton are to be the same as those fixed by the Act of 1926 until September 30, 1932, after which time they will be decreased by 1/4d. and 1/8d. per lb. per annum according to the grade of seed cotton. The bounty on cotton yarn will also be reduced after September 30, 1932.

Bounty - Silk Cocoons - Spain

Spain. Real decreto dictando reglas para regular la adquisicion del capullo de seda y el pago de un precio remunerador al productor - Apr. 11, 1930. (In Gaceta de Madrid, no. 103, Apr. 13, 1930. Summary in International Institute of Agriculture. International Review of Agriculture, Pt. 2, Monthly Bulletin of Agricultural Economics and Sociology, year 21, no. 5, May, 1930. p. 191. Published in Rome, Italy)

"This decree grants producers during the month of September a premium of one peseta per kilogram of fresh cocoons sold on condition that the minimum sale price fixed by the Central Silk Office does not exceed 4 pesetas 50. This premium shall be reduced in proportion as this minimum price rises." A premium is also granted to spinners of fresh Spanish cocoons.

Control of Production

Output restriction as a policy. (In Westminster Bank Review, no. 199, Sept. 1930, p. 3-8. Published by the Westminster Bank Limited. 41 Lothbury, London, E. C. 4, England)

A summary of this article, with the title The Restriction Fallacy, is given in the Statist, v. 116, no. 2744, Sept. 27, 1930, p. 440. The conclusion reached is that "restriction in itself cannot be regarded as affording a satisfactory cure for economic depression. Restriction schemes discussed are Chilean nitrate, Brazilian coffee, Cuban sugar, wheat in Canada and the United States, the tea industry, the copper industry, rubber, and crude oil in the United States.

Cooperation

Drejer, A. Axelsen. Andelsbevaegelsen og dens okonomiske maal. [Cooperative movements and their economic object] (In Andelsbladet, nr. 38, Sept. 19, 1930, p. 1083-1093. Published at Aarhus, Denmark)

This is a lecture delivered before the Cooperative Joint Association at Hindsgavl, August 17-23.

Fay, C. R. Co-operation not philanthropy. (In Bureau Farmer (Washington State Farm Bureau News), v. 6, no. 2, Oct. 1930, p. 11. Published at Fort Wayne, Ind.)

This paper was read at the 1930 American Institute of Cooperation.

"Co-operation is not a species of philanthropy but a means of bringing the farmer into line with modern industry."

Cooperation - Bulgaria

The structure and organisation of the cooperative movement. XVII. Bulgaria. (In Review of International Cooperation, year 23, no. 10, Oct., 1930, p. 376-382. Published at Orchard House, 14 Great Smith Street, London, S. W. 1, England)

Cooperation - Denmark

Drejer, A. Axelsen. The structure and organisation of the co-operative movement. XVI. Denmark. (In Review of International Cooperation, year 23, no. 9, Sept. 1930, p. 358-365. Published at Orchard House, 14 Great Smith Street, London, S. W. 1, England.)

Cooperation - Rumania

Law for the organisation of co-operative societies. (In Correspondance Économique Roumaine, 12. année, no. 3, May - June, 1930, p. 10-66. Published by the Ministère de l'Industrie et du commerce, Rumania)

The text is given in English and in French of the above law which was published in the Official Gazette of Rumania on March 28, 1929.

Mladenatz, Gromoslav. The cooperative movement in Roumania. (In Correspondance Économique Roumaine, 12. année, no. 3, May-June, 1930, p.5-9. Published by the Ministère de l'Industrie et du Commerce, Rumania)

It is shown that cooperative organization forms an integral part of the rural economy of Rumania, although the agricultural cooperative societies have only been in existence for from twenty to thirty years.

Cooperation - U. S. S. R.

A tour around cooperative Russia. Organized by the French National Federation of Consumers' Cooperative Societies. (In Annals of Collective Economy, v. 6, no. 1, Jan. - Aug., 1930, p. 154-209. Published at 6, rue Pécolat, Geneva, Switzerland)

Cooperation - Yugoslavia

Freundlich, E. The position of the Slovenian co-operative societies in Yugoslavia. (In Review of International Cooperation, year 23, no. 10, Oct., 1930, p. 383-386. Published at Orchard House, 14 Great Smith Street, London, S. W. 1, England)

Cooperation, Consumers'

Consumers' cooperative societies in 1929. (In Monthly Labor Review, v. 31, no.4, Oct. 1930, p. 831-844. Published by the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Washington, D. C.)

"The present article covers 656 cooperative societies - 604 consumers' distributive or service associations and the store departments of 52 cooperative marketing associations - data for which were obtained as part of the Bureau of Labor Statistics' general study of cooperative societies. Housing and insurance societies are also consumers' organizations, but as they do not readily lend themselves to the same tabulation as the store and service societies they have been treated separately. The data for the wholesale societies have already been presented in a previous issue of the Labor Review [May, 1930]"

The co-operative movement. (In Economist, v. 111, no. 4547, Oct. 18, 1930, p. 700-701. Published at 8 Bouverie St., Fleet St., London, E. C. 4, England)

Deals with the retail co-operative societies of England. Statistical data given are from the returns of the Co-operative Union for 1929.

McConnell, W. K. Consumers' cooperation in New South Wales. (In Economic Record, v. 5, no. 9, Nov. 1929, p. 263-274. The Journal of the Economic Society of Australia and New Zealand. Published by the Melbourne University Press, The University, Carlton, N. 3, Melbourne, Victoria.)

"It would appear that the movement is, at the moment, holding its own, but no more."

Cost of Living

Wickens, C. H. Comparative costs of living. (In Economic Record, v. 6, no. 10, May, 1930, p. 61-67. The Journal of the Economic Society of Australia and New Zealand. Published by the Melbourne University Press, The University, Carlton, N. 3, Melbourne, Victoria)

Titles of the four parts of this article are as follows: Significance of cost of living index numbers; Distribution of basic wage workers' costs; Comparison of prices in United Kingdom and Australia (food, housing, clothing, miscellaneous, all items); Increase in costs, 1914 to 1928.

Credit Expansion

Persons, Charles E. Credit expansion, 1920 to 1929, and its lessons. (In Quarterly Journal of Economics, v. 45, no. 1, Nov. 1930, p. 94-130. Published by Harvard University Press, Randall Hall, Cambridge, Mass.)

"Credit expansion. - Bank loans and investments, 95. - Urban real estate mortgages; held by banks, mortgage trusts, mutual savings banks, Life Insurance Companies, Building and Loan Associations, 96. - Farm mortgages; held by Federal Land Banks, Joint Stock banks; general data, 105. - Securities outstanding, 107. - Installment selling; electrical equipment, radio industry, General Motors Acceptance Corporation, 108. - Summary, 115. - Credit expansion somewhat analogous to monetary inflation, 119. - Consequence of credit expansion; illustrated by developments in the radio industry, the automobile industry, the construction industry, 121. - Conclusion, 128." - Summary, p. 94.

Cycles, Agricultural

Mukerjee, Radha Kamal. Agricultural cycles and sunspots. (In Indian Journal of Economics, v. 10, pt. 2, ser. no. 37, Oct., 1929, p. 259-299. Published by the MacMillan Co., New York, N. Y.)

"No factor is more important in Indian agriculture than the amount and distribution of rainfall... The data of sunspot minima are approximately synchronous with the minima of the crop cycles... are also approximately synchronous with the cycles in Indian weighted index numbers from 1861 to 1918."

Cycles, Business

Roos, C. F. A mathematical theory of price and production fluctuations and economic crises. (In Journal of Political Economy, v. 38, no. 5, Oct. 1930, p. 501-522. Published by the University of Chicago Press, Chicago,

The writer states the problem as follows:

"Various papers and treatises have appeared exhibiting curves and statistics indicating that prices periodically oscillate about a given price trend. Other investigations have indicated a series of plus and minus deviations from a given datum line which pass through definite phases but do not recur with strict periodicity. Still other papers have indicated plus and minus deviations which do not reveal definite characteristic phases and do not recur. In spite of these researches, no successful attempt to relate the theory of business cycles with economic theory has been made. It is this problem which I attack here."

Souter, R. W. Equilibrium economics and business-cycle theory: a commentary. (In Quarterly Journal of Economics, v. 45, no. 1, Nov. 1930. p. 40-93. Published by Harvard University Press, Randall Hall, Cambridge, Mass.)

"I. Dr. Kuznets' methodological scepticism, 40. - II. Lederer, Loewe, and Carrel on equilibrium economics; the empiricorealist as circular reasoner, 42. - III. The equilibrium concept and economic dynamics, 55. - IV. Rosenstein-Rodan 'discovers' orthodox economic theory, 63. - V. Business cycles and the Laws of Chance, 67. - VI. The program of Empirico-Realism provides neither a synthesis nor a call to economic theorists to abandon their evil courses, 81. - VII. The real problem of economic dynamics, 86." - Summary, p. 40.

Wilson, Roland. Economic cycles in Australia and New Zealand. (In Economic Record, v. 6, no. 10, May, 1930, p. 68-88. The Journal of the Economic Society of Australia and New Zealand. Published by the Melbourne University Press, the University, Carlton, N. 3, Melbourne, Victoria)

"The problem to be discussed is limited to a preliminary attempt to obtain some form of average of the more accessible series of data relating to economic fluctuations in Australia and New Zealand. By such a limitation of the problem many questions must necessarily be temporarily passed over. No attempt will for the moment be made to elucidate causes, or to determine the value of particular series as forecasting indexes. Indeed, it is probable that for the latter purposes results of much greater value can be obtained from analyses of the monthly data of the post-war period. In this study only the periods from 1870 to 1913 and to 1923 have been covered, and those only for annual data..."

Cycles, Livestock - Canada

Hope, E. C. Livestock cycles in Canada. (In Scientific Agriculture, v. 11, no. 2, Oct. 1930, p. 80-94. Published by the Canadian Society of Technical Agriculturists, Ottawa, Canada)

"... the present article is in no way intended to disclose anything new regarding livestock cycles but merely to present the available data on livestock prices in Canada in a series of statistical charts, as an aid to making intelligent forecasts as to the trend of future livestock prices, and as a basis for further work in analysing price cycles of the various livestock products in Canada."

A list of 12 references accompanies the article.

Economic Conditions

Knappen, Theodore M. The drastic cure for business indigestion. Productive capacity gains as consequences of overproduction ravage industry. (In Magazine of Wall Street, v. 46, no. 13, Oct. 18, 1930, p. 919-921, 959, 960. Published at 42 Broadway, New York City)

Discusses the problem of overproduction and surplus products in the manufacturing and agricultural industries and the failure of restriction of production to solve the problem. The problem is much more serious in the agricultural industry than in the manufacturing industry. "Moreover, agricultural surpluses are of world-wide origin. For one nation to hold back its surplus or even to reduce production seems to be of little avail; seems but to make a bad situation worse.

"Except as nature may intervene with droughts and floods, there is little hope of a demand-supply balance in agriculture for many years to come. The glut of mineral and forest products will be absorbed much sooner, possibly with gratifying rapidity. The low commodities prices, so much bewailed, are the surest means of eliminating the depressing surpluses. They stimulate demand and check production. The quicker and more merciless their work the better."

Economic Conditions - Italy

Taralietto, Guiseppe. I nuovi orientamenti dell' economia agraria alla luce di alcune leggi economico-sociali. (In La Terra, anno 6, no. 5, May, 1930, p. 299-302; no. 6, June, 1930, p. 351-355; no. 7-8, July-Aug., 1930, p.445-449. Published at Corso di P. Vittoria n. 58, Milan, Italy)

The author makes a number of suggestions for the improvement of agricultural economic conditions in Italy in the light of world conditions.

Export Premiums - Chile

Premium fund for exports. (In Chile, v. 9, no. 55, Nov., 1930, p. 162.

Published by The Chile Publishing Company, 17 Battery Place, New York, N. Y.)

"A special premium fund to encourage exports of agricultural products is proposed in a project of law now before Congress. It would be administered by an agricultural exports association and would be obtained from the following sources; a tax of 2 pesos per metric quintal of wheat milled in industrial establishments, a tax of 5 and 15 pesos respectively for each sheep and cow imported, 40 per cent of the annual tax on wine production and 5 per cent of the tax on beer, and other funds provided for in the Budget Law to promote exports of agricultural products. It is thought that the fund for premiums on exports will be at least 25,000,000 pesos a year.

"In order to prevent abnormal jumps in wheat prices, a flexible scale of import duties has been set; thus, imports will be duty-free when price of the product on board ship in a Chilean port is 40 pesos and duties will vary from 2.50 pesos when the price is 39 pesos to 37.50 pesos when the price is as low as 25 pesos."

Extension Program

Brehm, C. E. The economic background for program building. (In Extension Service Review, v. 1, no. 6, Oct. 1930, p. 85. Published by the Extension Service, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.)

Emphasizes the need for farm management studies or surveys in the making of extension programs for a county or region.

The Family Farm - East Prussia

Frühsorge, Erich. Der bäuerliche familienbetrieb. (In Landwirtschaftliche Jahrbücher, bd. 72, hft. 3, 1930, p. 351-373. Published by P. Parey, Berlin)

A description of conditions on eight family farms in the district of Gerdauen in East Prussia.

Federal Farm Board

Christensen, Chris. L. Accomplishments of Farm Board. (In Hoard's Dairyman, v. 75, no. 20, Oct. 25, 1930, p. 942. Published at Fort Atkinson, Wis.)

Dumont, F. The Agricultural marketing act, a dangerous assault upon the form, ideals and purpose of our government. (In Co-operative Manager and Farmer, v. 20, no. 1, Nov. 1930, p. 22-27. Published at Minneapolis, Minn.)

This is the address of the chairman of the Citizens Committee of the American Bar Association, at the thirty-fourth annual convention of the Grain and Feed Dealers National Association at Chicago, October 14, 1930.

Nourse, E. G. What can the Farm board do toward production control? (In Journal of Business of the University of Chicago, v. 3, no. 4, Oct., 1930, p. 391-401. Published by the University of Chicago Press, Chicago, Illinois)

This paper was presented before the sixth session of the American Institute of Cooperation at Columbus, Ohio, July 7, 1930.

The Five-Year Plan - U. S. S. R.

Bronsky, M. The Socialist reconstruction of the economic life of Soviet Russia during the coming five years. (In Annals of Collective Economy, v. 6, no. 1, Jan-Aug., 1930, p. 3-27. Published at 6, rue Pécolat, Geneva, Switzerland)

"A brief analysis of the contents and of the social and political significance of the Five-Year Plan."

Dobb, Maurice. Russia's new revolution. (In Nation & Athenaeum, v. 48, no. 1, Oct. 4, 1930, p. 9-10. Published at 38 Great James St., London, W. C. 1, England)

"To the ordinary tourist this summer Russia has presented all the signs of a country in a severe economic crisis, heading for a serious impasse.

"Only when one penetrates a little deeper, passes from the large

cities into the provinces and the countryside, does one begin to get another side to the picture. Only then do the symptoms of crisis, glimpsed in an altered perspective, gain a less catastrophic aspect.

"A wider search brings to light two striking facts: that the amount of constructional work in progress (compared with available resources) is nothing short of phenomenal; and that in the countryside a whole agricultural revolution has taken place within twelve months."

Since the first few months of the year "the collectivization movement seems definitely to have been stabilized, and in many areas to be on the upward march again and already a quarter of the peasant households are organized in 'collectives', and a half of the marketed grain surplus this year comes from State and collective farms; whereas a year ago the larger of these two figures was not above 12 per cent."

'Five year plan' of Soviet Russia in its third year. Represents attempt to transform Russia from an agricultural state to a primarily industrial state. (In United States Daily, v. 5, no. 199, Oct. 24, 1930, p. 1, 3. Published at Washington, D. C.)

This is "an authorized summary of the information on file at the Department of Commerce regarding the operation of the 'Five Year Plan.'"

Kretschmer, Ernst. Germano-Russian trade relations and the Five-Year Plan. (In Annals of collective Economy, v. 6, no. 1, Jan-Aug., 1930, p. 111-133. Published at 6, Rue Pécolat, Geneva, Switzerland)

A summary of German opinion of the Five-Year Plan and its outcome.

Procopovicz, S. Soviet Russia's five-year plan. (In Annals of Collective Economy, v. 6, no. 1, Jan.-Aug., 1930, p. 28-95. Published at 6, rue Pécolat, Geneva, Switzerland)

The author analyses the Five-Year Plan of Soviet Russia and concludes that it is "unrealisable."

Forecasting

Bowley and others. Étude des éléments statistiques les plus instructifs en vue des prévisions économiques à rassembler dans les principaux pays. (In Institut International de Statistique. Bulletin, t. 24, livr. 1, 1930, p. 97-106. Published at 2, Oostduinlaan, The Hague, Holland)

At the eighteenth session of the Institut International de Statistique, held at Warsaw, Aug., 21-24, 1929, a summary was made of reports prepared by Messrs. Bowley, Breisky, Gini, March, Persons, and Wagemann on the most important statistics forming a basis for economic forecasting in the principal countries. The methods and results of the economic services of Harvard and of London and Cambridge were briefly discussed. One of the most controversial subjects was that of the inclusion of economists as well as statisticians in the commission for economic forecasting. The meeting adjourned, after a discussion lasting three hours, without having formulated any definite policy.

Foreign Trade - New Zealand

McNair, W. A. New Zealand's trade with the East. (In Economic Record, v. 5, no. 8, May. 1929, p. 83-98. The Journal of the Economic Society of Australia and New Zealand. Published by the Melbourne University Press, The University, Carlton, N. 3, Melbourne, Victoria)

In ten parts as follows: The scope and importance of the subject; Historical sketch of the development of trade and outline of the present position; (Imports from the East of foodstuffs and raw materials) Imports of manufactured goods from the East; Exports to the East; Competitors in the Eastern markets; Economic hindrances to Eastern trade; Economic factors affecting Asia's consumption of wool and animal foodstuffs; Economic factors affecting Asia's position as a source of supply to New Zealand; Summary.

Grain - Cooperative Marketing

Bell, E. J., jr. Progress in cooperative grain marketing. (In Extension Service Review, v. 1, no. 6, Oct. 1930, p. 83. Published by the Extension Service, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.)

Grain Control - Estonia

Estonia. Law for the protection of home-grown grain. (In Gt. Brit. Board of Trade Journal, v. 125, n. s. no. 1760, Aug. 28, 1930, p. 254. Published by H. M. Stationery Office, London, England)

"The Board of Trade are informed that a law for the protection of home grown grain was passed by the Estonia State Assembly and came into force on July 19. The purchase from farmers or their co-operative societies of home-grown rye representing surplus over their own requirements is in future to be effected by the State or by private persons or enterprises to whom the right of purchase has been transferred by the State under contract. The purchase price is to be fixed annually in accordance with the average cost of production. The importation of rye and rye flour will, in future, be carried on only by the State or by private persons or enterprises to whom permits for the purpose are issued."

Grain Control - Germany

Collapse of German rye support scheme. In Economist, v. 111, no 4545, Oct. 4, 1930, p. 615, 617. Published at 6 Bouverie St., Fleet St., London, E. C. 4, England)

A short item from the Economist's Berlin correspondent on the collapse of the attempt of the Food Ministry to force up rye prices. He concludes by stating that "the whole business is a warning which should be taken to heart wherever it is proposed on economico-political grounds to force a rise in the prices of particular commodities by letting state institutions enter the market as buyers with the taxpayers' money."

Grain Control - Great Britain

Block buying of wheat by British government. Arguments, both for and against the plan of purchasing grain in bulk set forth by George Broomhall, world-famous grain statistician - would increase cost of food. (In Who Is Who in Grain and Feed, v. 19, no. 24, Oct. 20, 1930, p. 23-25. Published at 320-323 Gardner Bldg., Toledo, Ohio.)

Reprint of article published in "a recent issue of the Observer, of London, England," which sets forth the arguments both for and against such a plan.

Grain Control - Hungary

Hungary. Control of grain law. (In Gt. Brit. Board of Trade Journal v. 125, n. s., no. 1760, Aug. 28, 1930, p. 255. Published by H. M. Stationery Office, London, England)

"A measure designed to raise the internal price of grain and to promote the marketing of the Hungarian harvest came into force on July 16. The law provides that purchasers of grain must previously buy a grain ticket the value of which is proportionate to the quantity of grain to be purchased and is fixed at present at 3 pengö per 100 kilogrammes. Grain tickets must be purchased also in respect of all grain and grain products imported from abroad. The grain ticket is divided into two parts, a grain ticket proper and a coupon, of which the coupon is surrendered by the purchaser to the producer, or, in the case of imported grain, to the customs authorities while the grain ticket remains in the hands of the purchaser and is passed on at each future transaction to the new owner. A grain marketing fund is to be established from which will be refunded the value of the grain coupons not used by the producer in payment of his taxes, and also the value of the grain tickets held in respect of exported grain. The fund is also to be used for the amelioration of Hungarian agriculture in general. Regulations are laid down regarding grain mortgages and credits on crops sold before the harvest ('green credits') The law prohibits, in general, dealings in grain for future delivery except by special authorisation."

Grain Control - Latvia

Latvia. New grain control regulations. (In Gt. Brit. Board of Trade Journal, v. 125, n. s., no. 1760, Aug. 28, 1930, p. 255. Published by H. M. Stationery Office, London, England)

"Regulations came into force on August 8 empowering the Latvian Cabinet of Ministers to issue orders regulating the proportions of local and foreign grain (rye and wheat) to be used in milling. The locally grown grain hitherto stored at or pledged to the Latvijas Banka is to be received into the state granaries, and advances may be made to farmers upon it at rates not exceeding minimum prices for grain so pledged, which would be fixed by the Cabinet of Ministers, taking into account the costs of harvesting, etc. Rye, wheat and their products can in future only be

imported by purchases of an approved proportional amount of local grain from the State-controlled granaries. The necessary certificates will be issued by the Latvian Ministry of Agriculture."

Grain Control - Norway

Holland, G. A. Norway's State corn monopoly. (In Cooperative Review, v. 4, no. 23, Sept., 1930, p. 174-179. Published by the Cooperative Union, Holyoake House, Hanover Street, Manchester, England)

The origin, history, administration, aims and results of the monopoly are outlined. There is a paragraph on its system of price control.

Import Boards - Great Britain

The case for import boards. (In New Statesman, v. 35, no. 910, Oct. 4, 1930, p. 786-788. Published at 10 Great Queen Street, Kingsway, London, W. C. 2, England)

An outline is given of the possible organization and functions of a "properly constituted Purchase Board" the chief business of which would be the regulation of quantities imported and of selling prices.

Import Boards. (In Spectator, no. 5,336, Oct. 4, 1930, p. 432-433. Published at 99 Gower Street, London, W. C. 1, England)

The author argues that State trading has always failed except in exceptional circumstances. He instances coffee valorization in Brazil and the operations of the U. S. Federal Farm Board. "In the present circumstances ... it seems that by far the simplest and safest plan is to guarantee a reasonable price to the home farmer by means of a subsidy and to combine this with a wheat quota under which all flour would contain a percentage of British wheat... Import Boards lead directly to the nationalization of all industry."

Industrial and Labor Information

Industrial and Labour Information, v. 35, no. 5, Aug. 4, 1930. May be obtained from L. Magnusson, 701 Lenox Building, 1523 L. Street, Washington, D. C.

The section on agriculture contains paragraphs on the following subjects: The representation of agricultural employers; Labour parties and agrarian reform; Agrarian reform in Albania; The position of agricultural workers in Hungary; Agricultural section of the Italian Council of Corporations; Rationalisation of agriculture in Rumania; National Agricultural Council in Poland; Twelfth Congress of French Agriculture; The Scottish Farm Servants' Union.

International Commission on Agriculture

International Commission on Agriculture. Annual meeting. (In Industrial and Labour Information, v. 35, no. 13, Sept. 29, 1930, p. 413-414. May be obtained from L. Magnusson, 701 Lenox Building, 1523 L. Street, Washington, D. C.

The International Commission on Agriculture at its annual meeting on Aug. 8, 1930, adopted a resolution recommending the establishment of

national marketing organizations as an essential condition of international agreements.

International Cooperative Congress - Vienna

Den internationale andelskongres i Wien [The international cooperative congress at Vienna] (In Andelsbladet, nr. 33, Sept. 19, 1930, p. 1093-1099. Published at Aarhus, Denmark)

International Review of Agriculture

International Institute of Agriculture. International Review of Agriculture. Pt. 2, Monthly Bulletin of Agricultural Economics and Sociology, year 21, 1930. Published in Rome, Italy. Contains the following articles:

No. 3, Mar. 1930: Rural housing, p. 77-95; The country women's association movement in various countries, p. 96-100 (to be continued); Land values and agricultural wealth of Spain, p. 101-105; The potato growing crisis in Scotland, p. 105-107; The extension of cereal cultivation in Switzerland, p. 108-109.

No. 4, Apr., 1930: Official enquiry on land values, rents and emphyteusis charges in Brazil, p. 117-129; Present position of agricultural credit in Spain, p. 130-137; Country women's associations in various countries (to be continued), p. 137-139; Dairy farm management in New Zealand, p. 140-147; Terms used in farm accounting (Czech, Estonian, Hungarian, Italian, Polish, Rumanian, Serbian, and Spanish)

No. 5, May, 1930: Agrarian reform in Poland (to be continued), p. 157-174; Produce pools in Australia, p. 174-181; Agricultural credit in the Argentine Republic, p. 181-186; Accountancy offices in the Netherlands and some accountancy results for 1927-28 and 1928-29, p. 186-191.

No. 6, June, 1930: Some considerations on the rural exodus, p. 197-201; Agrarian reform in Poland (concluded), p. 202-218; The Agricultural bank of Bulgaria, by Ivan Mihailoff, p. 218-224; Fruit growing in Switzerland and the new alcohol regulations, p. 224-226; Utilisation of the cereal crop in Germany, p. 227-229.

No. 7, July, 1930: The co-operative rural bank movement in Finland, p. 234-240; Certain factors in production costs of wheat in South Australia, p. 241-250; Market gardening in Switzerland: Its present position and economic importance, by P. Chavan, p. 250-255; Some observations on the rural exodus in Estonia, p. 255-257; Country women's associations in various countries (concluded), p. 258-261.

No. 8, August, 1930: Agrarian reform in Czechoslovakia, by Antonin Pavel (to be continued), p. 265-273; Present situation of consolidation operations in Prussia, by Dr. Brandt, p. 273-280; Agricultural development in Nyasaland, p. 280-284; Development of Agricultural Credit in Uruguay, p. 284-287; A new impulse to co-operation in Spain, p. 287-289.

International Trade

Walker, E. Roland. The theory of international trade. (In Economic Record, v. 6, no. 10, May, 1930, p. 89-101. The Journal of the Economic Society of Australia and New Zealand. Published by the Melbourne University Press, The University, Carlton N. 3, Melbourne, Victoria)

In four parts as follows: The classical approach is superfluous; The price mechanism in international trade; The determinants of the course of international trade; International trade and prosperity.

Jewish Colonization and the Fellah

Jewish Colonization and the Fellah. (In Palestine & Near East Economic Magazine, v. 5, no. 8, May 15, 1930. Published by "Mischar w' Taasia" ("Trade & Industry") Publishing and Exhibition Co., Ltd., 13 Ahad Ha'am St., Tel Aviv, Palestine)

This number is devoted to the Jewish contribution to agricultural progress in Palestine; Contains sections on land ownership and colonization.

Land Revenue - Bengal

Ghosh, J. C. Immediate effects of the Permanent Settlement in Bengal. (In Indian Journal of Economics, v. 10, pt. 4, ser. no. 39, Apr., 1930, p. 828-845. Published by The Macmillan Co., New York, N. Y.)

"As the assessment on land fixed in 1790-1 became the permanent fixed revenue from that source, practically for the whole province of Bengal, it will be useful to examine the methods adopted and the agency employed for this purpose, the amount of the tax and the effects it had on the people and the Government."

Ghosh, J. C. Rent and land - revenue in Bengal. (In Indian Journal of Economics, v. 10, pt. 1, ser. no. 36, July, 1929, p. 59-80. Published by The Macmillan Co., New York, N. Y.)

A study of land revenue in Bengal throws light upon the injustices incident to the maintenance of the Permanent Settlement. Measures are suggested which would establish taxation on a rational basis, and which would apportion to the landowner a greater share in the payment of taxes than he has at present.

Land Settlement - Western Australia

Taylor, Gordon. The development of group settlement in Western Australia. (In Economic Record, v. 6, no. 10, May, 1930, p. 28-43. The Journal of the Economic Society of Australia and New Zealand. Published by the Melbourne University Press, The University, Carlton, N. 3, Melbourne, Victoria)

"This article is intended to supplement and bring up to date the information and conclusions contained in Professor Edward Shann's article [Group Settlement of Migrants in Western Australia] published in the first number of the Record (November, 1925)".

The article is in five parts which deal with the position of group settlement in 1925, the Group Settlement Act of 1925, the Group Settlement Board of 1927, the Group Settlement Valuation Board of 1929, and prospects in 1930.

Land Tenure - Denmark

Moltesen, Algot. Land tenure in Denmark. (In C. L. A. Journal, v. 11,

pt. 3, Sept., 1930, p. 220-224. Published by Central Landowners' Association, 7 Charles St., St. James's Square, London, S. W. 1, England)

The progress from feudalism to leasehold and from leasehold to freehold in Denmark is traced. "There is a constant tendency towards an increase in the number of independent farms, partly through the formation of new farms, partly through the enlargement of small holdings, and this movement has been supported during the last thirty years by legislation... The present Danish Government, however, is seeking to revert to a system of state leaseholds."

Land Tenure - India

A plea for the scientific study of the economic aspects of Indian land tenures. (In Indian Journal of Economics, v. 10, pt. 1, ser. no. 36, July, 1929, p. 100-116. Published by The Macmillan Co., New York, N. Y.)

A criticism of the report of the Royal Commission on Agriculture.

Thomas, P. J. The economic incidence of tenurial systems. (In Indian Journal of Economics, v. 10, pt. 2, ser. no. 37, Oct., 1929. p. 247-258. Published by The Macmillan Co., New York, N. Y.)

Reprint in A. E. Library.

A comparison is made of the economic results of tenancy and ownership with special reference to paddy fields and garden lands in Malabar.

Land Tenure - Texas

Cauley, T. J. Agricultural land tenure in Texas. (In Southwestern Political and Social Science Quarterly, v. 11, no. 2, Sept. 1930, p. 135-147. Published by the Southwestern Political and Social Science Association, Austin, Texas)

Machinery and Agriculture

Woodlock, Thomas F. Farm-machinery as a transportation factor. Question whether United States will not "industrialize" much of its food production. (In Barron's, v. 10, no. 44, Nov. 3, 1930, p. 20. Published at 30 Kilby St., Boston, Mass.)

"Whatever 'agriculture' distress there is today is largely traceable to the changing methods of tillage and to the extraordinary increase in transportation facilities which have brought all ends of the earth together in most intimate and continuous contact. Partly peon labor and partly machinery have been the source of the American 'farmer's' difficulties, and it is perhaps American machinery that has wrought him most damage."

Nitrate Industry - Chile

The future of the nitrate industry. (In Chile, v. 9, no. 55, Nov., 1930, p. 163, 165. Published by The Chile Publishing Company, 17 Battery Place New York, N. Y.)

A digest of a study made by the Banco Central de Chile of "the future prospects of the natural nitrate industries... After a résumé of the historical development of the nitrate industry of Chile and a careful study of trends mathematically derived from statistics covering the production of all nitrogen since 1910, the Banco Central finds it reasonable to expect a doubling of sales of natural nitrate by the end of a decade -- which is the basis on which the Government has worked in organizing Cosach. But it finds limitation of production in keeping with consumption the most imperative need of the nitrogen industries, whether synthetic or natural."

North Carolina Farmers' Union

Loomis, Charles P. Activities of the North Carolina farmers' union. (In North Carolina Historical Review, v. 7, no. 4, Oct. 1930, p. 443-462. Published by the North Carolina Historical Commission, Corner of Fayetteville and Morgan Streets, Raleigh, N. C.)

An account of the political, economic, social, and educational activities of the North Carolina Farmers' Union.

Polish-German Trade Relations

Krawulski, Leonard. Der polnisch-deutsche wirtschaftsvertrag und die interessen der polnischen landwirtschaft. (In Vierteljahrshefte der polnischen Landwirtschaft, bd. 1, hft. 4, July, 1930, p. 90-116. Published by Die Gesellschaft für Landwirtschaftliche Bildungswesen. Landwirtschaftliche Buchhandlung, Nowy Swiat 35, Warsaw, Poland)

Trade and tariff relations between Germany and Poland since 1925 are outlined, and the terms of the economic treaty of March 17, 1930 are discussed with special reference to their effect on Polish agriculture. It is pointed out that the advantages for Poland are to a large extent nullified by the more recent agricultural program of Germany, with its increased tariff on grain.

Population

Belz, M. H. Theories of population and their application to Australia. (In Economic Record, v. 5, no. 9, Nov. 1929, p. 253-262. The Journal of the Economic Society of Australia and New Zealand. Published by the Melbourne University Press, The University, Carlton, N. 3, Melbourne, Victoria)

Rural Exodus

Fisher, Allan G. B. The drift to the towns. (In Economic Record, v. 5, no. 9, Nov., 1929, p. 234-252. The Journal of the Economic Society of Australia and New Zealand. Published by the Melbourne University Press, The University, Carlton, N. 3, Melbourne, Victoria)

The author takes an optimistic view of the exodus from the country so often bewailed by economists and gives a number of reasons in support of his argument for the distribution of all available supplies of labor

in the most efficient and economical way. He argues that "an increase in the number of farmers is not a suitable method for improving the economic position of those who are already farmers."

Sheep and Wool Industry - South Africa

Gore, F. D. C. The sheep and wool industry of South Africa. (In Pastoral Review, v. 40, no. 8, Aug. 1930, p. 762-765. Published at 122-133 King Street, Melbourne, Australia)

This is a report of a visit to South Africa made for the purpose of inquiring into the wool and sheep industry of that country. It includes such aspects of the industry as topography of the country, carrying capacity, sheep and the Australian embargo, wool and prices, methods, cost of production (figures are given showing expenditure for a farm stocked with 1000 sheep and cost of wool production per sheep), possibilities of expansion of the industry, diseases, labor, the native question, land values, land tenure, taxes and finance.

Short Selling and Prices

Steffler, C. W. Short selling and commodity prices. (In Commerce and Finance, v. 19, no. 43, Oct. 22. 1930, p. 1993-1994. Published at 95 Broad St., New York City)

A defense of short selling and commodity future exchanges, in which the writer states that the present price demoralization is not due to short selling. He concludes as follows:

"As a result of vast technological improvements in production and manufacturing, we are probably headed toward a lower-priced economy, which will add to, not subtract from, general prosperity. But the readjustment cannot be brought about and the ills to which we are now heir eradicated by the simple expedient of abolishing short selling and organized speculation.

"Short selling abuses should be corrected where shown to exist. But the real solution of our economic ills goes far deeper - it entails attacking basic causes rather than one mere incidental effect of our having let the economic machine get out of our control."

Sisal - Production and Trade

Simmons, Francis E. World sisal production and trade with the United States. Mexico yields monopoly of world production as Africa and the Netherlands East Indies develop sisal cultivation - United States principal world consumer, distributes purchases as dependence on Mexican output decreases. (In Commerce Reports, no. 41, Oct. 13, 1930, p. 101-103. Published by the U. S. Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Washington, D. C.)

Includes tables which show world and Mexican sisal production, 1901, 1908, 1915, 1922, and 1929; United States imports, total and from Java-Madura, other Netherlands East Indies, and British East Africa, annually, 1920-1930; Mexican, Java, and African sisal and Manila hemp price range,

in cents per pound, New York, monthly, July, 1929-August, 1930; Mexican henequen (sisal) shipments to the United States and to other countries, monthly, January 1928-August, 1930; and Mexican henequen (sisal) stocks, end of month, January, 1928-August, 1930.

Standardization in Agriculture

Schneider, Kurt. Standardisierung und landwirtschaft. (In Blätter für Landwirtschaftliche Marktforschung, hft. 4, Sept., 1930, p. 99-105. May be obtained from P. Parey, Berlin, Germany)

A study of standardization as applied to agricultural products.

Sugar Industry and the Tariff

Romero, Cecil V. The critical condition of the beet sugar industry; protection has failed. (In Annalist, v.36, no. 924, Oct. 3, 1930, p. 573, 600. Published by the New York Times Company, New York City)

This is the first of a series of two articles. The second is entitled Cuban Sugar Economically a Domestic Product; Duty Should Be Halved (Annalist, v. 36, no. 925, Oct. 10, 1930, p. 611-612)

Tariff - Canada

A summary of Canadian tariff changes of 1930: U. S. exports affected. (In Annalist, v. 36, no. 926, Oct. 17, 1930, p. 660, 672. Published by the New York Times Company, New York City)

Tariff - United States

Bidwell, Percy Wells. The new American tariff; Europe's answer. (In Foreign Affairs, v. 9, no. 1, Oct. 1930, p. 13-26. Published by Council on Foreign Relations, Inc., 45 East 65th St., New York City)

"It is the purpose of this article to explain the peculiar bitterness of the European reaction to the tariff of 1930 and to appraise its probable results on our commercial relations with European countries."

Eiteman, Wilford J. The rise and decline of orthodox tariff propaganda. (In Quarterly Journal of Economics, v. 45, no. 1, Nov. 1930, p. 22-39. Published by Harvard University Press, Randall Hall, Cambridge, Mass.)

"Introduction, 22. - Failure of early attempts to organize for propaganda purposes, 23. - Birth of the American Protective Tariff League, 24. - Description of its activities, 25. - Dispute with Henry O. Havemeyer in 1899, 31. - Relation of the iron and steel industry to the League, 33. - Falling away of the League's support and subsequent decline of its activities." - Summary, p. 22.

Taussig, F. W. The Tariff act of 1930. (In Quarterly Journal of Economics, v. 45, no. 1, Nov. 1930, p. 1-21. Published by Harvard University Press, Randall Hall, Cambridge, Mass.)

"The final settlement; commanding position of the Conference committee.- Higher duties on agricultural commodities, such as sugar, wheat, cotton, 3. - Hides, wool, meat, and dairy products, 7. - Minor agricultural products, 9. - Manufactured articles, cottons, woolens, silks, 13. - The general trend, 16. - The Tariff commission retained, with no marked changes in its powers, 19." - Summary, p. 1.

Tariff Board Reports - Australia

Giblin, L. F. The reports of the Tariff board. (In Economic Record, v. 6, no. 10, May, 1930, p. 102-115. The Journal of the Economic Society of Australia and New Zealand. Published by the Melbourne University Press, The University, Carlton, N. 3, Melbourne, Victoria)

Summarizes the reports of the Tariff Board on interstate shipping and fertilizers. Some of the other reports are very briefly summarized.

Taxation

Knight, S. S. Agriculture and taxation. (In California Cultivator, v. 75, no. 15, Oct. 11, 1930, p. 349, 363. Published at Los Angeles, Calif.)

"In the following article, taken from Mr. Knight's talk in behalf of California agriculture, made at a recent meeting of the California Real Estate Association at Los Angeles, agriculture's side of this tax question is set forth by one who has made a close study of the tax question in this state as it relates to real property." - Editor.

Tenancy - India

Das, C. Maya. An experiment on the improvement of the economic relations between landlord and tenant in the United Provinces. (In Indian Journal of Economics, v. 10, pt. 4, ser. no. 39, Apr., 1930, p. 819-827. Published by The Macmillan Co., New York, N. Y.)

Village Life - India

Bhatty, E. C. The economic survey of an Indian village. (In Indian Journal of Economics, v. 10, pt. 1, ser. no. 36, July, 1929, p. 81-99. Published by The Macmillan Co., New York, N. Y.)

Weather and Crops - Italy

Briccoli, Michele. Climatologia agraria del territorio di Perugia. (In Annali di Tecnica Agraria, anno 3, fasc. 4, Oct. 1, 1930, p. 465-524. Published by the Istituto Fascista di Tecnica e Propaganda Agraria, Rome, Italy)

A study of the effect of temperature, rainfall, relative humidity, barometric pressure and wind on the development and yield of plants in Perugia. The plants studied are forage plants, wheat, maize, vines, and olives.

Wheat

The changing world wheat situation; a statistical appraisal in terms of averages, trends, and fluctuations. (Wheat Studies of the Food Research Institute, v. 6, no. 10. Sept. 1930, p. 421-457. Published at Stanford University, Calif.)

This study is the work of Holbrook Working, with the assistance of Adelaide M. Hobe and P. S. King.

In five parts as follows: Introduction; Post-war average supplies and consumption; Trends of production and consumption; Annual fluctuations in the international situation; Summary and conclusions; with an appendix table showing average wheat production, net exports or imports, utilization, and population, August 1922-July 1929, by countries.

Wheat - U. S. S. R.

Comstock, Alzada. The specter of Russian wheat. (In Review of Reviews, v. 82, no. 5, Nov. 1930, p. 49-53. Published at 55 Fifth Avenue, New York City)

The writer of this article has just returned from first-hand study of Russia's new agriculture. Editorial comment on the article and on the valuelessness of the plan for Americans, as given on pages 40-41, is as follows:

"It is, in fact, a report upon up-to-date agrarian socialism as practiced by the Soviet rulers. Nothing so lucid or well-informed, regarding the collectivist movement in Russian farming, has come to our notice as this article by one of the foremost economists of New England. American farmers who have transportable commodities to sell, have been wisely advised to try coöperative marketing. But governmentalized production, reducing farmers to something like the serfdom of a hundred years ago in Russia, is precisely opposite to American methods. Socialism, whether the Moscow plan or on the less objectionable German plan, has nothing of value for American workers and their families, whether in shops or on farms."

Wheat Cartel, International

Wojewodzki, Feliks. Projekt eines internationalen kartells der weizenproduzenten. (In Vierteljahrshefte der polnischen Landwirtschaft, bd. 1, hft. 4, July, 1930, p. 63-89. Published by Die Gesellschaft für Landwirtschaftliche Bildungswesen. Landwirtschaftliche Buchhandlung, Nowy Swiat 35, Warsaw, Poland)

The author takes issue with the prevalent view that cartelization of agriculture is a chimera. He admits that the attempts in this direction made by the wheat pools in Canada and the farm relief legislation in the United States have failed. But he ascribes this failure to lack of proper organization, and argues that the formation of grain cartels, even when they are powerful, dispose of a large grain supply, and are supported

by capital, cannot be successful unless it is based on international agreement. Moreover, the collection of large grain reserves in separate countries is no policy of stabilization, but one of gambling and speculation which has been shown to have disastrous consequences, and which has brought discredit on the fundamentally sound idea of the cartel in agriculture. Without an international agreement of agricultural producers, without the cooperation of governments, both control of the world market and the possibility of stabilization in individual countries are but a fiction to which neither high tariff walls, export premiums, import certificates, nor capital backing can lend reality. Even in Germany the existing grain organizations are not composed of farmers but almost entirely of millers. The large milling interests with their trade affiliations are the controlling factor on the world market, upon which even the large exporting firms are financially dependent. The author sees the only solution in cartelization as he understands it, i. e., in systematic, concerted action on the part of all agriculturists for the defense of their common interests. In support of this view he outlines a scheme for the establishment of an international wheat cartel. He suggests, as an initial step, that all the wheat producers of Europe and America make an agreement, with the consent and support of their respective governments, with regard to the regulation and stabilization of wheat prices, not only on the world market, but also in the domestic markets of the countries concerned. On the basis of the agreement, an International Cartel of Wheat Producers would be formed, with a central branch in each member country, composed, in turn, of various unions. The council of the international cartel would have the final say in matters of common policy and in the fixing of prices. Two basic prices for a period of from 3 to 5 years would be determined by the council, the producer's price and the price on the domestic market. The method of determining these prices is described. To finance the operations of the cartel, an International Grain Bank would be established, with an available capital of not less than 100 million dollars. It would be either in Europe or America, with an associate bank on the other continent, and branch banks in each country. The functioning of the bank in the stabilizing of prices is sketched in detail. The author believes that the fixing of prices by the cartel and the bank would not only solve the agricultural problem, but would have an important influence on the stabilization of general economic conditions. On these grounds, he feels sure that his scheme is one that will appeal to all governments.

Wheat Pool - Canada

Oliver, Frank. The Canadian wheat pool. (In Co-operative Manager and Farmer, v. 20, no. 1, Nov. 1930, p. 28-30. Published at Minneapolis, Minn.)

Address at the thirty-fourth annual convention of the Grain and Feed Dealers National Association at Chicago, October 13, 1930.

Wheat Tariffs - Palestine

Landau, A. New wheat tariffs in Palestine. (In Palestine and Near East Economic Magazine, v. 5, no. 14, Aug. 22, 1930, p. 263-267. Published by "Mishar w' Taasia" ("Trade & Industry") (Publishing and Exhibition Co. Ltd., Tel Aviv, Palestine.)

"A measure caused by temporary emergency - Indefensible as permanent feature of tariff policy - Solution of Fellah's problem unattainable unless the basic issues of agrarian and social reform are boldly approached."

NOTES

Adermann, Woldemar. Die russische baumwollindustrie nach dem kriege. Berlin, Ost - Europa - Verlag, 1929. 117p. (Added t.-p.: Osteuropäische forschungen im auftrage der Deutschen gesellschaft zum studium Osteuropas, hrsg. von Otto Hoetzsch. n. f., bd. 5) 72 Ad3

The cotton industry in Russia since the World War.

Ausschuss zur untersuchung der erzeugungs- und absatzbedingungen der deutschen wirtschaft. Unterausschuss für landwirtschaft. Verhandlungen und berichte, bd. 19. Die landwirtschaftlichen betriebs- und intensitätsverhältnisse in Württemberg und Hohenzollern. Berlin, E. S. Mittler & sohn, 1930. 194p. 281.9 Au7 bd.19.

A survey of farm management and intensification in Württemberg and Hohenzollern.

Brandenburg (Province) Landwirtschaftskammer für die Provinz Brandenburg und für Berlin. Die landwirtschaftskammer für die Provinz Brandenburg und für Berlin. Berlin-Halensee, Dari-verlag, 1930. 168p. Folio 33.27 B732

A summary view of the agriculture of the Province of Brandenburg.

Butterfield, Kenyon L. Report ... on rural conditions and sociological problems in South Africa. New York, 1929. 42p. 281.2 B98R

At head of title: Carnegie corporation of New York.

Egypt. Ministry of agriculture. Cotton research board. Seventh report, 1928. Cairo, 1930. 57p. 72.9 Eg92A

Gordeeff, G. S. The fundamental problems of agricultural economics... 2d ed. v. 1. Moscow, "Novi agronom" cooperative publishing co [1930] 392p. 281 G652 Ed.2 v. 1

Text and added title-page in Russian.

Havas, Eugene. Hungary's finance and trade in 1929... with a preface by Sir Arthur Salter... 3d ed., June, 1930. London, London general press, 1930. 51p. 266.5 H29

A summary of the agricultural situation in Hungary is given, p. 42-44.